

Fort St. George, April 14, 1916.

No. 516.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 (a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st May 1916, the villages named in column 3 of the appended schedule and lying within the limits of the police stations named in column 2 thereof shall be attached to the police stations named in column 1 thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which the present station is situated.	Police station to which attached.	Names of villages.	Circle to which they are attached.	Police station to which they are attached.
1	2	3	4	5
Guzly ..	Sivichene ..	Chennamangalam	Mambay ..	Sengamudi ..
		Chinnelur		
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Chinnelur ..	Sivichene ..	Chinnelur	Mambay ..	Sengamudi ..
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Fort St. George, April 16, 1916.

No. 517.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1872 (III of 1872), the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of North Malabar and South Canara from Mangalore to Tellicherry with effect from the 1st April 1916.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the said Act, the Governor in Council further directs that the said Temporary Subordinate Judge shall have and exercise local jurisdiction throughout the district of North Malabar.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the said Act, the Governor in Council further directs that notwithstanding anything contained in the notification of the 13th March 1873, published at page 504 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th March 1873, the said Temporary Subordinate Judge of North Malabar shall not have or exercise the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1857 (IX of 1857).

4. Notification No. 515, dated 16th May 1916, published at page 504 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 1st June 1916, is cancelled.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1916.

No. 518.—Whereas a newspaper entitled "Deeds of Violence" purporting to be printed in Berlin has published in its issues, dated September 18, 1915, and October 10, 1915, articles headed "Some Thoughts on the Collection of Foreign Forces in Egypt" and "Comments on the Egyptian Situation" and others, which in the opinion of the Governor in Council are calculated to bring into disrepute and contempt the Government established by law in British India and are therefore of the kind described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, therefore the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1) of the said Act, that the said newspaper is forbidden in the Empire.

COMMISSIONERS.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1916.

In notification No. 51, dated 1st January 1916, published at page 86 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 1st January 1916, for the words "one Judge according throughout for the disposal of emergency work except on Sundays" and "one Judge attending twice a week for the disposal of emergency work"

W. S. MITCHELL,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLIESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.*Fort St. George, April 14, 1910.*

No. 38.—Mr. Matthew Young, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, and Mr. E. L. R. Thurston, I.C.S., who has left the station.

No. 39.—Mr. Percy Joseph Rose and Mr. Alfred Edward Todd, to be Lay Trustees of St. Thomas' Church, Coimbatore.

No. 41.—Mr. Henry Euler Bath, Danks to be a Lay Trustee of St. George's Church, Madras.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.*Fort St. George, April 16, 1909.*

No. 4.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.*Calcutta, 16th April 1909.*

No. 971-G.—The Government-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. W. Crahan as Acting Consul for the Netherlands East Indies, during the absence of Mr. D. A. Stuart.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.*Fort St. George, April 9, 1910.*

No. 21.—M.R.B. Resopal Bhatta Rao, A.M.S., B.L.R., Head Casteless Translator, Criminal Translator's Office, Bombay, to be Casteless Translator to Government on probation for six months.

L. M. WYNNE,
Asst. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.*Fort St. George, April 14, 1910.*

No. 197.—Under article 206 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.B. H. Srinivasulu Aiyar, A.M.S., Deputy Collector, Third Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from date of his return at Coimbatore.

POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS IN THE SALT, ARMS AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.*Fort St. George, April 12, 1910.*

No. 194.—Mr. Casimir MacKellar Sherman, Assistant Commissioner, on return from leave, is posted to the Tanjore Sub-division.

No. 195.—Mr. Ananda Harman Kandasamy, Acting Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Tanjore Sub-division to the Board's office to do duty as Assistant Secretary during the absence of Mr. Robert George Alexander Thomson on leave or until further orders. To join on relief by Mr. C. M. Sherman.

No. 196.—Mr. Diadato Guruswamy Vaidar, Inspector, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, Coimbatore Sub-division, during the absence of Mr. Ralph Wilfred Kite on leave or until further orders.

No. 191.—M.R.B. Anandji Ayangar Gopala Aiyangar Anandji, B.A., Inspector and First Assistant, Board of Revenue, Separate Division, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner to do duty as Assistant Secretary, Board's office, until Mr. A. H. Kandasamy joins.

Port St. George, April 1, 1910.

No. 202.—Under section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, IV of 1907, the Governor in Council hereby directs that the survey of the study section, south of the Madras Harbour, granted to the Port Trust Board in G.O., No. 224, Madras, dated 11th September 1909, shall be undertaken by the Madras Survey Department and conducted under the provisions of the said Act.

Port St. George, March 23, 1910.

No. 203.—Under section 5 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (II of 1909), His Excellency the Governor in Council expressed to declare the advertisement ferry in the Tannerville district to be subject to the provisions of the said Act with effect from 1st April 1910:—

Tahsil.	Village.	Name of the ferry.	Limits of the ferry.
Coimbatore ..	Vithalwada ..	Vithalwada ..	On the northern side 4 furlongs, viz. from north-west corner of S. No. 301 of Vithalwada village on the east to north-west corner of S. No. 36 of Vithalwada village on the west. On the southern side 1 mile viz. from north-east corner of S. No. 301 of Vithalwada village on the east to the dayanagudi agency situated in the south-east corner of S. No. 418 of Vithalwada village on the west.

No. 204.—Under section 5 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (II of 1909), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the limits of the advertisement given hereto in the Tannerville district shall be as follow with effect from 1st April 1910:—

Serial number.	Tahsil.	Name of the ferry.	Limits of the ferry.
1	Tannerville ..	Meluratham ..	4 furlongs on either side of the stream. On the northern side North—S. No. 100 of Meluratham village. South—S. No. 100 of Meluratham village. On the southern side North—S. No. 100 of Tannerville village. South—S. No. 38 of Kanyapada village.
2	Do.	Vilagam ..	4 furlongs on either side of the stream. On the northern side North—S. No. 100 of Meluratham village. South—S. No. 38 of Meluratham village. On the southern side North—S. No. 31 of Vilagam village. South—S. No. 34 of Vilagam village.
3	Kanyapada ..	Kanyapada and Agastya ..	1 mile on either side of the stream. On the northern side North—S. No. 301 of Tala village. South—S. No. 301 of Palamed village. On the southern side North—S. No. 301 of Kanyapada village. South—S. No. 31 of Kanyapada village.
4	Do.	Aravaithi ..	2 furlongs on either side of the stream. On the northern side East—North-east corner of S. No. 1 of Aravaithi village. West—South-west corner of S. No. 43 of Aravaithi village. On the southern side East—North-east corner of S. No. 1 of Aravaithi village. West—South-west corner of S. No. 43 of Aravaithi village.
5	Do.	Mangalath ..	2 furlongs. On the northern side East—S. No. 41 of Mangalath village. West—S. No. 41 of Mangalath village.
6	Do.	Do.	2 furlongs. On the northern side East—S. No. 41 of Mangalath village. West—S. No. 41 of Mangalath village.

Serial number	Tahiti	Name of District	Extent of lands
6	Aravakachere ..	East ..	4 Holdings on either side of the river.
			On the northern side { East—S. No. 140 of East village. East—S. No. 125 of East village.
			On the southern side { East—S. No. 274 of East village. East—S. Nos. 267 and 268 of East village.
7	Do. ..	Makhal ..	4 Holdings on either side of the river.
			On the northern side { East—S. No. 421 of Makhal village. East—S. No. 424 of Makhal village.
			On the southern side { East—S. No. 422 of Makhal village. East—S. No. 423 of Makhal village.

N.B.—The Mangapoh and Apona names are identical.

No. 295.—Under section 10 of the Customs and Public Ferries Act (II of 1896), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the following scale of tolls leviable upon passengers, articles, vehicles and goods conveyed across all public ferries the management of which has been assigned to the Tamaseili District Board:—

Item.	Male.
1 laden cart with bullocks	0 4 0
1 laden cart without bullocks	0 3 0
1 empty cart	0 2 0
1 bullock laden	0 1 0
1 bullock unladen	0 0 6
1 horse	0 2 0
1 tapan or palanquin	0 4 0
1 bicycle or tricycle	0 0 6
1 foot-passenger with or without load	0 0 1
1 sheep, goat, ass or pig	0 0 2
Every parcel of goods	0 1 0

Port St. George, April 2, 1910.

No. 296.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Maltese Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1893, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the survey of the three main lands in the proprietary estates of the Ghangpoh District.

Port St. George, April 2, 1910.

No. 297.—The rule VII of the rules under section 14 of the Glanders and Fever Act XIII of 1899 (as amended by the repealing and Amending Act XI of 1900), published in Notification No. 257, dated 12th May 1905, at page 628 and 629 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th June 1905, and modified in Notification No. 281, dated 2nd September 1905, at page 926 of Part I of Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th September 1909, is amended:—

"If the Veterinary Practitioner is unable to examine a horse that has been seized under the Act, the Inspector shall, after the lapse of twenty-one days from the date of seizure, deliver the horse to the person entitled to the possession thereof. In examining a horse which has been seized under the Act, the Veterinary Practitioner may subject the horse to the following among other recognized tests:—

"(a) if the disease suspected is glanders or fever, the Maltese test;

"(b) if the disease suspected is lymphangitis epididyma, microscopic examination of the pus from abscesses and scres; and

"(c) if the disease suspected is scres, microscopic examination of the blood.

"No horse shall be certified to be suffering from lymphangitis epididyma or scres until the microscopic examination referred to in clauses (b) and (c) has been made; and no horse which has been seized under section 5 of the Act on suspicion of being affected with 'Boath African Horse sickness' shall be so diseased or destroyed until the existence of the disease has been fully confirmed."

Fort St. George, March 31, 1899.

No. 208.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, the following right of way within the Chennarayana reserve notified as reserved forest in Notification No. 216, dated 20th July 1893, published at page 538 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Part I, dated 6th August 1893:—

Right of way for men and cattle.—The route to be used is that now in use. The path enters the reserve 15 yards south of pillar No. 3, joins the boundary again at 15 yards north-west of that pillar, and follows it as far as pillar No. 75 quitting the reserve at that point. It then enters the reserve immediately and goes back to the boundary 75 yards west by north of pillar No. 74, runs across the corner of pillar No. 74 and leaves the block north of pillar No. 73. It may be used on any day in the year.

No. 209.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, to allow the following right of way within the Kolambanaval reserve notified as reserved forest in Notification No. 84, dated 11th February 1890, published at pages 102 and 107 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Part I, dated 27th February 1890:—

Right of way for men and cattle to the Pullavala tract on Tiruvattalur village about 31 chains north of the Kolambanaval reserve.—The route to be used is that now in use. The path follows the reserve boundary from pillar No. 33 to pillar No. 57. It may be used on any day in the year.

No. 210.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, the following right of way within the Suppalamudi reserve block No. 18 notified as reserved forest in Notifications Nos. 331, dated 21st October 1889, and 149, dated 31st March 1890, published at pages 748 and 767 and 324 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Part I, dated 26th October 1889, and 1st April 1890, respectively:—

1. Right of way for men, cattle and carts through Suppalamudi reserve to be used by the inhabitants of Poyyalpattinam, Poyyalpattinam, Alagapattinam, Poyyalpattinam and other adjoining villages.—The route allowed is that now in use. It may be used on any day in the year. The path enters the reserve at a point about one chain north of pillar No. 25 and runs along the eastern and northern boundary of the reserve as far as pillar No. 50 at which it quits the reserve.

No. 211.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, the following right of way within the Chinnappan Gudi forest block V (a) notified as reserved forest in Notification No. 179, published at pages 344 and 353 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Part I, dated 21st April 1891:—

Right of way for men.—The route path from Chinnappan Gudi and after village to Pappapatti, Chinnappan, Vellur and other villages.—The route allowed is that now in use. The path enters the reserve at survey field No. 46 of Vellore-Chinnappan village between forest pillars Nos. 71 and 72 proceeds in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 2,500 yards and leaves the reserve between forest pillars Nos. 12 and 14, entering survey field No. 1873 of Pappapatti village. It may be used on any day in the year.

No. 212.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, the following right of way within the Valluvai reserve forest notified as reserved forest in Notification No. 250, published at pages 598 and 599 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Part I, dated 11th August 1899:—

Right of way for men only.—A foot-path starting from a point 210 yards east of forest pillar No. 17 and running northwards through the reserve for a distance of 1,000 chains to Paruvattamudi.—It may be used between the hours of 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. only.

Fort St. George, April 15, 1900.

No. 213.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT

Fort William, the 1st April 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

No. 381.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Donald Dyer is permitted, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 30th December 1900.

subject by the investigation of the milk money members by means of a closed and particular year, covering each and quelling the money money between some few. It is also required that the money of the bank and should be obtained from their position before some to the bank and should be by the end of the year. It

[illegible][illegible]

II. On behalf of the initiator or co-initiator for the time being of money No. 40 of Belarus, to make the bank for the purpose of clearing out the natural debt not a whole of five but for the purpose of supplying the bank money needed by a supply of value among banks in natural clearing. The length of the duration of the bank is not less than 10 years and the amount of the bank will be by way of the bed of the natural channel. The amount will be from 10 to 100 million rubles.

[illegible]

XIII. On both sides of the column or columns for the steepening of Karadagians (nearby No. 42 of Turkey) the right is situated a shallow 2nd bed and of those left they contain the whole twenty years' growth of forest of oaks. No. 313, and after a space of four hundred and twenty years growth of oaks and of forest of oaks and of forest of oaks. No. 314, and after the irrigation of the left wing. After the irrigation of the left wing it will be very in the bed of the channel and the water for repair must be obtained from the bed of the stream. The channel will be

8. The following comments are allowed to the public within the Reserve—

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

in authorities has reserved all materials from the area outside the 1000 ft. zone.

3. *Suripomohi Suripomohi* (Pomohi) *Suripomohi*, also *Suripomohi*, for men and women.—Between the thirty-four yards work at each end, a man works with the other. There is a half yard up and down the middle of the boat, and the boat is about 100 yds. long. The 100 yds. of *Suripomohi* is between the 100 yds. of the boat.

yards east-north-east of mine No. 1 of that enclosure, runs east by half a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty earth of mine No. 12, runs then the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12, runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12, runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12.

II. *Chalchichilco-Hill* (see map) runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12, runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12.

III. *Chalchichilco-Hill* (see map) runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12, runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12, runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12.

IV. *Chalchichilco-Hill* (see map) runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12, runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12.

V. *Chalchichilco-Hill* (see map) runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12, runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12.

VI. *Chalchichilco-Hill* (see map) runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12, runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12.

VII. *Chalchichilco-Hill* (see map) runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12, runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12.

VIII. *Chalchichilco-Hill* (see map) runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12, runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12.

IX. *Chalchichilco-Hill* (see map) runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12, runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12.

X. *Chalchichilco-Hill* (see map) runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12, runs north for about a mile and leaves the black shaly peaty south-east of mine No. 12.

Port St. George, March 28, 1910.

No. 215.—In pursuance of notification No. 75 published at page 51 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 6th February 1907, it is hereby notified that the South Malabar Forest Division will henceforth comprise the taluqs of Calicut, Bhand, Ponnani and Valluvam, except the area known as the Attapadi valley which drains eastwards into the Coimbatore district. The head-quarters will be located at Nilambur.

Port St. George, March 28, 1910.

No. 216.—Under section 12 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st July 1910, a survey area shall be levied at the rate of 10 pias in the rupee on the annual net value of all surveyed lands comprised within the limits of the proprietary estates of the Native District specified in the schedule hereto annexed:—

SUBDIVISION VILLAGES.

Native Taluk.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Puthuppal. | 4. Telapada. |
| 2. Puthuppal. | 5. Vithuppal. |
| 3. Dinnamam. | 6. Kivilipal. |

No. 217.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882, that, from 1st June 1904, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below, shall be constituted a "reserved forest":—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Native and name of block.	Reservations.
Calicut	Calicut	Block Taluk No. 1 ..	Comprise survey No. 20 of No. 218, that village and is reserved by the reserved forest to all ages.

END OF PAGE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Port St. George, April 4, 1916.

CLOSURE OF CANALS IN THE GOVERNMENT EASTERN DIVISION.

Name of canal.			District drawn.	Date of suspending		Remarks.
				Eastern Delta.		
Mulla canal	1st May 1916	1st June 1916.	} Hour of closing 8 A.M. Hour of opening 4 P.M.
Bark canal	Do.	Do.	
Coromanda canal	Do.	Do.	
Mayhapeta canal	Do.	Do.	
Coringa canal	Do.	Do.	
Ingroven canal	Do.	Do.	
Korwar 3 single junction canal	Do.	Do.	
Sandilana canal	Do.	Do.	
Central Delta.						
Mulla canal	15th April 1916.	15th May 1916.	} Hour of closing 8 A.M. Hour of opening 4 P.M.
Coromanda canal	Do.	Do.	
Bark canal	Do.	Do.	
Mayhapeta canal	Do.	Do.	
Sandilana canal	Do.	Do.	
Amalgam canal	Do.	Do.	

NOTE.—The canals do not become thoroughly navigable for short of 48 hours after suspending.

J. M. LACEY,

Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Sriperumbudur.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, April 9, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 64½ acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a building for the secondary school, Ootacamund; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take action under section 17 (1) of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land with its siting, shape or particulars, with survey or plan number.	Name of owner or occupier	Number of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
The following defined, Government land, Ootacamund village.			
Part of S. No. C 215-1.	District Board, The Nilgiris	North, part of S. No. C 215-1, and S. No. D 215; and south part, part of S. No. C 215-1.	1000 sq.

P. HAWKINS,

Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Under section 8, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 87 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the repairs of the railway line at the station, Ootacamund; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District Assistant Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Namagundi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or previously with survey or public rights.	Name of owner or occupier.	Dimensions of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tzavaly district, Tzavaly tribe, Koro village. +			
Tzavaly, (open), dry, No. 400	Three Vichaka, son of Benda, Three Baka, son of Benda, and Taba (Benda's wife)	North, No. 318, east, No. 319; south, No. 318; west, No. 319.	4000 07

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4000 acres, be the same a public reserve or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a grade rail and pipeline in the Tzavaly district, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Headquarters Division, Tzavaly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Headquarters Division, Tzavaly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or previously with survey or public rights.	Name of owner or occupier.	Dimensions of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tzavaly district, Koro village, Koro tribe, Koro village.			
Exp. garden, No. 307 A	Pala, son of the late Koro village	North, No. 307 A; east, No. 307 B; south and west, No. 307 A.	4000 01
Tzavaly district, Koro village, Koro tribe, Koro village.			
No. 308.	Pala, son of the late Koro village	North, east and south, No. 308; west, No. 308.	4000 02
Total			8000 03

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1440 acres, be the same a public reserve or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a grade rail and pipeline in the Tzavaly district, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Headquarters Division, Tzavaly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Deputy Collector, Headquarters Division, Tzavaly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or previously with survey or public rights.	Name of owner or occupier.	Dimensions of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tzavaly district, Koro village, Koro tribe, Koro village.			
Wetland, dry land, No. 310 A	Chikapa, son of the late Koro village	North, No. 310 A; east, No. 310 B; south, No. 310 C; west, No. 310 D.	4000 04
No. 311 A	Chikapa, son of the late Koro village	North, No. 311 A; east, No. 311 B; south, No. 311 C; west, No. 311 D.	4000 05
No. 312 A	Chikapa, son of the late Koro village	North, No. 312 A; east, No. 312 B; south, No. 312 C; west, No. 312 D.	4000 06
Total			12000 10

J. M. LARRY.

Chief Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Swaziland.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 15th and 16th April 1916, is published for general information:—

No. in the list	Department	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
1	Police	2496. No. 334, Mar. 26.	Arrest. Documents to the Trichinopoly district.—Showing publication in the Fort St. George Gazette of the Trichinopoly District of a notification directing the Fort St. George District to be a protected settlement under section 200 of the District Revenue Provisions Act, 1904, and regarding the Collector of Trichinopoly to be a protected settlement.
2	Police	No. 497, April 2.	Arrest. Documents.—Showing the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police in relation to the arrest of a person named in Para 191, 1911, of the Fort St. George Gazette, 1905, and not named in the list of persons arrested by the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly.
3	Financial	No. 220, April 4.	Consolidation of the District Revenue.—Showing the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police in relation to the consolidation of the District Revenue.
4	Do.	No. 344, April 4.	Consolidation of the District Revenue.—Showing the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police in relation to the consolidation of the District Revenue.
5	Revenue	No. 773, Mar. 5.	Revenue.—Showing the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police in relation to the revenue.
6	Do.	No. 788, Mar. 8.	Revenue.—Showing the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police in relation to the revenue.
7	Do.	No. 748, Mar. 11.	Revenue.—Showing the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police in relation to the revenue.
8	Do.	No. 308, Mar. 17.	Revenue.—Showing the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police in relation to the revenue.
9	Do.	No. 344, Mar. 18.	Revenue.—Showing the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police in relation to the revenue.
10	Do.	No. 442, Mar. 18.	Revenue.—Showing the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police in relation to the revenue.
11	Do.	No. 446, Mar. 28.	Revenue.—Showing the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police in relation to the revenue.
12	Local and Municipal	No. 301 & 302, Mar. 25.	Budget estimate.—Showing, with remarks, the — of the District Revenue for 1915-1916.
13	Do.	No. 301 & 302, Mar. 25.	Budget estimate.—Showing, with remarks, the — of the District Revenue for 1915-1916.
14	Do.	No. 301 & 302, Mar. 25.	Budget estimate.—Showing, with remarks, the — of the District Revenue for 1915-1916.

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 163 MADEIRA, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1920. (Page 1 of 4)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

¹ *Fort St. George*, April 12, 1810.

The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Детские.

[†] Collected on 24/4, May 2010.

The following Order of His Majesty the King in Council, revising the procedure in connection with the submission of appeals to His Majesty in Council is published for general information:—

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1968.

No. 1289

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE: GENERAL RULES AS TO APPEALS

The Journal Corporation, Inc.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 31st day of December 1906

Figure 1

THEY KNOW MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

A set business of *Chalchicomula*.

Lentil Chamberlain

Land President.

Lord, P. 1999.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a representation from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the words following, viz. :—

[illegible]

HIS MAJESTY having taken the said representation into consideration was pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to approve thereof and so order as it is hereby ordered that the said

Orders in Council in the said representation mentioned, be and the same are hereby revoked and that the Rules brought forward be validated thereby.

A. W. FITE ROY.

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2.—(1) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires:—

- “Appeal” means an Appeal to His Majesty in Council;
- “Judgment” includes decree, order, sentence, or decision of any Court, Judge, or Judicial Officer;
- “Sworn” means the aggregate of papers relating to an Appeal (including the pleadings, proceedings, and notice to deliver judgment) papers to be filed before His Majesty in Council on the hearing of the Appeal;
- “Registrar” means the Registrar or other proper officer having the custody of the records in the Court appealed from;
- “Allowed” means the country or place where the Court appealed from is situate;
- “Agent” means a person authorized by notice of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 26th March 1896 to conduct proceedings before His Majesty in Council on behalf of another.

Indefinite term.

"Party" and all words descriptive of parties to proceedings before His Majesty in Council (such as "Petitioner," "Appellant," "Respondent") mean, in respect of all acts proper to be done by an Agent, the Agent of the party in question which such party is represented by an Agent;

"Month" means calendar month;

Words in the singular shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular.

(7) Where by these Rules any step is required to be taken in England in connection with proceedings before His Majesty in Council, whether in the way of lodging a Petition or other document, entering an Appearance, lodging security, or otherwise, such step shall be taken in the Registry of the Privy Council, Downing Street, London.

Leave to appeal.

Leave to appeal generally.

2. All Appeals shall be brought either in pursuance of leave obtained from the Court appealed from, or, in the absence of such leave, in pursuance of special leave to appeal granted by His Majesty in Council upon a Petition in that behalf presented by the intending Appellant.

Special leave to appeal.

Form of Petition for special leave to appeal.

3. A Petition for special leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council shall state succinctly and fairly all such facts as it may be necessary to state in order to enable the Judicial Committee to advise His Majesty whether such leave ought to be granted. The Petitioner shall set out in a concise manner, and shall deal with the merits of the case only so far as is necessary for the purpose of explaining and supporting the particular grounds upon which special leave to appeal is sought.

Three copies of Petition to be lodged together with Affidavit to support.

4. The Petitioner shall lodge at least three copies of his Petition for special leave to appeal together with the Affidavit in support thereof provided by Rule 5 hereinafter contained.

Time for lodging Petition.

5. A Petition for special leave to appeal may be lodged at any time after the date of the judgment sought to be appealed from, but the Petitioner shall, in every case, lodge his Petition with the least possible delay.

Security for costs and disbursements of Counsel.

6. Where the Judicial Committee agree to advise His Majesty to grant special leave to appeal, they shall, in their Report, specify the amount of the security for costs (if any) to be lodged by the Petitioner, and the period (if any) within which such security is to be lodged and paid, unless the Committee on a particular case under such a course recommend, possible for the transmission of the Record by the Registrar of the Court appealed from to the Registrar of the Privy Council, and for such further matters as the parties of the case may require.

General provisions.

7. Save as by the four last preceding Rules otherwise provided, the provisions of Rules 47 to 50 and 52 to 55 (all inclusive) hereinafter contained shall apply mutatis mutandis to Petitions for special leave to appeal.

Petition for special leave to appeal as *foresaid* paragraph.

8. Rules 1 to 7 (both inclusive) shall apply mutatis mutandis to Petitions for leave to appeal as *foresaid* paragraph. But in addition to the affidavits referred to in Rule 4 every such Petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit from the Petitioner stating that he is not worth £25 in the world, excepting his wearing apparel and his interest in the subject-matter of the intended Appeal, and that he is unable to provide security, and also by a certificate of Counsel that the Petitioner has reasonable ground of appeal.

Description of paper Appellant must lodge, including security and paying office fees.

9. Where a Petitioner claims leave to appeal as *foresaid* paragraph, he shall not be required to lodge security for the costs of the Respondent or to pay any Council Office fees.

Exemption of unrepresented Petitioner from having to appeal as *foresaid* paragraph from payment of Office fees.

10. A Petitioner whose Petition for leave to appeal is *foresaid* paragraph is exempted, may, notwithstanding such exemption, be assisted from paying the Council Office fees usually chargeable to a Petitioner in respect of a Petition for leave to appeal, if His Majesty in Council, on the advice of the Judicial Committee, shall think fit so to order.

Record.

Record to be transmitted without delay.

11. As soon as an Appeal has been admitted, whether by an Order of the Court appealed from or by an Order of His Majesty in Council granting special leave to appeal the Appellant shall without delay take all necessary steps to have the Record transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council.

Printing of Record.

12. The Record shall be printed in accordance with Rules I to IV of Schedule A hereto. It may be so printed either abroad or in England.

Number of copies to be transmitted, where Record printed abroad.

13. Where the Record is printed abroad, the Registrar shall, at the expense of the Appellant, transmit to the Registrar of the Privy Council 40 copies of such Record, out of which copies he shall certify to be covered by signing his name on, or initialing, every eight page thereof and by affixing thereto the seal, if any, of the Court appealed from.

One certified copy to be transmitted, where Record printed in England.

14. Where the Record is to be printed in England, the Registrar shall, at the expense of the Appellant, transmit to the Registrar of the Privy Council one certified copy of such Record, together with an index of all the papers and exhibits in the case. No other certified copies of the Record shall be transmitted to the Agents in England by or on behalf of the parties to the Appeal.

Petition of Appeal.

Time within
which Peti-
tion shall be
lodged.

20. The Appellant shall lodge his Petition of Appeal—

(a) Where the Record arrives in England posted, within a period of four months from the date of such arrival in the case of Appeals from Courts situate in any of the overseas places named in Schedule B hereto, and within a period of two months from the date in the case of Appeals from any other Courts;

(b) Where the Record arrives in England written, within a period of one month from the date of the completion of the posting thereof;

Provided that nothing in the Rule contained shall preclude an Appellant from lodging his Petition of Appeal prior to the arrival of the Record, if there are special reasons why it should be desirable for him to do so.

Form of
Petition.

21. The Petition of Appeal shall be lodged in the form prescribed by Rule 47 hereinafter contained. It shall write succinctly and, as far as possible, in chronological order, the principal steps in the proceedings leading up to the Appeal from the commencement thereof down to the date of the Appeal, but shall not contain argumentative matter or recital into the merits of the case.

Service of
Petition.

22. The Appellant shall, after lodging his Petition of Appeal, serve a copy thereof without delay on the Respondent, as soon as the latter has entered an Appearance, and shall endorse such copy with the date of the lodgment.

Withdrawal of Appeal.

Withdrawal
of Appeal
before Peti-
tion of Ap-
pel has been
lodged.

23. Where an Appellant, who has not lodged his Petition of Appeal, desires to withdraw his Appeal, he shall give notice in writing to that effect to the Registrar of the Privy Council, and the said Registrar shall, with all convenient speed after the receipt of such notice, by letter notify the Registrar of the Court appealed from that the Appeal has been withdrawn, and the said Appeal shall thereupon stand dismissed as from the date of the said letter without further Order.

Withdrawal
of Appeal
after Peti-
tion of Ap-
pel has been
lodged.

24. Where an Appellant, who has lodged his Petition of Appeal, desires to withdraw his Appeal, he shall present a Motion to that effect to His Majesty in Council. On the hearing of any such Motion a Respondent who has entered an Appearance in the Appeal shall, subject to any agreement between him and the Appellant to the contrary, be entitled to apply to the Judicial Committee for his costs, but where the Respondent has not entered an Appearance, or having entered an Appearance, consents in writing to the prayer of the Petition, the Petitioner may, if the Judicial Committee think fit, be dispensed of in the same way as in the case of a Consent Petition under the provisions of Rule 48 hereinafter contained.

Non-Presentation of Appeal.

Dismissal of
Appeal where
Appellant
fails to pay
in promissory
bond.

25. Where an Appellant takes no step in presentation of his Appeal within a period of four months from the date of the arrival of the Record in England in the case of an Appeal from a Court situate in any of the overseas places named in Schedule B hereto, or within a period of two months from the date in the case of an Appeal from any other Court, the Registrar of the Privy Council shall, with all convenient speed, by letter notify the Registrar of the Court appealed from that the Appeal has not been presented, and the Appeal shall thereupon stand dismissed for non-presentation as from the date of the said letter without further Order.

Dismissal of
Appeal for
non-presentation
after
Appellant's
Appearance
and before
lodgment of
Petition of
Appeal.

26. Where an Appellant who has entered an Appearance—

(a) fails to furnish a copy of a written Record, or of part of a written Record, in accordance with, and within the periods prescribed by Rule 21; or

(b) having furnished such copy within the periods prescribed by Rule 21, fails thereafter to proceed with due diligence to take all such further steps as may be necessary for the purpose of completing the printing of the said Record; or

(c) fails to lodge his Petition of Appeal within the periods respectively prescribed by rule 20;

the Registrar of the Privy Council shall call upon the Appellant to explain his default, and, if no explanation is offered, or if the explanation offered is, in the opinion of the said Registrar, insufficient, the said Registrar shall, with all convenient speed, by letter notify the Registrar of the Court appealed from that the Appeal has not been effectively presented, and the Appeal shall thereupon stand dismissed for non-presentation as from the date of the said letter without further Order, and a copy of the said letter shall be sent by the Registrar of the Privy Council to all the parties who have entered an Appearance in the Appeal.

Dismissal of
Appeal for
non-presentation
after
lodgment of
Petition of
Appeal.

27. Where an Appellant, who has lodged his Petition of Appeal, fails thereafter to prosecute his Appeal with due diligence, the Registrar of the Privy Council shall call upon him to explain his default, and, if no explanation is offered, or if the explanation offered is, in the opinion of the said Registrar, insufficient, the said Registrar shall cause a Summons to be issued to the Appellant calling upon him to show cause before the Judicial Committee at a time to be named in the said Summons why the Appeal should not be dismissed for non-presentation. Provided that no such Summons shall be issued by the said Registrar before the expiration of one year from the date of the arrival of the Record in England. If the Respondent has entered an Appearance in the Appeal, the Registrar of the Privy Council shall send him a copy of the said Summons, and the Respondent shall be entitled to be heard before the Judicial Committee in the matter of the said Summons at the first named and, in addition, he may seek and such other relief as he may be entitled to. The Judicial Committee may, after considering the matter of the said Summons, recommend to His Majesty the dismissal of the Appeal for non-presentation, or give such other directions therein as the justice of the case may require.

Reversing an
Appeal dis-
missed for
non-presentation.

28. An Appellant whose Appeal has been dismissed for non-presentation may present a Petition to His Majesty in Council praying that his Appeal may be revived.

Appearance by Respondent.

39. The Respondent may enter an Appearance at any time between the arrival of the Record and the hearing of the Appeal, but if he actually delays entering an Appearance he shall bear, or be held allowed, the costs incurred by such delay, unless the Judicial Committee otherwise directs.

40. The Respondent shall forthwith after entering an Appearance give notice thereof to the Appellant, if the latter has entered an Appearance.

41. Where there are two or more Respondents, and only one, or more, of them enter an Appearance, the Appearance Form shall set out the names of the appearing Respondents.

42. Two or more Respondents may, in their own discretion, enter separate Appearances in the same Appeal.

43. A Respondent who has not entered an Appearance shall not be entitled to receive any notice relating to the Appeal from the Registrar of the Privy Council, nor be allowed to lodge a Case in the Appeal.

44. Where a Respondent fails to enter an Appearance in an Appeal, the following Rules shall, subject to any special Order of the Judicial Committee to the contrary, apply:—

(a) If the non-appearing Respondent was a Respondent at the time when the Appeal was admitted, whether by the Order of the Court appealed from or by an Order of His Majesty in Council giving the Appellant special leave to appeal, and if it appears from the terms of the said Order, or Order in Council, or otherwise from the Record, or from a Certificate of the Registrar of the Court appealed from, that the said non-appearing Respondent has received notice, or was otherwise aware, of the Order of the Court appealed from allowing the Appeal, or of the Order of His Majesty in Council giving the Appellant special leave to appeal, and has also received notice or was otherwise aware, of the dispatch of the Record to England, the Appeal may be continued as *pro se* against the said non-appearing Respondent at any time after the expiration of three months from the date on which he/she/it has been served with a copy of the Registrar's Order in Council bringing him to the Record as a Respondent.

(b) If the non-appearing Respondent was made a Respondent by an Order of His Majesty in Council subsequently to the admission of the Appeal, and it appears from the Record, or from a Supplementary Record, or from a Certificate of the Registrar of the Court appealed from, that the said non-appearing Respondent has received notice, or was otherwise aware, of any intended application to bring him to the Record as a Respondent, the Appeal may be continued as *pro se* against the said non-appearing Respondent at any time after the expiration of three months from the date on which he/she/it has been served with a copy of His Majesty's Order in Council bringing him to the Record as a Respondent.

Provided that where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Judicial Committee, by Affidavit or otherwise, either that an Appellant has made every reasonable endeavour to serve a non-appearing Respondent with the notice mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) respectively and has failed to effect such service, or that it is not the intention of the non-appearing Respondent to enter an Appearance to the Appeal, the Appeal may, without further Order in that behalf and at the rate of the Appellant, be proceeded with as *pro se* against the said non-appearing Respondent.

45. A Respondent who declines to defend an Appeal in *formal papers* may present a Petition to that effect to His Majesty in Council, which Petition shall be accompanied by an Affidavit from the Petitioner stating that he is not worth £10 in the world (excluding his wearing apparel and his interest in the subject-matter of the Appeal).

Petitioners generally.

46. All Petitions for orders or directions or to exercise a power of justice or procedure arising after the lodging of the Petition of Appeal and not involving any change in the parties to an Appeal shall be addressed to the Judicial Committee. All other Petitions shall be addressed to His Majesty in Council, but a Petition which is properly addressed to His Majesty in Council may include, or be amended to the relief thereby sought, a prayer for orders or directions or to exercise a power of justice or procedure.

47. Where an Order made by the Judicial Committee does not include any special leave or include any special directions, it shall not be necessary to draw up such Order, unless the Committee otherwise directs, but a Note thereof shall be made by the Registrar of the Privy Council.

48. All Petitions shall consist of paragraphs numbered consecutively and shall be written, typed, written, or photographed, on brief paper with quarter margin and indented with the name of the Court appealed from, the short title and Privy Council number of the Appeal in which the Petition relates to the short title of the Petition (see the next rule), and the name and address of the London Agent (if any) of the Petitioner, but need not be signed. Petitions for special leave to appeal may be printed and, shall, in that case, be printed as the form known as Entry Gazette or other convenient form.

49. Where a Petition is presented to be lodged, or has been lodged, which does not relate to any pending Appeal of which the Record has been registered in the Registry of the Privy Council, any person claiming a right to oppose before the Judicial Committee on the hearing of such Petition may present a Notice of Opposition to the Registrar of the Privy Council, and shall thereupon be entitled to receive from the Registrar of the Privy Council notice of the lodging of the Petition, if at the time of the lodging of the Petition such Petition has not yet been lodged, and, if and when the Petition has been lodged, to require the Petitioner to send him with a copy of the Petition, and to furnish him, at his own expense, with copies of

Time within which an appeal shall be entered by Respondent.

Form of Appearance when the Respondent does not appear.

Non-appearing Respondent not entitled to receive notice or to lodge case. Provision for non-appearing Respondent.

Respondent declining Appeal in *formal papers*.

Manner of lodging Petition.

System of Petition which need not be drawn by Petitioner.

Council.

any papers lodged by the Petitioner in support of his Petition. The Opponent shall forthwith after lodging his Consent give notice thereof to the Petitioner, if the Petitioner has been lodged.

Form of
Petition

48. Where a Petition is lodged in the matter of any pending Appeal of which the Record has been registered in the Registry of the Prerogative Council, the Petitioner shall serve any party who has entered an Appearance in the Appeal, with a copy of such Petition, and the party so served shall thereupon be entitled to require the Petitioner to furnish him, at his own expense, with copies of any papers lodged by the Petitioner in support of his Petition.

Contents
of Petition
whereby

49. A Petition not relating to any Appeal of which the Record has been registered in the Registry of the Prerogative Council, and any other Petition containing allegations of fact which cannot be verified by reference to the registered Record or any certificate or duly authenticated statement of the Court appealed from, shall be supported by Affidavit. Where the Petitioner procures his Petition to be sworn, the said Affidavit shall be sworn by the Petitioner himself and shall state that, to the best of the deponent's knowledge, information, and belief, the allegations contained in the Petition are true. Where the Petitioner is represented by an agent, the said Affidavit shall be sworn by such agent and shall, besides stating that to the best of the deponent's knowledge, information, and belief, the allegations contained in the Petition are true, also state how the deponent obtained his information and the information enabling him to present the Petition.

Provision for
Order of
Removal or
Discharge

50. A Petition for an Order of Removal or Discharge shall be accompanied by a certificate or duly authenticated statement from the Court appealed, from showing who, in the opinion of the said Court, is the proper person to be substituted, or entered, on the Record in place of, or in addition to, a party who has died or undergone a change of status.

Petition
relating
to removal
or discharge
must be
supported

51. The Registrar of the Prerogative Council may refuse to receive a Petition on the ground that it contains scandalous matter, but the Petitioner may appeal, by way of objection, from such refusal to the Judicial Committee.

Time when
Petition
may be
lodged

52. As soon as a Petition is ready for hearing, the Petitioner shall forthwith notify the Registrar of the Prerogative Council of that effect, and the Petition shall thereupon be deemed to be set down.

Time within
which
Petitioner
must
appear

53. On each day appointed by the Judicial Committee for the hearing of Petitions the Registrar of the Prerogative Council shall, unless the Committee otherwise direct, put in the paper for hearing all such Petitions as have been set down provided that, in the absence of special circumstances of urgency to be shown to the satisfaction of the said Registrar, no Petition, if unopposed, shall be so put in the paper before the expiration of three clear days from the lodging thereof, or, if opposed, before the expiration of ten clear days from the lodging thereof; and, in the latter case, the Opponent must in the Petition being put in the paper for an earlier day not being less than three clear days from the lodging thereof.

Notice to
be given
by Petitioner
of day for
hearing of
Petition

54. Subject to the provisions of the next following Rule, the Registrar of the Prerogative Council shall, as soon as the Judicial Committee have appointed a day for the hearing of a Petition, notify all parties concerned by summons of the day so appointed.

Provision
where Petitioner
is content
to be
heard

54. Where the prayer of a Petition is contained in its writing by the opposite party, or where a Petition is of a formal and uncontroversial character, the Judicial Committee may, if they think fit, make their Report in His Majesty's Bench Petition, or make their Order thereon, as the case may be, without requiring the attendance of the parties in the Council Chamber, and the Registrar of the Prerogative Council shall not in any such case issue the summons provided for by the last preceding rule, but shall, with all convenient speed after the Committee have made their Report or Order notify the parties that the Report or Order has been made and of the date and nature of such Report or Order.

Withdrawal
of Petition

55. A petitioner who desires to withdraw his Petition shall give notice in writing to that effect to the Registrar of the Prerogative Council. Where the Petition is opposed, the Opponent shall, subject to any agreement between the parties to the contrary, be entitled to apply to the Judicial Committee for his costs, but where the Petition is unopposed, or where, in the case of an opposed Petition, the parties have come to an agreement as to the costs of the Petition, the Petitioner may, if the Judicial Committee think fit, be dispensed with in the same way, without making a Consent Petition under the provisions of the last preceding Rule.

Provision
where hearing
of Petition
is adjourned

56. Where a petitioner adjourns adjourns lodging a Petition to a hearing, the Registrar of the Prerogative Council shall call upon him to explain the delay, and, if no explanation is offered, or if the explanation offered is, in the opinion of the said Registrar, unsatisfactory, the said Registrar may treat the said Petition as not down and may, after duly notifying all parties interested by summons of his intention to do so, put the Petition in the paper for hearing on the next following day appointed by the Judicial Committee for the hearing of Petitions for such directions as the Committee may think fit to give thereon.

Only one
Consent
may be
lodged in
Prerogative

57. At the hearing of a Petition not more than one Consent shall be admitted to be heard on a side.

Case

Lodging of
Case

58. No party to an Appeal shall be entitled to be heard by the Judicial Committee unless he has previously lodged his Case in the Appeal provided that where a Respondent is merely a substitute or trustee with no other interest in the Appeal, he may give the Registrar of the Prerogative Council notice in writing of his intention not to lodge any Case, while reserving his right to address the Judicial Committee on the question of costs.

Form of
Case

59. The Case may be printed either wholly or in England, and shall, in either case, be printed in accordance with Rules I to IV of Schedule A hereto, every word line thereof being underlined in the margin, and shall be signed by at least one of the Counsel who attends at the hearing of the Appeal or by the party himself if he conducts his appeal in person.

65. Each party shall lodge 40 guineas of his Case.

Number of
guineas to be
lodged

66. The case shall consist of paragraphs numbered consecutively and shall state, as distinctly as possible, the circumstances out of which the Appeal arises, the questions to be argued by the party lodging the same, and the nature of appeal. References by page and line to the relevant portions of the Record as printed shall, as far as practicable, be given in the margin, and more shall be taken to avoid, so far as possible, the repetition in the Case of long extracts from the Record. The living party, in writing the case of the Appeal, shall, either affirm or deny, or in the substance of the opposite theory, lodge into any documentary property in the Case, and shall describe the facts contained therein.

Form of
Case

67. Two or more Respondents may, at their own risk, as to cost, lodge separate Cases in the same Appeal.

Separate
Cases by
two or more
Respondents.
Number of
Guineas of
Cost

68. Each party shall, after lodging his Case, forthwith give notice thereof to the other party.

69. Subject as hereinafter provided, the party who lodges his case first may, at any time after the expiration of three clear days from the day on which he has given the other party the notice permitted by the last preceding rule, serve such other party, if the latter has not in the meantime lodged his case, with a "Case Notice" requiring him to lodge his case within one month from the date of the service of the said Case Notice and informing him that in default of his so doing, the Appeal will be set down for hearing as against him and if the other party fails to comply with the said Case Notice, the party who has lodged his case may, at any time after the expiration of the time limited by the said Case Notice for the lodging of the case, lodge an Affidavit of Veritas (which shall set out the terms of the said Case Notice), and the Appeal shall thereupon if at other conditions of its being set down are satisfied, be set down as against the party in default. Provided that no Case Notice shall be served until after the completion of the printing of the Record and that it shall be open to the living party, on setting the date of the Appeal, to require, generally, that the circumstances in which the said Case Notice was served and, if satisfied that there was no reasonable necessity for the said Case Notice to disallow the costs thereof to the party serving the same. Provided also that nothing in this rule contained shall preclude the party in default from lodging his case, at his own risk as regards costs and otherwise, at any time up to the date of hearing.

70. Subject to the provisions of Rule 65 and of the last preceding Rule, an Appeal shall be set down *pro forma* even as the Case as both sides are lodged, and the parties shall thereupon exchange Cases by handing one another either at the Office of one of the Agents or at the Registry of the Privy Council, two copies of their respective Cases.

Setting down
Appeal and
exchange of
Cases

Binding Records, &c.

71. As soon as an Appeal is set down, the Appellant shall attend at the Registry of the Privy Council and obtain two copies of the Record and Case to be bound for the use of the Judicial Committee at the hearing. The copies shall be bound in cloth or in half leather with paper sides, and six leaves of blank paper shall be inserted before the Appellant's Case. The front cover shall bear a printed label stating the title and Privy Council number of the Appeal, the names of the relators, and the names and addresses of the London Agents. Two several documents, indexed by page, shall be arranged in the following order: (1) Appellant's Case; (2) Respondent's Case; (3) Record; (4) Supplemental Record (if any); and the short title and Privy Council number of the Appeal shall also be shown on the back.

Mode of
binding
Records, &c.
for use of
Judicial
Committee

72. The Appellant shall lodge the bound copies on foot three clear days before the commencement of the Hearing during which the Appeal is to be heard.

Time within
which bound
copies shall
be lodged

Hearing

73. As soon as the Judicial Committee have appointed a day for the commencement of the Hearings for the hearing of Appeals, the Registry of the Privy Council shall, as far as it lies, make known the day so appointed to the Agents of all parties concerned, and shall, seven days at least before the day so appointed, be not given if there are to be arguments in the line of business for such Hearings. All Appeals set down, on or before the day so appointed, shall, subject to any direction from the Committee as to any agreement between the parties to the contrary, be entered in such List of Business and shall, subject to any direction from the Committee to the contrary, be heard in the order in which they are set down.

Notice to
parties of
date of com-
mencement
of hearings
and of day
for hearing

74. The Registrar of the Privy Council shall, subject to the provision of Rule 62, notify the parties to each Appeal by summons, at the earliest possible date, of the day appointed by the Judicial Committee for the hearing of the Appeal, and the parties shall be in readiness to be heard on the day so appointed.

Notice to
parties of
day fixed for
hearing
Appeal

75. At the hearing of an Appeal not more than two Counsel shall be admitted to be heard on a side.

Only two
Counsel to
be heard on
each side
in Appeals
not more than
two

76. In Admiralty Appeals the Judicial Committee may, if they think fit, require the attendance of two Maritime Assessors.

Judgment

77. Where the Judicial Committee, after hearing an Appeal, decide to reverse their Judgment thereon, the Registrar of the Privy Council shall in due season notify the parties who attended the hearing of the appeal by summons of the day appointed by the Committee for the delivery of the Judgment.

Notice of
parties who
attended the
hearing of the
appeal to be
delivered of
Judgment

Conty.

Taxation of costs	73. All Bills of Costs under the Orders of the Judicial Committee on Appeals, Petitions, and other matters, shall be referred to the Registrar of the Privy Council, or such other person as the Judicial Committee may appoint, for taxation, and all such taxations shall be regulated by the Schedule of Fees set forth in Schedule C hereto.
What costs taxed on	74. The taxation of costs in England shall be limited to costs incurred in England.
Payment of costs	75. The Registrar of the Privy Council shall, with all convenient speed after the Judicial Committee have given their decision as to the costs of an Appeal, Petition, or other matter, issue to the party to whom costs have been awarded an Order to tax and a Notice specifying the day and hour appointed for him for taxation. The party receiving such Order to tax and Notice shall, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for taxation, lodge his Bill of Costs (together with all necessary vouchers for disbursements), and serve the opposite party with a copy of his Bill of Costs and of the Order to tax and Notice.
Power of Taxing Officer	76. The Taxing Officer may, if he think fit, disallow to any party who fails to lodge his Bill of Costs (together with all necessary vouchers for disbursements) within the time permitted by the last-mentioned Order, or who in any way delays or impedes a taxation, the charges to which such party would otherwise be entitled for drawing his Bill of Costs and attending the taxation.
Appeal from taxation	77. Any party aggrieved by a taxation may appeal from the decision of the Taxing Officer to the Judicial Committee. The appeal shall be heard by way of motion, and the party appealing shall give three clear days' Notice of Motion to the opposite party, and shall also leave a copy of such Notice in the Registry of the Privy Council.
Amount of taxed costs to be returned in Bills of Costs	78. The amount allowed by the Taxing Officer on the taxation shall, subject to any appeal from his taxation to the Judicial Committee and subject to any direction from the Committee in the contrary, be inserted in the Majesty's Order in Council determining the Appeal or Petition.
Security to be given with the Bill of Costs	79. Where the Judicial Committee direct costs to be taxed on the proper scale, the Taxing Officer shall not allow any fees of Counsel, and shall only award to the Agents out-of-pocket expenses and a reasonable allowance to cover office expenses, such allowance to be taken at about three-eighths of the usual professional charges in ordinary litigation.
Power of Judicial Committee to award costs	80. Where the Appellant has lodged security for the Respondent's costs of an Appeal, in the Registry of the Privy Council the Registrar of the Privy Council shall deal with such security in accordance with the directions contained in His Majesty's Order in Council determining the Appeal.
Power of Judicial Committee to award costs	<i>Mistaken.</i>
Power of Judicial Committee to award costs	81. The Judicial Committee may, for sufficient cause shown, excuse the parties from compliance with any of the requirements of these Rules, and may give such directions on matters of practice and procedure as they shall consider just and equitable. Applications to be excused from compliance with the requirements of any of these Rules shall be addressed to the first instance to the Registrar of the Privy Council, who shall take the instructions of the Committee; thence and communicate the same to the parties. If, in the opinion of the said Registrar, it is desirable that the application should be dealt with by the Committee in open Court, he may, and if he receives a written request in that behalf from any of the parties, he shall put the application in the paper for hearing before the Committee at such time as the Committee may appoint, and shall give all parties interested Notice of the time so appointed.
Power of Judicial Committee to award costs	82. Any document lodged in connection with an Appeal, Petition, or other matter pending before His Majesty in Council or the Judicial Committee, may be amended by leave of the Registrar of the Privy Council, but if the said Registrar is of opinion that an application for leave to amend should be dealt with by the Committee in open Court, he may, and if he receives a written request in that behalf from any of the parties, he shall put such application in the paper for hearing before the Committee at such time as the Committee may appoint, and shall give all parties interested Notice of the time so appointed.
Power of Judicial Committee to award costs	83. Affidavits relating to any Appeal, Petition, or other matter pending before His Majesty in Council or the Judicial Committee may be sworn before the Registrar of the Privy Council.
Power of Judicial Committee to award costs	84. Where a party to an Appeal, Petition, or other matter pending before His Majesty in Council charges his Agent, such party, or the new Agent, shall forthwith give the Registrar of the Privy Council notice in writing of the charge.
Power of Judicial Committee to award costs	85. Subject to the provisions of any Statute or of any Statutory Rule or Order in that behalf, these Rules shall apply to all matters falling within the Appellate Jurisdiction of His Majesty in Council.
Power of Judicial Committee to award costs	86. These Rules may be cited as the Judicial Committee Rules, 1905, and they shall come into operation on the 1st day of January 1906.

SCHEDULE A.

Rule as to Printing.

I. All reports and other proceedings in Appeals or other matters pending before His Majesty in Council or the Judicial Committee which are required by the above rules to be printed shall hereafter be printed in the form known as *Dress Galleys* (i.e., 36 lines in length and 42 in width).

II. The size of the paper used shall be such that the sheet, when folded and trimmed, will be 14 inches in length and 9½ inches in width.

III. The type to be used in the text shall be Five type, but Long Twelve shall be used in printing amounts, tabular matter, and notes.

IV. The number of lines in each page of Five type shall be 42 or thereabouts, and every tenth line shall be numbered in the margin.

V. The price in England for the printing by His Majesty's Printer of 50 copies in the form prescribed by these Rules shall be 20s. per sheet (right pages) of Two with marginal notes, not including corrections, tabular matter, and other extras.

SCHEDULE B.

Countries and places referred to in Rules 17, 18 and 24.

Australia (and the southern States thereof),	Yokohama
Barotseland	Hong Kong
British East Africa	India
British Honduras	Manila
British North Borneo	New Zealand
Burma	Panama
Ceylon	Sapientia
China	Southeastern Provinces
Eastern African Protectorates	Swiss Confederation
Falkland Islands	Siam
Federated Malay States	

SCHEDULE C.

I.

Fees allowed in Appeals involving Appeals or other matters before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

	£ s. d.
Retaining Fee	0 15 6
Permitting writer to attend, at the rate of, for every 25 folios ..	0 8 6
Printing printed Report, at the rate of, for every printed sheet of 8 pages	1 1 0
Attendance at the Council Office, or elsewhere, on ordinary business, such as to enter an Appearance, to make a search, to lodge a Petition, or Affidavit, or to receive Counsel	0 10 6
Attending at the Council Office to examine proof prior of Report with the printed Report	0 3 6
Attending at the Council Chamber on summons for the hearing of a Petition	1 4 6
Attending at the Council Chamber all day on an Appeal not called on ..	2 0 6
Attending the Hearing of an Appeal	2 0 6
Attending a Judgment	1 4 6
Carrying English proofs, at the rate of, for every printed sheet of 8 pages	0 10 6
Carrying Foreign or Indian proofs, at the rate of, for every printed sheet of 8 pages	1 1 6
Instructions for Petition	0 10 6
Drawing Petition, Case, or Affidavit	0 2 6
Drawing Petition, Case, or Affidavit	0 0 6
Instructions for Case	1 0 6
Instructions to Counsel to argue an Appeal	1 4 6
Instructions to Counsel to argue a Petition	0 10 6
Attending Consultation	1 0 6
Remains fee for each year or part of a year from the date of Appearance	0 0 6
Drawing Bill of Costs	0 10 6
Drawing Bill of Costs	0 0 6
Attending Taxation of Costs of an Appeal	0 5 6
Attending Taxation of Costs of a Petition	1 1 6

II.

Council Office Fees.

						£.	s.	d.
Entering appearance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
Lodging Petition or Appeal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
Lodging any other Petition .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Lodging Case .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Setting down Appeal (chargeable to Appellant only) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
Setting down Petition (chargeable to Petitioner only) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Petitioner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	0
Committee Report .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	0
Original Order of His Majesty in Council determining an Appeal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0
Any other Original Order of His Majesty in Council .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
First copy of an Order of His Majesty in Council .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
Original Order of the Judicial Committee .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	0
First copy of Committee Order .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	0
Lodging Affidavit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	0
Certificates delivered to Parties .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
Committee References .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
Lodging Cause .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Belongs to Witnesses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	0
Taking Fee in Appeals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
Taking Fee in Petition .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0

W. S. MEYER,
Clerk General.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 39.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1910.

[PART. I. c. 89.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Fort St. George, April 18, 1910.

The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT

DICTIONAL OFFICE OF INDIA

Calcutta, the 11th March 1910.

No. 67-51.

Emigration.—By Home Department Notification No. 12, dated the 6th November 1908, Mr. E. A. Dink, I.C.S., was appointed Union Commissioner for India for the purpose of the despatched memo of 1911. Selection has since been given to the appointment, from the 1st April 1910, of the following officers to be provincial Superintendents of emigration operations:—

Madras	Mr. J. C. Midgley, I.C.S.
Bombay	Mr. T. J. Mead, I.C.S.
Bengal	Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley, I.C.S.
United Provinces	Mr. F. A. H. West, I.C.S.
Punjab	Mr. Babur Prasad Hari Kishan Kaul.
Burma	Mr. C. M. Walsh, I.C.S.
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Mr. J. Donald, I.C.S.
Central Provinces	Mr. J. T. Morley, I.O.S.
North-West Frontier Province	Major C. E. Washburn.

3. The same will be taken on the night of Friday the 10th March 1911. The selection of the particular date is determined by several considerations. The same will be at the full on the 10th March, and there will be light enough during the early part of the night of the 10th to enable the emigrants to complete the work of clearing the schedules before midnight. There are no religious dates for marriages about that time, while the only important festivals are the Holi festival on the 10th March, and the Amle Thohal on the 11th, neither of which is likely to cause large numbers of people to be absent from their homes on the 10th. Objections to the date have been suggested by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the ground of movements connected with harvest, while a few Native States have referred to possible inconvenience in separating a shikhar. Other local Governments and Administrations, however, are probably unanimous in favour of the date selected, which appears to be decidedly the best suited for emigration operations over the whole of India. In such forest, desert and hill tracts, a synchronous movement may often be wholly impracticable or even have to be carried out on the evening of the 11th March instead of on the night of the 10th. In such cases local Governments and Administrations will determine, in consultation with the Census Commissioners, the procedure to be adopted, which will vary with the requirements of the locality, and will report their conclusions for the information of the Government of India.

5. The general and household schedules mentioned for adoption throughout British India are given as appendices to the Booklets in the form in which they will actually be issued after translation into the various vernacular languages. The instructions to emigrants, which are printed on the cover of the general schedule, have been revised in the light of past experience, and in some extent

specified, notes having been added on various points on which it is essential that all enumerators should have information, but which were, on the last occasion, left to be dealt with by supplementary verbal instructions from the superintendents.

4. The Government of India have again considered the question of collecting information regarding sect as well as religion. For Christian sect will be recorded as in 1901; but in the case of other religions the experience of previous censuses shows that, on a rule, the entries made in the schedules are so vague, incomplete and inconclusive that the results for India as a whole are of little or no statistical value. At the same time, in some provinces, there are notes regarding which it would be useful to obtain information. The Government of India have therefore decided to leave the matter to the discretion of local Governments, who will be at liberty to modify the instructions for filling in column 4 of the schedule so as to provide for the entry of all or any specified ones of the two-thirteen religions.

5. In 1901 the rules provided for the entry in column 14 (Literate or Illiterate) of the vernacular languages which persons could read or write. Except in one province the information thus obtained was found to be of very little value, and it is not asked for in the standard instructions for the coming census. The Government of India, however, have no objection to the local modification of the instructions, should any local Government think it desirable to collect this information.

6. The other changes that have been made in the schedules or in the instructions are of minor importance and will be as special remarks. It will be observed that the number of entries in the summary schedule on pages 3 and 4 of the form have been considerably increased. The Government of India consider these printed directions of some greater importance than the detailed instructions in the rules, in view of the very limited literary attainments of the great majority of the enumerators.

7. It is intended that the instructions printed with the forms of schedule should be supplemented by fuller rules for the guidance of superintendents and charge superintendents, the general form of which will be laid down by the Census Commissioners, and will be subject to such modifications as local conditions may render necessary.

8. The Governor General in Council resolves it desirable that the schedule and instructions prescribed under this Resolution should be adopted for Native States as in 1901.

APPENDICES

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS OF BOOK				NAMES OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS.	
District				Charge Superintendent	
Thana (Taluk, Tehsil, Pargana or Division)					
Village or Town				Superintendent	
Charge No.					
Class No	First	Initial	Date	Enumerators	
Book No	Printed	Checked			
For use in Abstracts only.					
History of Enumerations Programme.				Date.	Signature of Responsible Officer.
Receipt of book by enumerator					
Preliminary enumeration commenced					
" " completed					
" " book sent and revised				by Superintendent	
				by Charge Superintendent	
				by Inspecting Officer	
Final enumeration commenced					
" " completed					
Enumerator's statement compiled and despatched to Charge Superintendent.					
Book despatched to Charge Superintendent					
Book received by Charge Superintendent					

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

I.—HOUSE AND PERSONS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

You must use black ink only and write very clearly.

Column 1 (*House Number*).—Enter the number of the house. If it is empty, write "empty" after the number, and leave rest blank. If you find a house without a number, you will report to the Supervisor for action.

Column 2 (*Chief Member*).—This column is not to be filled up until after the final transcription. You will then enter a serial number for all persons enumerated.

Column 3 (*Sex*).—Enter first the chief resident member of the family, who may male or female, then the other members of the family and their resident servants, if any. If there be any children unable to give the name of a female, write the word "female" (adding her relationship to some member of the family) and fill up the rest of the column for her as usual. If an infant has not been named, enter the word "infant." If any female is nursing, to give her own or her husband's name you must ask some one else for the information. When you have entered all the persons in a house, you will leave one space blank before making the entry for the next house.

Column 4 (*Religion*).—Enter here the religion which each person professes as *Methodist, Roman, Irish, Jew, Christian, Form*. In the case of Christians the initials should be entered. In the case of other religions who are not *Methodist, Roman, Christian, etc.*, the name of the title should be entered in this column.

Column 5 (*Male or female*).—Enter whether male or female, even though you have written the word "female" in column 3 already.

Column 6 (*Married, etc.*).—Enter such persons, whether infant, child or grown up, as either married, unmarried, or widowed. Divorced persons should be entered as widowed.

Column 7 (*Age*).—Enter the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word "infant."

Column 8 (*Birth*).—Enter the name or title of *Methodist, Roman, Jew, Irish, Jew, Christian, Form*, and the race of Christians, *Irish, Italian, Form*, etc.

Column 9 (*Principal occupation of actual worker*).—Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on *farm, rent, profit, etc.* Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as "service" or "working" or "labour." For example in the case of labour, say whether in the field, or in a coal mine, or in a factory, or cotton mill or in a factory or saw-works, etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent. If a person makes the clothes for sale he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9 under that occupation and not in column 11. Column 9 will be blank for dependents.

Column 10 (*Additional occupation of actual worker*).—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Their principal occupation is entered in column 9 and "labourer" in column 10.

If an actual worker has no additional occupation, enter in column 10 the word "none." This column will be blank for dependents.

Column 11 (*Name of relatives of dependents*).—For children and women and old or infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of servants, enter the *Principal* occupation of the person who supports them. This column will be blank for actual workers.

Column 12 (*Birth district*).—Enter the district or State in which each person was born; and if the person was not born in your province, add the name of the province in the district of birth. If the person was born out of India, enter the country, as *England, Afghanistan, Egypt*. The names of villages, towns, etc., are not to be given.

Column 13 (*Language*).—Enter the language which each person ordinarily uses in his own house. In the case of children and deaf-mutes the language of the mother should be entered.

Column 14 (*Literate or illiterate*).—Enter against all persons who can both read and write any language, the word *literate*. Illiterate persons who cannot read and write any language make a cross in this column.

Column 15 (*English*).—Enter the word "English" against all persons shown as literate who can both read and write English. This column will be blank for those who cannot.

Column 16 (*Blindness*).—If any person be blind of both eyes, permanent, or suffering from temporary loss, or deaf and dumb from birth, enter the name of the infirmity in this column.

Do not enter those who are blind of one eye only, or who are suffering from white blindness only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth.

II.—PROCESSES.

A.—The first round (*Preliminary Enumeration*).

1. Beginning from the 1st of 1911, you will visit every house in your block in which a separate number has been assigned, in the order in which the houses are entered in your block list, and fill up the column in the schedule for all persons who actually live in or have their meals from the house. Even if they are temporarily absent each person should be entered, if they will be back by the 10th March. Visitors should not be entered if they will have left before that date.

* If any further collections of particulars is contemplated in any province, you must will have to be made for it as this rule.
† Some to be filled by the Provincial Superintendents.

2. You must carefully study the instructions given above for filling in the columns of the schedule and also the specimen schedule on the cover of this book which contains a number of names (distorting the rules). You should consult your supervisor whenever you are in doubt as to the proper entry.

3. If directed to do so by your supervisor, you will make a rough sketch on plain paper, and you will not copy it in your book until it has been passed by him.

4. If the entry for any person is any of the columns of the schedule to be same as that for the person entered on the page above, you must repeat the entry. You must not write the word "ditto" or make dots.

5. You must have completed all the entries in your book by the * of 1911.

B.—The second round.—(First Examination).

1. On the evening of the 10th March, at the time of lighting lamps, you will take this book as already filled in and again visit every house in your block in order. Before you start on your round, you must see that you are yourself accompanied in the house where you are stopping.

2. You must examine the chief members of each family and send each to his own by one the names of the members of his household entered in the schedule, asking him, as you read each name, whether the person is present in the house or not. You must also not be particularly whether any fresh person have come or any child has been born. You must strike out the entries for persons who are not present, and fill up the form for any person *new* in the house who was not there when the first visit was made, such as guests, infants newly-born, and others. You are to consider as present all persons living in or taking their meals from the house, even though any of them may be out fishing or watching in the fields or the like.

3. The fresh entries mentioned in the last rule must be made on the blank pages at the end of your book. In each case you will enter the number of the house to which the fresh entries relate, writing under it the word "newcomer."

4. You must make no alteration, whatever in any entry against the name of any person, unless you have to strike out the entries altogether, because he or she is no longer present. When you strike out a person, you must draw a line completely through all the entries following that person's name, and not merely through column 3.

5. Whilst going on the second round, you must visit every house marked "empty" in your book, to see whether any person is then living there.

6. You must also go to the churches, schools, encampments and landing places, where travellers rest for the night, and enter all particulars in the schedule for the very day, but not, pilgrims, rest, where you may find them, and strike out the entries already made against persons who are not then present. You should ascertain from the village watchman whether any members of a wandering tribe have come to your block. If so, you must go and examine them in the manner prescribed above.

7. If any householder in your block has been given a separate schedule, you must submit it on the morning of the 11th March and, afterwards, that column have been duly filled in according to the rules, you must stick it into your book, next to the last schedule filled up by you.

8. You will then (on the morning of the 11th March) go without any delay to the place appointed by your supervisor, and after your book has been inspected by him, you will enter in the column printed on the inside of the cover, the number of houses and persons, male and female, in your block.

9. According to the Census Act, every person is legally bound to furnish you with such information as is necessary for filling up the schedule, but you are forbidden to ask for any information not required for the purposes of the Census, or for motives, the object of any person's interest. Any person refusing to furnish such information is liable to be prosecuted under the Census Act or the Penal Code.

* Date to be fixed by the Provincial Superintendents.

(GENERAL SCHEDULE)

NAME OF TRADER [TANU, ETC.]

Name of Village

Neurons or Glia?

History of Change

System of Review

Page 10

[illegible]

APRIL 19, 1970.] FOLT ET AL. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

(For Enumerators and Enumerators)

Instructions.—The schedule on this form is to be filled up by the head of each of the houses or tenements, or of the persons or families residing in the house or tenement on the night of the 15th March 1901, or by the person or persons actually residing in the house or tenement for a few hours on that night and still having their abode in the house. The head of each of the houses or tenements is to be filled up by the head of the household, or by the person or persons who will fill it for him, on the morning of the 15th March. Every family and all is required for the enumeration, and will probably make two visits in order to take the names of the native servants and their families residing on the premises.

Persons to fill the schedule up correctly as an officer under the Census Act and in accordance with law.

SPECIFIC SCHEDULE

House number	Sub-house number	Name	Sex of all persons	Race or colour	Married, unmarried, or widowed	Age	Sex	Occupation or nature of occupation of adult members		Manner of subsistence or dependence on others	Place of birth or country	Language ordinarily used	Literature of Education	Known or does not know English	Illiterate, and male, female, blind, deaf, idiot, or other
								Principal	Subsidiary						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	..	A. F.	Church of England	Male	Married	34	English	Army Surgeon	None	..	England	English	Literate	English	..
..	..	B. J.	Roman Catholic	Female	Married	22	Malabar	..	..	Overseas	Calcutta	English	Literate	English	..
..	..	D. E.	Jewish	Male	Unmarried	41	Arabian	Teacher	..	..	India	Arabic	Literate	English	..
..	..	O. T.	Armenian	Male	Unmarried	18	Armenian	..	..	..	..	Armenian	Literate	English	..
..	..	F. M.	Baptist	Male	Widowed	44	Canadian	Physician	..	..	Canada	English	Literate	English	..
..	..	A. H.	Presbyterian	Male	Unmarried	21	Scottish	..	..	..	..	English	Literate	English	..
..	..	J. K.	Wesleyan	Male	Married	35	English	..	..	..	..	English	Literate	English	..
..	..	M. S.	..	Male	Unmarried	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	Literate	..	..
..	..	M. G.	..	Female	Unmarried	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	E. V.	..	Male	Married	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Q. T.	..	Male	Married	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Name of Supervisor

Name of Enumerator

RULES FOR FILLING UP THE SCHEDULE.

COLUMN 1 (*Name Number*).—Enter the Census number of the house.

COLUMN 2 (*Sex of Number*).—Leave this column blank. It will be filled in by the Enumerator afterwards.

COLUMN 3 (*Name*).—Enter first the head of the family, if resident in the house on the night of the Census, then the other members of the family so resident and fully, without stopping in the house that night.

COLUMN 4 (*Religion*).—Enter the sect or denomination, such as Church of England, Presbyterian, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Congregationalist, Greek Church, &c. Do not enter *none* here, not as *Protestant* or *Christian*.

COLUMN 5 (*Sex*).—Enter whether male or female.

COLUMN 6 (*Civil Condition*).—Enter each person, whether infant or grown up, as married, unmarried, or widowed. Persons who have been divorced should be shown as widowed.

COLUMN 7 (*Age*).—Enter the age by birthday. In the case of children less than a year old write "Infant".

COLUMN 8 (*Race*).—Enter the race to which each person belongs, such as English, French, European, &c. For persons of foreign birth who have become naturalized British subjects the words "British subject" should be added after the entry of their race.

COLUMN 9 (*Principal occupation of actual workers*).—Enter the principal occupation or means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on private property such as house-rent, house, &c. General terms such as "Government" or "Railway Service," "Commerce," "Maritime," "Shopkeeper," &c., should not be used, but the exact kind of service or dealing should be specified, e.g., Clerk in bank, Railway Traffic Superintendent, Wine Merchant, Draper. Persons temporarily out of work should be returned under their last ordinary occupation. Women and children who work at any occupation which brings in money should be entered in this column. The column will be blank for dependants.

COLUMN 10 (*Secondary occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers*).—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue in addition to their principal occupation, or any supplementary means of livelihood which they may possess. If they have no such additional occupation or means of livelihood, enter the word "none." This column will be blank for dependants.

COLUMN 11 (*State of subsistence of dependants on actual workers*).—For women, children and old or infirm persons who do not work or carry on business, either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the head of the family or other person who supports them. This column will be blank for actual workers.

COLUMN 12 (*Birth place*).—If born in India, enter the district and province; if born out of India, enter the country, but not the name of a country, or village or town.

COLUMN 13 (*Language*).—Enter here the language which each person ordinarily uses in his own home.

COLUMN 14 (*Literary*).—Enter in this column against each person who can both read and write any language, the word "literate." Against persons who cannot read and write any language make a cross in this column.

COLUMN 15 (*English*).—Enter the word "English" in this column against all persons who can both read and write English. For other persons the column should be left blank.

COLUMN 16 (*Blindness*).—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or become so, or suffering from nervous leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column. Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

SIKCHIM BODHOLK

NAME OF THANA, BODHOLK. NAME OF VILLAGE, KIRIATIK. NUMBER OF CHURCH, 11. NUMBER OF CHURCH, 5. NUMBER OF BODHOLK, 9. PAGE 1.

No. of Bodh Bodh	Serial number of person	Name	Religion	Male or Female	Married, or single, or widowed	Age	Caste, tribe, or race	Occupation or source of subsistence of actual workers		Means of sub- sistence of actual workers	Reli- gious	Language actually used	Literate or illiterate	Name of district Bodh.	Name, locality land, house or field name Bodh.
								Farmer	Other						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	1	Tan Pula Kitharji	Hindu	Male	Married	46	Bodhman	Farmer	Hand weaver	..	Bodhman	Bodh	..	English	..
	2	Ponika (wife of Tan- gula)	Hindu	Female	Married	37	Bodhman	..	..	Farmer	Handy	Bodh	..	..	..
	3	Piya Kitharji	Hindu	Male	Unmarried	37	Bodhman	..	..	Farmer	Bodhman	Bodh	..	..	..
	4	Isak ..	Hindu	Female	Unmarried	16	Bodhman	..	..	Farmer	Bodhman	Bodh	..	..	..
2	5	Kitharji Dadi	Hindu	Female	Widow	21	Chal Kitharji	Domestic servant	Widow	..	Bodhman	Bodh	..	..	..
	6	Kitharji Dadi	Hindu	Male	Married	40	Bodh	..	..	..	Bodhman	Bodh	..	..	..
	7	Kitharji ..	Hindu	Female	Married	36	Bodh	..	..	..	Bodhman	Bodh	..	..	..
	8	Wadi Mahamant	Hindu	Male	Unmarried	3	Bodh	..	..	..	Bodhman	Bodh	..	..	..
3	9	Kitharji ..	Hindu	Widow	31	Bodh	..	..	..	..	Bodhman	Bodh	..	..	..
	10	Kitharji ..	Hindu	Male	Married	46	Bodh	..	..	..	Bodhman	Bodh	..	..	..
	11	Ali Beg ..	Hindu	Male	Married	30	Bodh	..	..	..	Bodhman	Bodh	..	..	..
	12	Pull Begi ..	Hindu	Male	Married	30	Bodh	..	..	..	Bodhman	Bodh	..	..	..
4	13	Bodh Begi ..	Hindu	Female	Married	38	Bodh	..	..	..	Bodhman	Bodh	..	..	..
	14	Bodh Begi ..	Hindu	Male	Unmarried	32	Bodh	..	..	..	Bodhman	Bodh	..	..	..

STUDENT SCHEDULE

NAME OF STUDENT, SORPUL		NAME OF VILLAGE, KANTANAR			NUMBER OF GRADES, 11		NUMBER OF GRADES, 2		NUMBER OF GRADES, 2		PAGE 2.				
Name number	Total number of pupils	Name	Religion	Male or female	Married, unmarried or widowed	Age	Grade, title or rank	Occupation or source of maintenance of student		Status of education of parents or of other relatives	Birth district	Language actually used	Literature in Sanskrit	Known or does not know English	Known, fully or partially from 1912
								Principal	Subsidiary						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	10	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	None	Malta	English	Literature	English	
	11	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Female	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	12	F. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Unmarried	20	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		Read
	13	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	14	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	15	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	16	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	17	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	18	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	19	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	20	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	21	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	22	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	23	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	24	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	25	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	26	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	27	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	28	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	29	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	30	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	31	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	32	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	33	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	34	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	35	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	36	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	37	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	38	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	39	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	40	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	41	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	42	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	43	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	44	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	45	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	46	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	47	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	48	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	49	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		
	50	M. S. S. S.	Christian (Catholic of England)	Male	Married	30	Native	Catholic	None	Catholic	Malta	English	X		



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 16.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1906.

[Part, 3rd of 4 p.]

Part II.—Local and Municipal Department.

ANNALS.

Continued, April 10, 1906.

No. 547.—Under article 253 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. P. Thomas Thomas, Registrar, Local and Municipal Secretariat, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from or after the 2nd May 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 548.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 51 and 52 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Gordon Mackay, L.C.S., to be member and Vice-President of the Madras District Board.

No. 549.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Norman Stewart Brown to be a member of the Nilgiri District Board.

No. 550.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Sy. Talla Nageswara Rao to be a member of the Nilgiri District Board.

No. 551.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. S. Arunachalam Chettiar Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Erode in the District of Coimbatore.

No. 552.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John Dever Hay to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Berhampore.

No. 553.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Dwain Subbarao Talapothu Sankaranarayanan Partida Rao to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Secunderabad.

No. 554.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. S. Srinivasan Chettiar Arangal to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Kumbakonam.

No. 523.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M.R.Sy. Appaswami Arivandaram Pillai Arangal to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Mayavaram.

No. 524.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M.R.Sy. Annabudhar Siva Sanna Parthi Ramakrishna Aiyar Arangal to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Ootcheri.

No. 525.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, M.R.Sy. Chava Srinivasam Pillai, Gura has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Anakkopet.

No. 526.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, M.R.Sy. Kelappa Subramanyam Chettiyar Arangal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Mayavaram.

No. 527.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, M.R.Sy. G. T. G. Ramayya Chetti Ram and M.R.Sy. N. Venkatasubbia Patraia Gura have been duly elected as Municipal Councillors of the Municipality of Yangothipatti.

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 528.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1891, M.R.Sy. P. Venkatasubbia Nayudu Gura has been appointed, by election, as a member of the South Arcot District Board by the Chittoor Taluk Board.

No. 529.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1891, M.R.Sy. Takamach Sri Venkatasubbia Nayudu Gura and M.R.Sy. Pillai Venkatasubbia Nayudu Gura have been appointed, by election, as members of the Gopuram District Board by the Echikuruppi Taluk Board.

No. 530.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1891, M.R.Sy. P. Raghava Reddi Gura has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Chidambaram District Board by the Riddharath Taluk Board.

No. 531.—The President, District Board, Salem, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 163 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1891, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Tirumalaiah Ayyangar Perthamburthi Ayyangar Arangal to be a member of the Namakkal Taluk Board.

No. 532.—The President, District Board, Salem, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 163 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1891, hereby appoints Venkatasubbia Konda Sakhai Pilla Pudukkottai Sakhai Suleider to be a member of the Namakkal Taluk Board.

No. 533.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 163 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1891, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Arumudha Modakyan Srirangam Kumbhar Arangal and M.R.Sy. Kambhar Chettiyar Chidambaram Chettiyar Arangal to be members of the Mayavaram Taluk Board.

No. 534.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 163 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1891, hereby appoints the Hon'ble Mr. Pathappa Ramaswami Marthia Ramaswami Chettiyar Arangal to be a member of the Chittoor Taluk Board.

No. 535.—The President, District Board, Madurai, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 163 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1891, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Karasathi Aji a Nasser Arangal to be a member of the Tiruchirappalli Taluk Board.

No. 536.—The President, District Board, Chengelpet, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 163 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1891, hereby re-appoints the Rev. Robert Francis Rampe to be a member of the Tiruchirappalli Taluk Board.

No. 537.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 163 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1891, hereby re-appoints M.R.Sy. Vaidyanathan Pillai Sattara Pillai Arangal to be a member of the Mayavaram Taluk Board.

No. 585.—The President, District Board, Nellore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1883, hereby removes from office M.R. Hy. Thyagarajapillai, a member of the Salarapa union panchayat, for having, without sufficient excuse, neglected for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the said panchayat.

No. 591.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1883, hereby removes from office M.R. Hy. Ponn Rajagopala Chettiar and M.R. Hy. Jagannatha Pillai members of the Arayampet union panchayat, for having, without sufficient excuse, neglected for more than three consecutive months to be present at its meetings.

No. 592.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1883, hereby removes from office M.R. Hy. Thirukudal Srinivasan Aiyar, a member of the Narasimam union panchayat, for having, without sufficient excuse, neglected for more than three consecutive months to be present at its meetings.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 593.—Under sections 5 and 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and in modification of notifications Nos. 14 and 155 published at pages 14 and 147 of Part I A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 7th January 1896 and 17th March 1905, respectively, sanctioning the acquisition of lands for the road from District Road to Annapurna and for the Kollondri-Pannikolan road in the Madras District, the Governor in Council hereby appoints the Tahsildar of Madras to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directs him to take order for the acquisition of the said lands.

No. 594.—Mr. Alexander Stewart Cross, a member of the Madras District Board, having, by his departure from India, become incapable of acting as the said Board, the Governor in Council hereby removes him from the office under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.

No. 595.—The following draft order relating to the choultry at Chennarayana in the Narsipudi taluk of the Madras district published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. It will be taken into further consideration on or after the 15th May 1915:—

Draft Order.

Whereas Tippuraja Rukminiswami, widow of the late Tippuraja Venkata Krishnaswami Panthulu Gara, and her two daughters, Vallabhiswami Sundaraswami and Palloni Kannaraswami have, under section 6 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1900, requested that the provisions of the said Act be applied to the choultry at Chennarayana, established in 1842 by the late Tippuraja Venkatachalam Panthulu Gara with his land and well attached thereto and situated within the endowments of the said Gara; the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power vested in him under sections 4 and 5 of the said Act, hereby directs that the said property shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, and with the concurrence of the said applicants hereby appoints the District Board of Narsipudi to administer the same in accordance with the scheme appended to this notification.

Scheme.

- (1) A stone tablet bearing the inscription "Built and endowed by Tippuraja Venkatachalam Panthulu Gara in the year 1842" shall be placed in the wall of the choultry building.
- (2) The choultry shall be all accounts and communications relating to it bear the name of the said Venkatachalam Panthulu Gara.
- (3) The choultry shall be for the use of caste Hindus.

Boundaries of the Choultry.

- North.—Public street.
East.—Do.
South.—Do.
West.—Kappagoudulu Rameswamy's house.

BLDGPT

Appendix showing the Estimation Results of the Durability

2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 26

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SYSTEMATIC

MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL FINANCIALS FOR THE YEAR 2010-11

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Country	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 397.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Board Elementary School at Andayur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tehsildar of Bhuvan is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Tehsildar of Bhuvan and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without, more or possibly, with survey or possibly number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Crested stone, Bhuvan school, Andayur village			
Trg. 644 No. 711	Klaji Khadi Bada Sahib and Klaji Mohan Bada Sahib	North, house belonging to Klaji Khadi Bada Sahib and Jara Khatun; east, village gate (wall); south, power school building; west, Local Post road.	acres. 10

No. 398.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3071 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Kumbhakurn Street in the Paldi Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tehsildar of Paldi is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Tehsildar of Paldi and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without, more or possibly, with survey or possibly number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Mahan Street, Paldi taluk, Paldi taluka.			
House-plot, T. 8 No. 647, Rev. 5 No. 781 A	Paldi Municipality	North, house street, east, T. 8 No. 647, north T. 8 No. 651, west, Kumbhakurn lane.	acres. 25
House-plot, T. 8 No. 649, Rev. 5 No. 781 A	Vandhanah Valikun	North, T. 8 No. 647, east, T. 8 No. 649, north, T. 8 No. 651, west, Kumbhakurn lane.	18
House-plot, T. 8 No. 650, Rev. 5 No. 781 A	Kanyasuram Valikun	North, T. 8 No. 649, east, T. 8 No. 650, north, T. 8 No. 651, west, Kumbhakurn lane.	94
House-plot, T. 8 No. 651, Rev. 5 No. 781 A	Vysavi Valikun	North, T. 8 No. 650, east, T. 8 No. 651, north T. 8 No. 652, west, Kumbhakurn lane.	1-11
House-plot, T. 8 No. 652, Rev. 5 No. 781 A	Thand Valikun and Mani Nandhan	North, T. 8 No. 651, east, T. 8 No. 652, north and west, Kumbhakurn lane.	5-34
House-plot, T. 8 No. 653, Rev. 5 No. 781 A	Khal Pagi Valikun	North, T. 8 No. 652, east, T. 8 No. 653, north, T. 8 No. 654, west, Kumbhakurn lane.	1-34
House-plot, T. 8 No. 654, Rev. 5 No. 781 A	Naraina Nandhan	North, T. 8 No. 653, east, T. 8 No. 654, north, T. 8 No. 655, west, Kumbhakurn lane.	94
House-plot, T. 8 No. 655, Rev. 5 No. 781 A	Vysavi Valikun	North, T. 8 No. 654, east, T. 8 No. 655, north, T. 8 No. 656, west, Kumbhakurn lane.	1-45
House-plot, T. 8 No. 656, Rev. 5 No. 781 A	Munshi Nandhan	North, T. 8 No. 655, east, T. 8 No. 656, north, T. 8 No. 657, west, Kumbhakurn lane.	1-38
House-plot, T. 8 No. 657, Rev. 5 No. 781 A	Angamall	North, T. 8 No. 656, east, T. 8 No. 657, north, T. 8 No. 658, west, Kumbhakurn lane.	1-21
House-plot, T. 8 No. 658, Rev. 5 No. 781 A	Khal Nandhan	North, T. 8 No. 657, east, T. 8 No. 658, north, T. 8 No. 659, west, Kumbhakurn lane.	1-45
House-plot, T. 8 No. 659, Rev. 5 No. 781 A	Khal Nandhan	North, T. 8 No. 658, east, T. 8 No. 659, north, T. 8 No. 660, west, Kumbhakurn lane.	1-45
House-plot, T. 8 No. 660, Rev. 5 No. 781 A	Phalagyan	North, T. 8 No. 659, east, T. 8 No. 660, north, T. 8 No. 661, west, T. 8 No. 662.	1-48
Total			1071 acres or 3071 acres.

No. 460.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 36 of an acre, is the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Town extension, Timogger's road, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palakkad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the Divisional Office, Palakkad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Coimbatore District, Palakkad taluk, Thottipattanam village			
Palakkad panchayat	S. Kuruppan	North, survey field No. 480; east, measuring portion of survey field No. 479; south and west, survey field No. 481.	4000 1/20
No. 1	Nathan	Do	40
No. 2	Nathan	Do	41
No. 3	Thottipattanam	Do	4010
No. 4	M. Kuruppan	Do	4020
No. 5	Maikath	Do	403
No. 6	Vann	Do	404
No. 7	Nathan	Do	41
No. 8	H. Kuruppan	Do	4050
No. 9	Palakkad	Do	4060
No. 10	Palakkad	Do	4070
Total			40

No. 461.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 21,571 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening up the Toppolikanal lane connecting the Rajagopalan's Street and the Kuppappu Chetti's lane in the western quarter in the south of the Thottipattanam Street in the Coimbatore Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Collector, Coimbatore division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Coimbatore division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Coimbatore District, Pudukottai taluk, Chemburam village			
House (T & S) No. 410	M. Chemburam Chetti	North, No. 410; east, No. 411; south, lane, west, No. 412.	40, 27 1/20
House No. 411 (T & S) No. 412	Do	North, No. 411; east, No. 410; south, lane; west, No. 412.	1,446
House No. 413, including panchayat (T & S) No. 414	Chemburam Chetti and Kuruppan Chetti	North, No. 413; east, No. 412; south and west, lane	5,040
House No. 415 (T & S) No. 416	Maikath Chetti	North and east, lane; south, No. 416; west, No. 415.	2,440
House No. 417 (T & S) No. 418	Chemburam Chetti	North, No. 417; east, lane; south, No. 418; west, No. 417.	2,440
House No. 419 (T & S) No. 420	Do	North, lane; east, No. 419; south, No. 418; west, No. 420.	2,440
House No. 421 (T & S) No. 422	Kuruppan Chetti	North, lane; east, No. 421; south, No. 418; west, No. 422.	5,130
House No. 423 (T & S) No. 424	Vellapattam Chetti	North, lane; east, No. 423; south and west, No. 424.	2,140
House No. 425 (T & S) No. 426	Chemburam Chetti	North, lane; east, No. 425; south and west, No. 411; west, road.	2,830
Total			21,571

No. 462.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for gravel and sand quarry along the side of Vinnaguram-Beddath road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer of Vinnaguram is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

35. 602A.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7,741 square feet, in the same or little more or less, is intended for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Lingappa Chetty's lane in the Colaba-town Municipality and, under sections 3 and 5, the Deputy Collector, Head-quarter division, Cochin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarter division, Cochin, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without, more or less, as possible, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cochin Division, Cochin District, Cochin City.			
Doer No. 18 (T. B. No. 419).	Ramchand Chetti.	North and east, lot, north, T. B. No. 419; west, T. B. No. 419.	46 ac.
Doer No. 14 (T. B. No. 419).	Pythilapp Chetti.	North, T. B. No. 419; east, lot; north, T. B. No. 419; west, T. B. No. 419.	1,519
Doer No. 15 (T. B. No. 419).	Klayya Chetti.	North, T. B. No. 419; east, lot; north, T. B. No. 419; west, T. B. No. 419.	46
Doer No. 16 (T. B. No. 419).	Prasad Chetti.	North, T. B. No. 419; east, lot; north, T. B. No. 419; west, T. B. No. 419.	152
Doer No. 17 (T. B. No. 419).	Kattilacki Gera.	North, T. B. No. 419; east, lot; north, T. B. No. 419; west, T. B. No. 419.	414
Doer No. 18 (T. B. No. 419).	Do.	North, T. B. No. 419; east, lot; north, T. B. No. 419; west, T. B. No. 419.	118
Doer No. 19.	Ramchand Chetti.	North, T. B. No. 419; east, lot; north, T. B. No. 419; west, T. B. No. 419.	108
Doer No. 20 (T. B. No. 419).	Ganga Chetti.	North and east, lot; north, T. B. No. 419; west, T. B. No. 419.	134
Doer No. 21 (T. B. No. 419).	Do.	North, T. B. No. 419; east, lot; north, T. B. No. 419; west, T. B. No. 419.	1,422
Total ..			7,741

36. 602B.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,075 of an acre, in the same or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Uppala-Kayyapadi road; and, under sections 3 and 5, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without, more or less, as possible, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Cochin District, Alappuzha District, Alappuzha City.			
III vol. No. 1-1 C.	Peter Henry.	North, No. 1-1 A, east, No. 1-1 C; north, No. 1-1 D; west, Government waste.	4788
Do. No. 1-1 C.	M. Valerius Edebe.	North, No. 1-1 D, east and north, No. 1-1 A; west, No. 1-1 C.	80
Do. No. 1-1 B.	Peter Henry.	North, No. 1-1 B; east, No. 1-1 E; north, No. 1-1 D; west, No. 1-1 A.	8119
Do. No. 1-1 B.	Do.	North, No. 1-1 B and Government waste; east, No. 1-1 E; west, No. 1-1 D; north, No. 1-1 A.	8119
Do. No. 1-1 B.	M. Valerius Edebe.	North, No. 1-1 B and 1-1 D; east, No. 1-1 A; west, No. 1-1 C.	22
Do. No. 1-1 B.	Do.	North, No. 1-1 D; east, Government waste; north, No. 1-1 A and 1-1 B; west, No. 1-1 C.	80
Total ..			1,075

L. M. WYNNE,
Asst. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 13, 1916.

No. 118-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Pangany in the Pangany division of the North Arica district, if persons from the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infested with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the coming Moolikantapuram Festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance of persons from the above-mentioned localities at the said festival from the 26th May 1916 to the 30th June 1916, both days inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be treated back.

Fort St. George, April 13, 1916.

No. 119-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Sangu in the Sangu taluk of the Sangu district, if persons from Sangu town and other parts declared to be infested with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the coming Gur Festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance of persons from the 19th to the 26th April 1916, inclusive, at persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be treated back.

Gattemand, April 15, 1916.

No. 121-P.—In modification of notification No. 104-P., published on pages 246–247 of Part I.A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st April 1915, the following revised lists of plague-infested areas and of passport entries are published:

A.—PLAQUE-INFESTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Vellakudam.	Canniyar.	Kudiyal.	Alahalli.
					Tammaragapuram.
					Tiruppur.
			Salem.	Salem.	Salem.
			South Canara.	Mangalore.	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Passports in Force.	Infested localities.	Passports in Force.	Infested localities.
	Districts and Taluks, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and Taluks, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore.	The whole Province.	II. Bombay.	1. Northern Division—cont.
II. Bombay.	1. Southern Division—		(a) Western—cont.
	(a) Districts—		Bassein port.
	Ahmedabad.		Bassein port.
	Kaira.		Bombay City.
	Surat.		Bassein port.
	Thane.		Bassein port.
	(b) Towns—		Ulhasnagar.
	Agartala port.		Vandri port.
	Ahmedabad Town.		(c) District and Agencies—
	Bassein port.		Machi Kharib Agency.

Presidency or Province	Inferred localities		Presidency or Province	Inferred localities	
	Districts and Taluqs, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.			Districts and Taluqs, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	
XI. Bombay—cont.	1 Central Division—	(a) Districts— Ahmednagar, Farrukhabad, Mumbai, Poona, Satara, Waranasat.	IV. The Punjab—cont.	(a) Districts— Lahore, Lyallpur, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.	
	(b) Taluqs— Farrukhabad.			(b) Towns— Amritsar City, Jalandhar City, Lyallpur City, Rawalpindi City, Sialkot City.	
	2 Southern Division—	(a) Districts— Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Kutch, Rajasthan.		(c) Districts— Ferozepur, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnal, Meerut, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.	
	(b) Taluqs— Ferozepur, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnal, Meerut, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.			(d) Districts— Amritsar (Muzaffargarh), Bikaner, Jalandhar, Lyallpur, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.	
XII. Bengal—cont.	3 Eastern Division—	(a) Districts— Bhawal, Dacca, Farrukhabad, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.	V. Burma—cont.	(a) Districts— Bhamo, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik.	
	(b) Taluqs— Bhawal, Dacca, Farrukhabad, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.			(b) Towns— Bhamo, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik.	
	4 Southern Division—	(a) Districts— Bhawal, Dacca, Farrukhabad, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.		(c) Districts— Bhamo, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik.	
	(b) Taluqs— Bhawal, Dacca, Farrukhabad, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.			(d) Towns— Bhamo, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik.	
XIII. The Punjab.	5 Central Division—	(a) Districts— Bhawal, Dacca, Farrukhabad, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.	VI. The Central Provinces—cont.	(a) Districts— Bhamo, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik.	
	(b) Taluqs— Bhawal, Dacca, Farrukhabad, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.			(b) Towns— Bhamo, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik.	
	6 Southern Division—	(a) Districts— Bhawal, Dacca, Farrukhabad, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.		(c) Districts— Bhamo, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik.	
	(b) Taluqs— Bhawal, Dacca, Farrukhabad, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.			(d) Towns— Bhamo, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik.	
XIV. The Punjab.	7 Eastern Division—	(a) Districts— Bhawal, Dacca, Farrukhabad, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.	VII. The Punjab—cont.	(a) Districts— Bhamo, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik.	
	(b) Taluqs— Bhawal, Dacca, Farrukhabad, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.			(b) Towns— Bhamo, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik.	
	8 Southern Division—	(a) Districts— Bhawal, Dacca, Farrukhabad, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.		(c) Districts— Bhamo, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik.	
	(b) Taluqs— Bhawal, Dacca, Farrukhabad, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpur, Sialkot.			(d) Towns— Bhamo, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik, Mawlaik.	

Statement showing Plague Victims and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 9th April 1919.

[illegible]*Part III: George, April 18, 1918.*

Mr. 220-f.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Ujjain in the Kachhi taluqa of the Baffly district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Shikharashtami Car Festival—

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Disease Act, 1917, the Governor in Council prohibits attendance at the said festival from the 24th to the 26th September.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in consequence of this notification, will be turned back

L. M. WINCHEL,
Ap. Secretary to Boardman

Fort St. George, April 19, 1830.

No. 117-F.—The following testimony of the Cookin Teacher (Local and Legislative Department), dated 2nd April 1910, is reprinted:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Telplunt and other ports adjoining the Cuban State, and whereas there is danger of its being exported into Guayaquil, if people from the said other places infected ports are allowed to visit the Province (within) at Trujillo in the Cuban State on Wednesday the 31st October 1900, corresponding to the 30th April 1901, it is hereby notified, in execution of the powers conferred on the House by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation 1 of 1901, that the attendance of people from plague infected areas at the aforesaid Foreign Consulate at Trujillo is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contemplation of this solicitation will be taxed

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the shore festival.

Post St. George, April 15, 2010.

No. 112-F.—The following collection of the Mysore Durbar (Gazette), No. 1852—Jan. 29-30-31, dated 30th March 1912, is reestablished:—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the fairs and festivals noted above is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation 12 of 1907:—

Name of Sale or Refund.	From.	To.	Wholes.	Fixed.	
				From	To
1. On account of Dr. "Wholesale"	Chas. W. Hall (Lumber Co.)	Mo. ..	Kear ..	19th Apr.	19th Apr.
2. On account of Dr. "Wholesale"	Superior ..	Geo. W. ..	Under ..	12th Apr. 19th May	19th Apr. 19th May

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- (1) M. R. E. P. Appannaswamy Pantulu, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor District, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Gudur District, during the absence of M. R. E. P. M. Komaradas Naa Pantulu there on other duty or until further orders.
- (2) M. R. E. P. K. Ramesh Babu, B.A., Inspector of Elementary Schools, Anaparthi, to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Chittoor District, in the place of M. R. E. P. M. Komaradas Naa Pantulu.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 10th April 1916.

A. G. SOUREN,
Director of Public Instruction.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN WIDOWS, 1915-1916.

Sixty-three scholarships will be awarded to Hindu and Muhammadan widows studying in recognized schools and will be tenable for one year in the classes specified below:—

- (1) Nine scholarships (three for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 4 each in the third standard or class.
- (2) Nine scholarships (three for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each in the fourth standard or class.
- (3) Nine scholarships (three for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 6 each in the first form.
- (4) Nine scholarships (three for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 7 each in the second form.
- (5) Nine scholarships (three for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 8 each in the third form.
- Twelve pounds allowance (six for each circle) of Rs. 4 per annum, tenable for one year, to supplement scholarships (1), (2) and (3) will be granted to enable Hindu and Muhammadan widows to stay in place, other than their native towns or villages, when the schools in their native towns or villages do not contain the required forms.
- (6) Six scholarships (two for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 10 each in the fourth form.
- (7) Six scholarships (two for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 11 each in the fifth form.
- (8) Six scholarships (two for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 12 each in the sixth form.

Twelve pounds allowance (four for each circle) of Rs. 6 per annum, tenable for one year, to supplement scholarships (6), (7) and (8) will be granted to enable Hindu and Muhammadan widows to stay in place other than their native towns or villages when the schools in their native towns or villages do not contain the required forms.

The award of the above scholarships and allowances will be left to the discretion of the Inspectors.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 10th April 1916.

A. G. SOUREN,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND PROGRAMME CLASSES OR SECONDARY SCHOOLS—1915-1916.

Note.—The term "standard" includes "class".

(Special for Madras.)

One hundred and sixty scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each tenable in the III standard and 80 of the monthly value of Rs. 14 each tenable in the IV standard will be awarded to enable Madras pupils of promise in the Ernad and Walavand taluks of Malabar to prosecute their studies for the next higher standard.

The conditions of award are as follows:—

- (1) The candidate shall previously have been a pupil at the time of examination and for at least one year previously in a recognized school.
- (2) The candidate shall prosecute his studies in a recognized school connected with the Madras Educational Department.
- (3) The scholarships shall be awarded or continued and advanced only to pupils of promise.

These scholarships will be sanctioned by the Inspector of Schools, South Circle.

(Special for Coimbatore.)

Twenty-five scholarships, as stated below, will be awarded to Coimbatore pupils in the Ganapoti, Vengalpet and Gudalur Districts.

Five scholarships of the monthly value of eight annas each in the Infant standard.			
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
One rupee each in the I standard.			
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Two rupees each in the III standard.			
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Two rupees each in the IV standard.			
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.

In the absence of Bureau pupils, the scholarships shall be awarded to Khassid pupils.

These scholarships will, on the recommendation of the Government Agents in the Ganges, Yamunaputra and Godavari districts, be sanctioned by the Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

The conditions specified for Maypilla scholarships shall apply to these scholarships also.

(Special for Khassids.)

Twenty-five scholarships, as noted hereunder, will be awarded by the Inspector of Schools, First Circle, to Khassid pupils on the same conditions as those under which scholarships for Kappillas are awarded.

Five scholarships of the monthly value of eight rupees each in the Ist class standard.

Do. do. one rupee each in the I standard.

Do. do. do. II do.

Do. do. two rupees each in the III do.

Do. do. do. IV do.

In the absence of Khassid pupils, the scholarships shall be awarded to Bureau pupils.

(Special for Kappas.)

Twenty-five scholarships, as noted below, will be awarded to Kapa pupils in the Hindustanah taluk, whether under public or private management:—

Five scholarships of the monthly value of eight rupees each in the Ist class standard.

Do. do. one rupee each in the I standard.

Do. do. do. II do.

Do. do. two rupees each in the III do.

Do. do. do. IV do.

These scholarships will, on the recommendation of the Government Agents, Godavari, be sanctioned by the Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

(Special for Maypillas.)

Twenty scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 will be awarded to Maypillas in the Special Commercial class attached to the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, in accordance with the terms of the Notification published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette of the 13th December 1910. These scholarships will be sanctioned by the Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 6th April 1916.

A. G. BOURNER,
Director of Public Instruction.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned students of the Madras Medical College have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Medical College, to have passed the First Examination for the Apothecary grade held in March 1916:—

1. Miss M. McManney.

FIRST CLASS.

2. Miss A. T. Martin.

SECOND CLASS.

3. W. A. Brown.

4. H. A. H. D'Silva.

5. R. F. Mackenzie.

6. Miss M. John.

7. Miss M. Anderson.

8. Miss F. Foreman.

9. S. Coom.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 6th April 1916.

A. G. BOURNER,
Director of Public Instruction.

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE GRADE OF MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

The Government of Madras and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, having decided that the required books should be sanctioned by medical pupils at the time when applications are made for admission to the examination, all candidates coming up for the comprehensive examination for the grades of "Civil Medical and Bureau Medical Pupils" are directed to acquire the book, before they are admitted to the examination, in the presence of the Superintendents of the respective institutions and whose names will be notified in the Port St. George Gazette shortly—copies of the book will be furnished to them by the Superintendents of the examination centers.

Note.—Candidates for the "Bureau Service" are required also to register their books after admission.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Genl. Administration,
Madras, 10th April 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

CONTINUED TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—JUNE 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the *Written test in education* with the most Government Technical Examination in *Minor Secondary Engineering, Intermediate Grade*, will be held on *Wednesday the 14th June 1910*, *de viro vire* but *being conducted immediately after the day in accordance with a notice that will be published in due course in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette*.

2. The *Written and viva voce examinations* will be held only at *Madras*. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre other than *Madras*.

3. In the case of applications from *private*, the head of the institution from which they are sent is required to enclose, before sending the certificate at the foot of each application, that the institution has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction, *Madras*, as *fit* to impart instruction in *Minor Secondary Engineering* according to the *Intermediate grade*.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognized for *General Education only* should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils going up for the *Technical examinations*.

4. Each candidate should submit along with his application a certificate signed by the *Sanitary Engineer or the Assistant Sanitary Engineer* that he has undergone a five months' course in "*Minor Secondary Engineering—Intermediate grade*".

5. Candidates must send in their applications made out in *English* in *printed form* so that they reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 10th April, after which date no applications will be received.

6. Candidates in the *metropolitan* should obtain the required application forms from the *Secretary of the Public Works Department* or the *Collector of the district* in which they belong. Candidates who are *residents of Madras* should apply for application forms at the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, *Old College, Nungambakam*, and not to the *Collector of Madras*.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the *metropolitan* requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

7. The prescribed fee of *Rs. 100*, that is, the fee prescribed for a subject according to the *Intermediate grade*, must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at *Madras*, into the *Bank of Madras*, on or before the 10th April, and the receipt given by the *Treasury Officer* or the *Bank of Madras* attached to the application. Care should be taken to see that the fee is received, *explicitly* so that the fee receipt obtained may be attached to the applications which must reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 10th April. On no account will the fee be returned to the *Candidate* after either and in such or by *Post Office order*.

Notes.—All *Madras*, in the case of all pupils, the fee should be collected by the *Headmaster* and sent in a *bank pass* to the *Bank of Madras* together with two sets of the *pupils*, one of which will be retained by the *Bank* and the other signed and returned to the *Headmaster*. The *letter* sent should be forwarded to this office along with the applications of the candidates. The *summary forms* for this purpose will be supplied by this office to *Headmasters* on application.

8. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid being *carefully* fastened to it—

[Application for education in the Government Technical Examinations.]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations,

Nungambakam,

Madras.

N.B.—Candidates are required to ensure themselves that their applications have been received *directly* without an *intermediate post-office* in their respective applications. The post-office should have the *candidate's* address only, and no other writing. Such post-office will be returned to them in due course with the "*Intermediate*" stamp of the office to proceed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the post office regarding registered letters are *possibly* given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received, *consequently* stamped *correctly* will be rejected.

9. Candidates should write their names, their father's names, and their home address *clearly* and in full in their applications, and give their address in full also if "*Other* *Madras*" they should state in return if of their applications whether they are "*New-Born* *Madras*" or "*Foreigners*". Applications *defective* in any particular will be returned.

N.B.—The recognition or *provision* of candidates, or the applications held by them, should *immediately* be filed in the *file* on or before 10 of their applications.

10. The fee paid will, in no case, be refunded, nor will it be returned for a subsequent examination. Neither will any *sum* for that may have been *voluntarily* paid be returned. Candidates are *fully* the prescribed conditions of education in the examinations.

III.—NOTES REGARDING THE EXAMINATIONS IN TYPEWRITING.

Batch of Machines sent to the Museum

Candidates coming up in Typewriting must bring with them their own type-writers—the Remington, York, New Century, South British, Deane, Underwood, Oliver, Amstrang or L. G. Smith & Brothers machine. The candidate will, if necessary, be examined in handwriting, but at least every five candidates for the Elementary grade, at least every five candidates for the Intermediate grade and at least every three candidates for the Advanced grade and have one machine running during the examination.

In the absence of institutions who are desirous that their pupils should be examined in the machine, heads of institutions who desire to be specially received should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned three days before the examination and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At Madras, heads of institutions and private candidates should make similar arrangements with the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, at 11 A.M., on Thursday the 14th April, at the Old College, Nungambakam.

The examination in Typewriting (Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Grades) will be held, as usual, at the South Mount, Chipping.

The examinations in Typewriting will, whenever the candidates have to be examined in batches, be conducted as in the following time-table—

Batch.	Elementary examination.	Intermediate examination.	Advanced examination.
	18th April.	19th April.	20th April.
First batch	7 A.M. to 9 A.M.	7 A.M. to 10 A.M.	7 A.M. to 10 A.M.
Second batch	9 A.M. to 11 A.M.	10 A.M. to 12 A.M.	10 A.M. to 12 A.M.
Third batch	11 A.M. to 1 P.M.	12 A.M. to 3 P.M.	12 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Fourth batch	1 P.M. to 3 P.M.	3 P.M. to 5 P.M.	3 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Fifth batch	3 P.M. to 5 P.M.	5 P.M. to 7 P.M.	5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

In the case of the Elementary examination, candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 11 A.M., and no candidate for the third, fourth and fifth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination. Similarly in the case of the Intermediate examination, candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave until 12 A.M., and no candidate for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted. For the Advanced examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 10 A.M., and no candidate for the second and third batches coming after this hour will be admitted. Candidates that leave with a separate machine and that do not want to be examined in batches are expected to appear for their examination with the third batch for the Elementary and Intermediate examinations, and with the second batch for the Advanced examination.

Managers and instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination rooms in the intervals between the examinations of the various batches to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will instruct him to the manager or instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises, and will permit such manager or instructor to enter the hall or room through the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent bears no responsibility in the matter; his action will be purely *ex officio*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the manager or instructor.

A similar exemption will be allowed in the case of a private candidate if he has some one outside who is willing to inspect the machine and put it right, etc.

No extra time will be given to a candidate in consequence for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 13th March 1900.

O. MANDROU,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1900.

Candidates for the coming Government Technical Examinations are informed that they must bring their drawing instruments with them for those subjects which require plans to be copied, or made and designed to be drawn. The drawing paper required will be supplied to them at the examination.

Candidates in Surveying and Levelling (Advanced grade only) will be allowed to bring with them their self-adjusting levels for use in the examination.

Candidates in Carpentry, Fitter's Work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., must bring their own tools, etc., with them.

Candidates in Book-binding, Census and Geography, Book-binding and Typewriting will be expected to bring with them, for use in the examination hall, their own pens, chains, knives, pencils and pens.

Candidates for examination in the subjects under "Construction" will be allowed also to bring with them ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in book-binding, etc.

Candidates in shorthand will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a typewriter. They will not be supplied with any "thick" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "thick" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

Candidates in Typewriting will have to bring their own type-writers also and the necessary carbon paper with them and must specify clearly on their answer papers the particular kind of machine used by them as, otherwise, their answer-papers will not be valued.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS (Fines of Examinations at Malabar—Marine High School, Bonypetich).

Roll.	Grade.	Pages.	Subject.
<i>Monday, 22nd April 1880.</i>			
10-20 a.m. to 12-11 p.m.	Intermediate	First paper	English.
12-20 a.m. to 12-11 p.m.	Do	Do	Transcription of the same.
10-30 a.m. to 11 a.m.	Advanced	Do	Arithmetic.
11 a.m. to 12-11 p.m.	Do	Do	Transcription of the same.
1-2 p.m. to 3-40 p.m.	Intermediate	Second paper	Science and Education of natives.
3-40 p.m. to 4-40 p.m.	Do	Do	Arithmetic.
4-40 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Do	Do	Transcription of the same.
5-1 p.m. to 6-1 p.m.	Do	Second paper	Science and Education of natives.
6-1 p.m. to 7-1 p.m.	Intermediate	Third paper	Science and Education of natives.
<i>Tuesday, 23rd April 1880.</i>			
10-45 a.m. to 1-05 p.m.	Advanced	Second paper	Science and Education of natives.
1-45 p.m. to 2-45 p.m.	Do	Third paper	Arithmetic.
2-45 p.m. to 3-45 p.m.	Do	Do	Transcription of the same.

Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

1. No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a shirt and dress coat, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

2. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

3. No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer-papers.

4. Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstances reported to the Commissioner.

5. Any candidate suspected of having had access to information of any kind is liable to have his examination cancelled, and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for each term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of the candidate, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

6. No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room, ink, slate, books, ruled sheets, manuscript or paper of any kind. Any one detected in the violation of this rule on having recourse to any such articles will be removed from the room and the circumstances reported to the Commissioner. The use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines will, however, be allowed.

7. Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent giving full particulars as to why they are not in the list, and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fee. The answer-papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the candidate's name is due to no fault of theirs.

8. Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any venue other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the Superintendent or person permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

9. A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pause the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

10. Any answer-papers, or any work in Carpentry, Fitter's Work, etc., sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer-papers and drawings should be enclosed or placed together within a paper joint-bound cover, and the whole folded in two, beginning (not exactly in the middle) by the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer-paper, be written out the top of the paper after it is folded.

11. Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question-papers, out of the examination room.

12. Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoil papers, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Malacca, 13th March 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1916.

Oral and Practical Examinations.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, courses, etc., in which the arrangements relate being pointed. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examinations concerned.

3. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should indicate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for Carpentry, Fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below:—

[N.B.—The blanks will be filled up in whole ones.]

Days with date	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hours of examination (date of examination day).	Number of candidates to be examined by each examiner.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

(1) FOR BELLARY, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM AND MALACCA CANDIDATES.

At Malacca.

[Already notified.]

DATE.	Subjects.	Grade.	Hours.	Number of candidates.	Place.	Examiners.
...	Carpentry ..	Elementary ..	...	1	...	....
...	Fitter's work ..	Do ..	...	10	...	....
...	Do.	Intermediate ..	...	...	...	....

(2) FOR MYNOR CANDIDATES.

At Mysore.

Thursday, 29th April.	Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate.	7-10 a.m.	3	Government Normal School, Mysore.	Mr. J. R. A. H. (C).
Friday, 30th April.	Do	Elementary.	2-3 p.m.	4	Do.	Do.
Friday, 30th April.	Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	Do	7-10 a.m.	7	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 1st May.	Do	Intermediate.	2-50 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 2nd May.	Do	Elementary.	2-50 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 3rd May.	Applied Mechanics.	Intermediate.	7-10 a.m.	7	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 4th May.	Do	Elementary.	2-50 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 4th May.	Surveying and Levelling.	Intermediate.	7-10 a.m.	21	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 5th May.	Do.	Advanced ..	7-10 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Friday, 6th May.	Carpentry and Book-binding.	Elementary.	7-10 a.m.	18	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 7th May.	Do	Intermediate.	7-10 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.
...	Fitter's work ..	Do.	...	1	....	....

W. R. R. S. (C) Mysore
April 1916 (C)

(1) Executive Engineer, Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore.
(2) Sub-Assistant Engineer, Palace Division, Mysore.

Diary work dates	Subject	Character of communication	Hour of communication or date of receipt	Approximate number of copies to be made	Place of attachment	Remarks
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I—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(8) For **Handwritten Characters**.

At Breakfast

Monday, 2nd May	Building Kitchens and Canteen Room	Electromech.	7-30 a.m.	56	The Restaurant ...	Mr. J. H. Stephens (to)
Tuesday, 3rd May	" " "	Electromech.	7-30 a.m.	17	" " "	" " "
Wednesday, 4th May	Hydrostatic and Test Room 7070A.	Electromech.	7-30 a.m.	8	" " "	" " "
Thursday, 4th May	Refrigerator and Road making.	Electromech.	7-30 a.m.	31	" " "	" " "
Friday, 6th May	" " "	Electromech.	7-30 a.m.	31	Handover Inge- nerator Office, 21400 1140, Singapore	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Saturday, 7th May	Bridge work	Electromech.	7-30 a.m.	95	Shanty Tent found at the junction of Guanakou River and the Yang tze River.	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Sunday, 8th May	Surveying and Level- ling	Electromech.	7-30 a.m.	87	Yin Kien-tsun ...	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Tuesday, 10th May	" " "	Electromech.	7-30 a.m.	9	" " "	" " "
Wednesday, 11th May	Hydrostatic	Electromech.	7-30 a.m.	90	" " "	" " "
Thursday, 12th May	" " "	Electromech.	7-30 a.m.	9	" " "	" " "
" " "	Applied Mechanics	Electromech.	7-30 a.m.	23	Beau's Tug Boat's Cabin Wage Hall Singapore.	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "

(c) Kristina Wagner, C and M. Walter Mersching, Augsburg

(4) THE ERRANDMAN, TRUCKER, LOYALIST, SALER, CALLOW AND COWBOY'S CATERING.

4.1. Calculations

		Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary	5-10 a.m.	3	Office of the Executive Engi- neer, Construction Division, Comptroller.	Mr. E. E. Mays (A)
Monday, May	1st	Do	Mathematics.	1-10 a.m.	3	Do	Do.
		Hydraulics and Test- ing machines.	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.
		Do	Arithmetic.	3-10 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, May	2d	Textbook and Book- binding.	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
		Design work.	Do.	1-10 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.
		Applied Mechanics.	Do.	1-10 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.
		Formwork and Form- ing.	Do.	1 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, May	3d	Do	Intermediate	1 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.
		Mathematics.	Elementary	10 a.m.	17	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate	11 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.

(6) Theodore Sargent, *Calculus for Scientists*, Cambridge

(5) For Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

At Riverside

			Building Materials and Construction.	Cemetery.	5 A.M. ..	3	Minister, warts	Rev.	H. B. Ry. V. Thompson's (6)	Public (6)
Saturday, April	30th		Hydraulic and Traction works.	Do.	7 A.M. ..	4	Do.		Do.	
			Do.	Interurbide.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.		Do.	
			Interurbide and Road-making.	Interurbide.	7 A.M. ..	10	Do.		Do.	
			Do.	Do.	7 A.M. ..	3	Do.		Do.	
			Engineering and Land.	Flamboy.	7 A.M. ..	8	Do.		Do.	
Monday, May	1st		Do.	Interurbide.	7 A.M. ..	10	Do.		Do.	
			Applied Mathematics.	Flamboy.	7 A.M. ..	3	Do.		Do.	
			Do.	Interurbide.	7 A.M. ..	3	Do.		Do.	
			Bridge work.	Interurbide.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.		Do.	
Tuesday, May	2nd		Memoranda.	Do.	7 A.M. ..	25	Do.		Do.	
			Do.	Interurbide.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.		Do.	
			Public's work.	Interurbide.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.		Do.	

(4) Lead Field Assistant Engineer, Karmanshah

Export with details.	Country.	Grade of commodity.	Place of exportation and of receipt.	Approximate amount of export value in U.S. dollars.	Time of exportation.	Remarks.
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5-CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—contd.

(6) Фед. Контрактная Система.

41. Kumbhakasana

[illegible]

(IV) Показатель Сильвермана.

All Tenders

		Engineering		Electrical Engineering		Mechanical Engineering	
		Building Materials and Construction	Surveying	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
Police, 1870.	1870.	Building Materials and Construction	Surveying	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
		Building Materials and Construction	Surveying	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
		Building Materials and Construction	Surveying	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
		Building Materials and Construction	Surveying	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
Police, 1870.	1870.	Building Materials and Construction	Surveying	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
		Building Materials and Construction	Surveying	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
		Building Materials and Construction	Surveying	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
		Building Materials and Construction	Surveying	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering

(c) *Excelling Niagara, Cayuga District, Niagara*

(4) For Unemployment Insurance:

All Transactions

[illegible]

(6) Kenneth Kayser, *Truismology*

(b) For Verifying Cardinality,

doi:10.1017/S0022292410000599

Thursday, April.	With	Memorabilia	Memorabilia	2 1/2	5	Office of the Executive Registrar, Tribunals.	Mr. R. B. B.	Q	W
Friday, 7th April		Booklets and Road- making.	Do.	7 a.m.	..	Do.	Memorabilia Agent General Do.		
Saturday, April.		Booklets and Road-making.	Do.	7-12 a.m.	4			2 1/2	
Sunday, April.		Booklets and Road-making.	Do.	7-12 a.m.	10			4 1/2	
Monday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	1			1 1/2	
Tuesday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	2			1 1/2	
Wednesday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	3			1 1/2	
Thursday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	4			1 1/2	
Friday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	5			1 1/2	
Saturday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	6			1 1/2	
Sunday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	7			1 1/2	
Monday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	8			1 1/2	
Tuesday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	9			1 1/2	
Wednesday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	10			1 1/2	
Thursday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	11			1 1/2	
Friday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	12			1 1/2	
Saturday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	13			1 1/2	
Sunday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	14			1 1/2	
Monday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	15			1 1/2	
Tuesday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	16			1 1/2	
Wednesday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	17			1 1/2	
Thursday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	18			1 1/2	
Friday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	19			1 1/2	
Saturday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	20			1 1/2	
Sunday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	21			1 1/2	
Monday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	22			1 1/2	
Tuesday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	23			1 1/2	
Wednesday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	24			1 1/2	
Thursday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	25			1 1/2	
Friday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	26			1 1/2	
Saturday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	27			1 1/2	
Sunday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	28			1 1/2	
Monday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	29			1 1/2	
Tuesday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	30			1 1/2	
Wednesday, May.	With	Building Materials and Construction.	Memorabilia	9 a.m.	31			1 1/2	

(a) *Applied in England, Trivandrum*

Note.—For Rajahmundry, Kakinada and Masulipatnam, arrangements will be notified in due course.

Days with date.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Form of examination, sort of questions.	Approximate number of questions to be examined.	Date of examination.	Examiners.
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I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE—cont.

(10) FOR CANTONMENT AND VINDOYAPUR CANDIDATES.

At Vellore.

Day.	Time.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Form of examination.	Approximate number of questions to be examined.	Date of examination.	Examiners.
Monday, 2nd May.	10 a.m.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Hydraulics and Irrigation.	Elementary.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 3rd May.	10 a.m.	Surveying.	Elementary.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 4th May.	10 a.m.	Machine work.	Do.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Applied Mechanics.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Electricity and Heat.	Elementary.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 5th May.	10 a.m.	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.

(a) Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Vellore.

(11) FOR MADRAS AND TRICHYPOLE CANDIDATES.

At Trichy.

[The oral and practical examinations in Fitter's work of the Madras candidates, however, will be held at Madras itself. The dates, etc., will be notified in due course.]

Day.	Time.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Form of examination.	Approximate number of questions to be examined.	Date of examination.	Examiners.
Monday, 2nd May.	10 a.m.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 4th May.	10 a.m.	Hydraulics and Irrigation.	Elementary.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 5th May.	10 a.m.	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 6th May.	10 a.m.	Machine work.	Do.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Applied Mechanics.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Electricity and Heat.	Elementary.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 7th May.	10 a.m.	Machine work.	Do.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Applied Mechanics.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Electricity and Heat.	Elementary.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.

II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

(1) FOR BELLARY, BANGALORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

Day.	Time.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Form of examination.	Approximate number of questions to be examined.	Date of examination.	Examiners.
Friday, 10th April.	10 a.m.	Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 13th April.	10 a.m.	Practical Telegraphy.	Elementary.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 15th April.	10 a.m.	Do.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.

(a) Professor, Presidency College, Madras.

(2) FOR KANAKURUM, VANDAR, MADRAS AND TRICHYPOLE CANDIDATES.

At Trichy.

Day.	Time.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Form of examination.	Approximate number of questions to be examined.	Date of examination.	Examiners.
Monday, 1st May.	10 a.m.	Practical Telegraphy.	Elementary.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 3rd May.	10 a.m.	Do.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 5th May.	10 a.m.	Do.	Elementary.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 7th May.	10 a.m.	Do.	Intermediate.	1 x 10.	1	Do.	Do.

(a) Deputy Superintendent (General), Telegraphs, Trichy.

Days with date	Subjects	Grade of examination	Hours of examination—morning, noon, evening	Approximate number of candidates	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(1) FOR BACCALAUREATE, DIPLOMA, B.A. AND M.A. CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

1908.						
Saturday, 14th April	Inorganic Chemistry	Intermediate	11 a.m.	1	Presidency College, Madras.	Mr. R. Hindle (a) and M.R. R. H. G. Srinivasan Sec. Group (b)
Tuesday, 19th April	Physiology Electricity and Magnetism	Intermediate	11 a.m.	2	Do	Do

(c) Professor, Presidency College, Madras.

(2) FOR DIPLOMA, B.A. AND M.A. CANDIDATES.

At Trichinopoly.

Wednesday, 14th May	Electricity and Magnetism	Intermediate	11 a.m.	1	S.T.O. College, Trichinopoly.	M.R. R. Hindle (a) and M.R. R. H. G. Srinivasan Sec. Group (b)
Thursday, 19th May	Inorganic Chemistry	Intermediate	11 a.m.	2	Do	Do
Friday, 20th May	Physiology	Intermediate	11 a.m.	1	Do	Do

(b) Professor, S.T.O. College, Trichinopoly.

(3) FOR DIPLOMA, B.A. AND M.A. CANDIDATES.

At Rangoon.

Monday, 2nd May	Electricity and Magnetism	Intermediate	11 a.m.	1	Government College, Rangoon.	M.R. R. Hindle (a) and M.R. R. H. G. Srinivasan Sec. Group (b)
Tuesday, 3rd May	Inorganic Chemistry	Intermediate	11 a.m.	2	Do	Do
Wednesday, 4th May	Physiology	Intermediate	11 a.m.	1	Do	Do

(b) Government College, Rangoon.

IV.—BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY AND BOTANY.

FOR DIPLOMA, B.A. AND M.A. CANDIDATES.

At Trichinopoly.

Friday, 14th April	Botany	Intermediate	11 a.m.	1	S.T.O. College, Trichinopoly.	The Rev. J. C. Hindle (a) and M.R. R. H. G. Srinivasan Sec. Group (b)
Saturday, 15th April	Animal Physiology	Intermediate	11 a.m.	2	Do	Do

(b) Professor, S.T.O. College, Trichinopoly.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

(1) FOR DIPLOMA, B.A. AND M.A. CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

Friday, 14th April	Animal Physiology	Intermediate	11 a.m.	1	Presidency College, Madras.	Mr. R. Hindle (a) and M.R. R. H. G. Srinivasan Sec. Group (b)
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(b) The Madras, Madras.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hours of examination.	Number of candidates to be received.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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IV.—BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—cont.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—cont.

(C) FOR VETERINARIAN, ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY CANDIDATES.

At Rajahmundry.

1888.	Saturday, 29th April.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary	2 a.m. ..	10	Government College, Rajahmundry. (2nd session).	M.E. Ry. L. A. Sankaraj [4]
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(4) Government College, Rajahmundry.

BOTANY.

FOR BACHELOR CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

Friday, 29th April.	Botany ..	Elementary	4 p.m. ..	1	Christian College, Madras.	Dr. J. E. Hardman [5] and M. E. Ry. S. G. Kanna Sankaraj.
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(5) The Mission, Madras.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

(1) FOR ANALYSTS CANDIDATES.

At Bangalore.

Friday, 29th April.	Agriculture ..	Elementary	7 a.m. ..	27	Forest School, Bangalore.	M.E. Ry. S. P. Sankaraj [4]
Sunday, 1st May.	Botany ..	Intermediate	8 p.m. ..	9	Do	Do
April.	..	Elementary	7 a.m. ..	21	Do	Do

(2) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training College, Bangalore.

(2) FOR CHEMIST, VETERINARIAN, MANUFACTURER, BUREAU AND BACTERIOLOGY CANDIDATES.

At Rajahmundry.

Friday, 29th April.	Agriculture ..	Elementary	11 a.m. ..	24	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	M.E. Ry. M. E. Sankaraj [4]
Saturday, 30th April.	Do ..	Do	7 a.m. ..	28	Do	Do
Sunday, 1st May.	Do ..	Intermediate	11 p.m. ..	4	Do	Do
and following days.	Do ..	Elementary	7 a.m. ..	24	Do	Do

(3) FOR BACHELOR CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

Saturday, 30th May.	Botany ..	Elementary	7 a.m. ..	1	Government Training College, Madras.	M.E. Ry. P. R. Sankaraj [4]
..	Agriculture ..	Do	7 a.m. ..	12	Do	Do

AGRICULTURE.

FOR BACHELOR, BUREAU AND MANUFACTURER CANDIDATES.

At Delhi.

Sunday, 31st May.	Agriculture ..	Intermediate	8 a.m. ..	1	Department of Agriculture, Delhi.	M.E. Ry. P. R. Sankaraj [4]
..	Do ..	Elementary	8 a.m. ..	5	Do	Do

(4) No. 44, Petalipute Station, Madras.

(By order)

Office of the Chief for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 29th April 1910.G. MAUDOK,
Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts will be held at the following places in March 1911:—

Madras.	Jaffna.	Rajahmundry.
Bangalore.	Kanchi.	Tirunelveli.
Calcutta.	Madras.	Triplicolly.
Cochin.	Madras.	Tiruvannamalai.
Kanayam.	Madras.	Vellore.
Madras.	Madras.	
Madras (Desam).	Madras.	

The Matriculation Examination will be held at the following places in March 1911:—

Madras.	Jaffna.	Rajahmundry.
Bangalore.	Kanchi.	Tirunelveli.
Calcutta.	Madras.	Triplicolly.
Cochin.	Madras.	Tiruvannamalai.
Kanayam.	Madras.	Vellore.
Madras.	Madras.	
Madras (Desam).	Madras.	

(By order.)

Secrets House, Madras,
14th April 1910.

F. DEWHURST, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

The following awards of scholarships and prizes have been made by the Syndicate:—

Names of Scholarship or Prize.	To whom awarded.
1. Johnston of Carrollish Scholarship ..	S. Subramanyam, Madras College, Madras.
2. T. Ramesh Aiyangar B.A. Scholarship ..	A. S. Rameshbabu, Puthalappally College, Madras.
3. Sir T. Madhava Rao's P.A. Prize ..	V. K. Annamalai, Presidency College, Madras.
4. Sir T. Madhava Rao's Matriculation Prize ..	V. Rajeswari, Native High School, Kanchi.

(By order.)

F. DEWHURST, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Secrets House, 15th April 1910.

CORRECTIONS.

In the list of candidates who passed the First Examination in Arts held in December 1909, published in Supplement to Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th March 1910, on page 2:—

Between register numbers 2190 and 2201:—
For 2191. Bhojiahchoudhry, D. S.P.O. College, Triplicolly and College, Coimbatore.
And 2192. Bhojiahchoudhry, D. S.P.O. College, Triplicolly.
Between register numbers 2193 and 2199:—
For 2194. Bhojiahchoudhry, K. S. Madras College, Madras and S.P.O. College, Triplicolly.
And 2195. Bhojiahchoudhry, K. S. Madras College, Madras, College, Coimbatore and S.P.O. College, Triplicolly.

In the list of candidates who passed the English Language Division of the B.A. degree examination held in December 1909, published in Supplement to Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th March 1910, on page 5:—

Between register numbers 1193 and 1202:—
For 1193. Bhojiahchoudhry, D. S. Government College, Rajahmundry.
And 1194. Bhojiahchoudhry, D. S. Government College, Rajahmundry.

In the list of candidates who passed the Second Language Division of the B.A. degree examination held in December 1909, published in Supplement to Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th March 1910, on page 5:—

Between register numbers 1203 and 1212:—
For 1203. Bhojiahchoudhry, D. S. Government College, Rajahmundry.
And 1204. Bhojiahchoudhry, D. S. Government College, Rajahmundry.

In the list of candidates who passed the Science Division of the B.A. degree examination held in December 1909, published in Supplement to Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th March 1910, on page 5:—

Between register numbers 1203 and 1212:—
For 1203. Bhojiahchoudhry, D. S. Government College, Rajahmundry.
And 1204. Bhojiahchoudhry, D. S. Government College, Rajahmundry.

(By order.)

F. DEWHURST, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Secrets House, 15th April 1910.

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1913.

In "Thick's Greek", one of the text-books, in Sanskrit prescribed for the above examination, for Chapter III, read Chapter II.

(By order.)

Senate House, 12th April 1910

S. DEWSSURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1910.

Maly Teachers.

Circle	Subjects	Order of examination.	Time of examination.
Second Circle	Arithmetic	.. ..	.. Third week of July 1910.
	Algebra	.. ..	.. Fourth week of July 1910.
	Geometry	.. ..	.. Third week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	.. ..	.. First week of September 1910.
	English	.. ..	.. First week of October 1910.
	Science	.. ..	.. First week of October 1910.
	History	.. ..	.. Fourth week of October 1910.
	Mathematics	.. ..	.. Fourth week of November 1910.
	Science	.. ..	.. First week of December 1910.
	Science	.. ..	.. First week of December 1910.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Training Schools, Madras, S.W., at least a month before the date of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office.

Office of the Insp. of European & Training Schools, S.W.,
Madras, 14th April 1910. E. W. MIDDLEBURY, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1910.

Maly Teachers.

Circle	Subjects	Order of examination.	Time of examination.
Third Circle	Arithmetic	.. ..	.. First week of July 1910.
	Algebra	.. ..	.. Fourth week of July 1910.
	Geometry	.. ..	.. Fourth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	.. ..	.. Fourth week of August 1910.
	English	.. ..	.. Fourth week of September 1910.
	Science	.. ..	.. First week of October 1910.
	History	.. ..	.. Third week of October 1910.
	Mathematics	.. ..	.. Third week of November 1910.
	Science	.. ..	.. Third week of November 1910.
	Science	.. ..	.. Fourth week of November 1910.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Training Schools, Madras, S.W., at least a month before the date of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office.

Office of the Insp. of European & Training Schools, S.W.,
Madras, 26th April 1910. E. W. MIDDLEBURY, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTIFICATION.

A class of Minor Sanitary Engineering for Assistant Surgeons will be held from 1st May to 28th June 1910. Medical Graduates (M.B. and L.M.S.) not in the service of Government will be admitted as private students on payment of Rs. 15 into a Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fees", and transmission of the Treasury receipt to the Principal with an application for admission into the class, before the 28th April.

This class has as antecedent with that held at the King Institute, Calcutta, for the training of Sanitary Inspectors.

Medical College, Madras
26th April 1910

C. N. THIRUPPAW, M.B., Licent. Med., F.R.S.,
As Principal

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under R.O. No. 1422 K, dated 11th August 1894, the next Examination for Certificate of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government, will be held at the Public Works Workshops near St. George's Walls, Madras, on the 25th and 26th May 1910 commencing at 9 A.M.

3. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English in printed forms so that they may reach the Secretary Engineer's office on or before the 14th May 1910, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificate of Competency and Service must be drawn up in accordance with rule 4 of the Rules for grant of Certificate of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 13th October 1894, pages 526 to 531, and must be supported by the accompanying references to it, Part 10th, and three for admission to the Examination for Certificate of Service in accordance with rule 12.

4. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury on, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 14th May next, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be necessarily referred to the application together with other enclosures.

5. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, unregistered and addressed as follows:—

[Application for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers]

The Secretary Engineer to Government and President, Board of Examiners,
Kewington House, Panamattalam Road, Chettyar, Madras.

Irregularly stamped forms will be rejected.

6. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of securing admission to the examination will be suitably punished. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

7. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 13th October 1894, pages 526 to 531.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

Office of the Secretary Engineer to Government,
Madras, 9th April 1910.

W. KUTUB,
Secretary Engineer to Government, and
President, Board of Examiners.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of March 1910 was as follows:—

	VISITORS MADE IN										Total number of visitors.	Grand average.
	English.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Tamil.	Malabar.	Chennai.	Chennai.	Chennai.	Chennai.	Chennai.		
English, Indian and European collections.	377	100	111	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
English, Indian and European collections.	100	100	100	100	100	100						

Applications are invited from qualified B.A., B.E.'s of experience and certified Secondary Grade Teachers for the Head and Assistant Masters' posts in the Japanese Secondary School under the Komopet District Board for the following posts:—

Headmaster	Da. 100-5-200
First Assistant	" 20-1-15
Second Assistant	" 20-1-15
English Assistant	" 20-1-15
Urga Teacher	" 25-1-50
Drawing Master and Gymnastic Instructor	" 25-1-40

The Headmaster should be an experienced B.A., B.E., who knows Uryu and the three Assistants should be trained Bachelors possessing probationary teachers' certificates. Preference will be given to those who know Uryu. The Uryu Teacher should be one who knows also English. The Drawing Master and Gymnastic Instructor should be a good candidate qualified under the rules and should know Uryu.

The applications should reach the Inspector of Schools, I Circle, Waltham, on or before the 20th May 1910.

Komopet District Board's Office, Yungapetun,
2nd April 1910.

E. O. FARNSHAW,
President, District Board, Komopet.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 16.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1900. [Price, 4 rs. 8 pds.]

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES,
DECEMBER 1900.

List of candidates who passed the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in December 1900.

2. They should apply for their Probationary Certificates to the Heads of the Training Institutions in which they were tested, as soon as possible after the 1st June 1901.

3. A list of those who failed to pass the examination will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette at an early date.

Serial number.	Name of candidate.	Language.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Grade.	Institution in which tested.	Period of teaching.	Graded examination.	Graded standing.	Graded standing.
SCHOOLBOY GRADE.										
1	1893 C. F. Ramaswami.	Tamil.	M.	Mar. 1893.	First.	Government Training School, Chittoor.	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900.	First.	40	First.
2	1894 E. P. Vello.	Tamil.	M.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900.	First.	40	Do.
3	1895 P. J. Suresh.	Tamil.	M.	Aug. 1895.	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900.	First.	40	Do.
4	1896 P. W. Chidambaram.	English.	M.	Feb. 1896.	Second.	Government Training School for 3rd class, Egmore.	Do.	Do.	41	Second.
5	1897 B. Kanyasulkam.	Tamil.	M.	July 1897.	Third.	Government Training School, Chittoor.	Do.	Do.	42	Third.
6	1898 M. Narayana.	Tamil.	M.	Jan. 1898.	Do.	Government Training School, Chittoor.	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900.	First.	43	First.
7	1899 C. Kanna.	Tamil.	M.	Sept. 1899.	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900.	First.	44	First.
8	1900 G. Narayana.	Tamil.	M.	July 1900.	Do.	Government Training School, Chittoor.	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900.	First.	45	First.
9	1901 M. Vasudevan.	Tamil.	M.	Dec. 1901.	Do.	Government Training School, Chittoor.	Do.	Do.	46	First.
10	1902 H. Rajagopal.	Tamil.	M.	Mar. 1902.	Do.	Government Training School, Chittoor.	Do.	Do.	47	First.
11	1903 V. Rajagopal.	Tamil.	M.	Mar. 1903.	Do.	Government Training School, Chittoor.	Do.	Do.	48	First.
12	1904 Suresh.	English.	M.	May 1904.	Do.	Government Training School for 3rd class, Egmore.	Do.	Do.	49	First.
13	1905 Suresh.	English.	M.	Aug. 1905.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50	First.

Serial number	Name of candidate	Language	Sex	Date of birth	Career	Institution in which trained	Period of training	Special educational qualification	Percentage obtained	Place of residence
NAVY-MARTIN GRANTS and										
14	1880 P. Chatterjee and Poyda	Telugu	M	Jan 1889	India	Government Training School, Calcutta	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Fourth Term	82	Calcutta
20	1875 Agnes D'Cruz	English	F	Jan 1889	Kenia	St. Mary's Training School, Mt. Maroon, Hongkong	Feb. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Fifth Term	80	Hongkong
18	1875 E. S. Williams	Do	F	Nov. 1861	European	Training School for Nurses, Egypt	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Lower Secondary	81	Madras
17	1714 A. Buchanan	Tamil	M	1846/1896	India	Government Training School, Vellore, Madras	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Primary	80	Vellore, Madras
19	2117 T. Gopalakrishna Pillai	Do	M	July 1884	Do	Do	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Primary	80	Do
18	1816 M. K. Subbaraya	Tamil	M	Sept. 1889	Do	Government Training School, Calcutta	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Lower Secondary	81	Calcutta
19	1817 P. Ramachandra	Do	M	Nov. 1889	Do	Government Training School, Calcutta	Feb. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Primary	80	Hongkong
21	1885 K. S. Krishna Rao	Malayalam	M	Jan 1882	Do	Government Training School, Calcutta	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Lower Secondary	80	Calcutta
22	1875 V. Appalannarasimha	Telugu	M	Sept. 1881	Do	Government Training School, Vellore, Madras	Do	Primary	81	Vellore, Madras
23	1875 K. Thiruvannam	Do	M	Dec. 1881	Do	Government Training School, Vellore, Madras	Feb. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Lower Secondary	81	Vellore, Madras
24	1885 Eliza Josephine	English	F	July 1889	European	Government Training School for Nurses, Egypt	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Primary	81	Madras
25	1885 Margaret Anne	Do	F	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	81	Do
26	1885 Eliza Josephine	Do	F	June 1889	European	Do	Feb. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Do	81	Do
27	1885 A. Madhaviah	Tamil	M	Jan 1884	Madras	Government Training School, Calcutta	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	First Term	81	Calcutta
28	1885 N. Subbaraya	Do	M	Feb. 1884	India	Government Training School, Calcutta	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Seventh Term	80	Calcutta
29	1885 K. Subbaraya	Telugu	M	May 1887	Do	Government Training School, Vellore, Madras	Do	Lower Secondary	80	Vellore, Madras
30	1885 M. Venkata Rao	Do	M	July 1887	Do	Do	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Fourth Standard	80	Do
31	1885 D. Venkateswara Rao	Do	M	Do	Do	Government Training School, Vellore, Madras	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Lower Secondary	80	Vellore, Madras
32	1885 K. Venkateswara Rao	Do	M	July 1889	Do	Government Training School, Vellore, Madras	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Primary	80	Vellore, Madras
33	1885 M. Subbaraya	Do	M	June 1889	Do	Government Training School, Calcutta	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Lower Secondary	80	Calcutta
34	1885 F. Venkateswara Rao	Tamil	M	July 1889	Do	Government Training School, Calcutta	Do	Do	80	Calcutta
35	1885 K. Venkateswara Rao	Tamil	M	Nov. 1889	Do	Government Training School, Calcutta	Do	Do	80	Calcutta
36	1885 L. Anthony Joseph	Malayalam	M	July 1889	Malaya	Government Training School, Calcutta	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Primary	80	Calcutta
37	1885 T. Charles Moore	Do	M	Feb. 1887	India	Do	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Lower Secondary	80	Do
38	1885 K. Venkateswara Rao	Telugu	M	Mar. 1889	Do	Government Training School, Calcutta	Do	Do	80	Calcutta
39	1885 M. Chakrabarti	Do	M	July 1889	Do	Government Training School, Calcutta	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Fourth Standard	80	Calcutta
40	1885 Mary Ann	English	F	Aug. 1889	Kenia	Government Training School for Nurses, Egypt	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1899	Lower Secondary	80	Calcutta
41	1885 F. S. Hughes	Tamil	M	Mar. 1889	India	Government Training School, Calcutta	Do	Do	80	Calcutta
42	1885 M. J. Madhaviah	Do	M	July 1887	Madras	Government Training School, Calcutta	Do	Do	80	Calcutta

Serial No.	Name of student	Language	Sex	Year of birth	Caste	Religion, in which included	Period of training	General school qualification	Age of student when sent	Place of destination	
DISCONTINUED TRAINING.											
40	1224 D. Arundham- D. S.	Tamil	M	July 1882		Religion Orthodox.	E. L. M. Training School, Tanjore- D.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1905	Fourth Form	24	Tanjore- D.
41	1225 C. H. Rames- swami.	Do.	M	April 1888	Do.	Do	Do	Do	Third Form	25	Do
42	1226 S. R. Sathya- nagarayan.	Do.	M	June 1892	Hindu	Government Training School, Tanjore- D.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1905	Fourth Form	26	Madurai	
43	1227 K. M. Ram- aswami	Malayalam	M	August 1891	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore- D.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1905	Fifth Form	26	Calicut	
44	1228 P. V. Venkates- warayan.	Malayalam	M	July 1893	Do	Government Training School, Tanjore- D.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1905	Primary	26	Belum.	
45	1229 S. Venkates- warayan.	Do	M	Oct. 1895	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore- D.	Do	Fourth Standard	26	Arundham- D.	
46	1230 N. Raghavachari- arayan.	Tamil	M	April 1895	Do	Government Training School, Tanjore- D.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1905	Lower Secondary	26	Villupuram	
47	1231 T. Raghavachari- arayan.	Do	M	Jan. 1895	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore- D.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1905	Primary	26	Tanjore.	
48	1232 S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	M	Feb. 1895	Religion Christian.	E. L. M. Training School, Tanjore- D.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1905	Fourth Form	26	Tanjore.	
49	1233 S. S. V. V. V.	Do.	M	Dec. 1895	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore- D.	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Arundham- D.	
50	1234 P. J. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	M	July 1894	Hindu	Do	Do	Do	26	Do.	
51	1235 K. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	M	Jan. 1895	Do	Government Training School, Tanjore- D.	Do	Do	26	Madurai	
52	1236 M. M. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	M	Jan. 1895	Do	Government Training School, Tanjore- D.	Do	Third Form	26	Tanjore- D.	
53	1237 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	English	F	Dec. 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
54	1238 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
55	1239 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
56	1240 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
57	1241 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
58	1242 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
59	1243 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
60	1244 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
61	1245 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
62	1246 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
63	1247 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
64	1248 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
65	1249 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
66	1250 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
67	1251 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
68	1252 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
69	1253 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
70	1254 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
71	1255 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
72	1256 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
73	1257 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
74	1258 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
75	1259 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	
76	1260 S. S. Srinivasan- varayan.	Do	F	May 1895	Religion Christian.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	26	Madurai	

Serial number	Name of candidate	Language	Sex	Date of birth	Class	Institution in which taught	Period of teaching	General educational qualifica- tion	Percentage marks obtained	Place of training
FEDERATE CLASSES—cont.										
12 1402	L. A. Neta- gawati	Hindi	M	April 1889	Hindi	Government Train- ing School, Poo- dighat	Jan. 1899 to Dec. 1900	Third Term	87	Madras
12 1404	K. Venka- taram	Ta.	M	Oct. 1888	Sinhala Christian	Do.	Do.	Do.	87	Do.
12 1405	S. Sathana manickam	Do.	M	Feb. 1888	Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	87	Do.
12 1394	Sathu Sathu S.	English	F.	Jan. 1888	Kannada	Training School, Olan to the Hort School, Bangalore	Feb. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Lower Secondary	87	Bangalore
12 1397	Maripat Subal Rao	Do.	F	Dec. 1888	European	Do.	Jan. 1897 to Dec. 1900	Do.	87	Do.
12 1410	L. R. Gopala- krishnan	Malaya- lam.	M	Jan. 1887	Hindi	Government Train- ing School, Olan- to	Do.	Do.	87	Colomb.
12 1416	R. Narayana- chandra	Telugu	M	Oct. 1887	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Vinn- gachan	Do.	Do.	88	Vinn- gachan
12 1418	R. Venka- chandra	Do.	M	Jan. 1888	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Rajahmundry	Feb. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Do.	88	Rajah- mundry
12 1419	S. Subbiah Rao	Do.	M	Mar. 1888	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Do.	88	Do.
12 1421	P. Puga Rao	Do.	M	Aug. 1888	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	88	Do.
12 1422	M. Pongayya	Do.	M	July 1887	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Guntur	Do.	Third Term	88	Do.
12 1423	R. Sivas	Do.	M	July 1887	Sinhala Christian	Government Train- ing School, Guntur	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Upper Primary	88	Kannad.
12 1424	M. Sivaswami	Do.	M	July 1888	Hindi	Do.	Do.	Primary	88	Do.
12 1425	V. Venkayya Saraswathi	Tamil	M	Sept. 1887	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Vinn- gachan	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Second- ary	88	Vinn- gachan
12 1426	C. Subbarama Saraswathi	Do.	M	April 1888	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Term	88	Do.
12 1427	V. Subbarama Saraswathi	Do.	M	Sept. 1888	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Tangay	Do.	Lower Secondary	88	Tangay
12 1428	T. S. Subba- ramu	Do.	M	July 1888	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	88	Do.
12 1429	S. Subba Rao	Do.	M	Feb. 1891	Malaya- lam.	Do.	Do.	Third Term	88	Do.
12 1430	S. Subbarama Saraswathi	Do.	M	Jan. 1887	Hindi	Do.	Do.	Fourth Term	88	Do.
12 1431	L. Subba- ramu	Do.	M	Oct. 1888	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Sathu	Do.	Lower Secondary	88	Sathu
12 1432	S. Subbarama	Do.	M	Dec. 1888	Sinhala Christian	W. C. Brooking and Training Institu- tion, Tangay	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Standard	88	Tangay
12 1433	S. Subbarama	Do.	M	May 1888	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Poo-dighat	Do.	Primary	88	Madras
12 1434	K. C. Subbarama	Do.	M	Nov. 1888	Hindi	Do.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fifth Term	88	Do.
12 1435	S. Subbarama	Malaya- lam.	M	Aug. 1888	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Olan- to	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Primary	88	Colomb.
12 1436	T. A. Sathu Alaya	Do.	M	Nov. 1887	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Lower Secondary	88	Do.
12 1437	S. Subba Rao	Croze	M	July 1888	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Sathu	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Standard	88	Sathu
12 1438	S. Subba Rao	Do.	M	April 1887	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Sathu	Do.	Primary	88	Sathu
12 1439	S. Subbarama	Telugu	M	May 1888	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Olan- to	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Do.	88	Colomb.
12 1440	S. Subbarama	Do.	M	Oct. 1888	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard	88	Do.
12 1441	S. Subbarama	Do.	M	Jan. 1888	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard	88	Do.
12 1442	S. Subbarama	Do.	M	July 1888	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Vinn- gachan	Feb. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Lower Secondary	88	Vinn- gachan
12 1443	S. Subbarama	Do.	M	July 1888	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Do.	88	Do.
12 1444	S. Subbarama	Do.	M	Oct. 1887	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Guntur	Do.	Do.	88	Do.

Serial Number	Name of candidate.	Language	Sex	Date of birth	Caste.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training	Special educational qualifications.	Period of study abroad.	Year of examination.
ELEMENTARY GRADE.—cont.										
108 300	A. Vaidyanathan Sar.	Telugu	M	Jan 1901	Hindu	Government Training School, Madras	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Third Year.	18	Good.
108 307	B. Narayana Rao	Do.	M	July 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	18	Do.
108 319	O. Raghava Murthy.	Do.	M	Feb. 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Year.	19	Do.
108 325	S. Srinivasalingam	Do.	M.	July 1910	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1918	Primary.	20	Do.
108 340	M. Narayana	Do.	M	July 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	Do.
108 355	Sister Mary Ann.	Do.	F	June 1901	Native Christian.	Elementary Training School for Natives, Bangalore 1909.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1910	Lower secondary.	16	Do.
108 366	E. Matthew	Do.	M	July 1909	Do.	A.S.S. Training School, Bangalore.	Do.	Fifth Form.	14	Excellent.
108 374	D. Subbaramaya.	Do.	M	May 1901	Hindu	Government Training School, Bangalore	Feb. 1910 to Dec. 1911.	Third Form.	15	Excellent.
108 374	K. R. R. R. R.	Hindu.	M.	July 1917	Madras.	Government Education Training School, Madras	Jan. 1925 to Dec. 1925	Lower Secondary.	17	Medium.
108 385	Jaya Venka R. Rao.	Telugu.	F	Aug. 1911	Christian.	Providence Training School, Bangalore.	Do.	Do.	16	Do.
108 398	E. S. S. S.	Do.	F	July 1906	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	Do.	16	Do.
108 408	P. S. S. S.	Do.	F	Oct. 1902	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1910	Do.	17	Do.
108 410	R. S. S. S.	Tamil.	M.	July 1904	Hindu	Government Training School, Bangalore.	Jan. 1913 to Dec. 1913.	Primary.	19	Very good.
108 420	K. S. S. S.	Do.	M.	April 1901	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore.	Do.	Do.	16	Very good.
108 430	R. S. S. S.	Do.	M.	July 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	16	Do.
108 440	K. S. S. S.	Do.	M.	Mar. 1917	Native Christian.	K.L.M. Training School, Bangalore.	Jan. 1920 to Dec. 1920.	Fourth Form.	18	Excellent.
108 450	M. D. S. S.	Do.	M	Nov. 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Third Form.	16	Do.
108 460	K. A. S. S.	Do.	M.	April 1901	Hindu	Government Training School for Natives, Bangalore.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1910.	Primary.	16	Good.
108 470	E. S. S. S.	Telugu.	F	Mar. 1917	Christian.	Training School attached to the Sacred Heart College, Bangalore.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower secondary.	16	Excellent.
108 480	Th. S. S. S.	Do.	F	Dec. 1910	Native Christian.	S. S. S. Training School for Natives, Bangalore.	Do.	Do.	16	Excellent.
108 490	Th. S. S. S.	Telugu.	F	June 1910	Native Christian.	Government Training School for Natives, Bangalore.	Do.	Fifth Form.	15	Excellent.
108 500	K. S. S. S.	Telugu.	M.	Jan. 1910	Hindu	Government Training School, Bangalore.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1910.	Primary.	14	Very good.
108 510	C. S. S. S.	Do.	M.	July 1911	Do.	Do.	Feb. 1911 to Dec. 1911.	Do.	14	Do.
108 520	P. S. S. S.	Do.	M.	July 1914	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore.	Jan. 1919 to Dec. 1919.	Lower Secondary.	15	Good.
108 530	S. S. S. S.	Do.	M.	June 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Third Form.	14	Do.
108 540	F. S. S. S.	Do.	M.	July 1910	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1914 to Dec. 1914.	Primary.	14	Do.
108 550	G. S. S. S.	Do.	M.	Sept. 1909	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore.	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915.	Do.	14	Excellent.
108 560	F. S. S. S.	Do.	M.	July 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	Do.
108 570	S. S. S. S.	Do.	M.	Feb. 1914	Native Christian.	Government Training School, Bangalore.	Jan. 1919 to Dec. 1919.	Lower Secondary.	15	Excellent.
108 580	S. S. S. S.	Do.	M.	July 1914	Hindu	Government Training School, Bangalore.	Jan. 1919 to Dec. 1919.	Primary.	15	Excellent.

Roll no. of pupil.	Name of pupil.	Age at admission.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Caste.	Institution in which taught.	Period of teaching.	General standards of educa- tion.	Percentage of marks obtained.	Place of residence.
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.										
128 316	Ann Elizabeth Dow	English	F.	Jan. 1899	Marathi	Frederick Training School for Marathas, Egmore	Jan. 1914 to Dec. 1915	Lower Secondary	86	Madras
127 311	T. Subbapillai	Tamil	M.	Feb. 1902	Hindu	Government Training School, Chidambaram	Do	Primary	84	Cuddalore
126 311	T. V. Subbarama Aiyar	Do	M.	May 1897	Do	Government Training School, Vilupputur	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Third Form	83	Vilupputur
125 311	T. K. Gendrapuram Ayyar	Do	M.	July 1892	Do	Government Training School, Vilupputur	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Primary	83	Tanjore
124 310	D. Thiruvalluvar	Do	M.	Mar. 1897	Nayar Christian	S. S. M. Training School, Lankapuram	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Third Form	84	Tanjore
123 310	K. Lakshminarayana	Do	M.	Mar. 1899	Hindu	Government Training School, Thiruvallur	Do	Fifth Form	84	Thiruvallur
122 310	T. Pantham	Do	M.	May 1898	Do	Do	Do	Third Form	81	Do
121 310	J. Michael	Do	M.	April 1895	Nayar Christian	S. C. Seveling and Training Institution, Thiruvallur	Do	Do	80	Do
120 310	S. Subbarama Aiyar	Do	M.	Jan. 1891	Hindu	Government Training School, Chidambaram	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Primary	84	Chidambaram
119 310	K. Manoharan	Do	M.	Sept. 1903	Do	Do	Do	Do	84	Do
118 310	F. K. Sankaranarayanan	Do	M.	Sept. 1904	Do	Government Training School, Chidambaram	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Lower Secondary	84	Chidambaram
117 310	S. Lakshminarayana	Do	F.	Dec. 1891	Nayar Christian	South Indian Training School, Chidambaram	Do	Third Form	84	Chidambaram
116 310	S. Sankaranarayanan	Do	F.	July 1891	Do	Do	Feb. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Fifth Form	84	Do
115 310	A. Jayaraman	Can- non	M.	July 1891	Do	Government Training School, Chidambaram	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Primary	84	Chidambaram
114 310	C. Sankaranarayanan	Chidambaram	M.	Dec. 1891	Hindu	Government Training School, Chidambaram	Do	Third Form	84	Chidambaram
113 310	A. K. Sankaranarayanan	Do	F.	Dec. 1892	Do	Government Training School, Chidambaram	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Fifth Form	84	Do
112 310	K. Sankaranarayanan	Tamil	M.	Aug. 1894	Do	Government Training School, Chidambaram	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Primary	84	Chidambaram
111 310	N. Sankaranarayanan	Tamil	M.	Aug. 1891	Do	Government Training School, Chidambaram	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Do	83	Chidambaram
110 310	N. Sankaranarayanan	Do	M.	July 1898	Do	Government Training School, Chidambaram	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Lower Secondary	83	Chidambaram
109 310	N. Sankaranarayanan	Do	M.	July 1898	Do	Government Training School, Chidambaram	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Primary	83	Do
108 310	Black Asha	Do	M.	July 1898	Malayalam	Government Training School, Chidambaram	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Fifth Form	83	Chidambaram
107 310	N. Sankaranarayanan	Do	M.	Dec. 1898	Hindu	O. P. H. Training School, Chidambaram	Do	Third Form	83	Chidambaram
106 310	F. Sankaranarayanan	Do	M.	Do	Nayar Christian	C. M. S. School, Chidambaram	Feb. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Sixth Standard	83	Chidambaram
105 310	C. Sankaranarayanan	Do	M.	July 1897	Hindu	Government Training School, Chidambaram	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Primary	83	Chidambaram
104 310	T. Sankaranarayanan	Do	M.	Nov. 1898	Do	S. S. M. Training School, Chidambaram	Do	Second Form	83	Chidambaram
103 310	F. Sankaranarayanan	Do	M.	July 1898	Nayar Christian	South Indian Training School, Chidambaram	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Seventh Standard	83	Chidambaram
102 310	Gandhi Gita	English	F.	Aug. 1910	European	Frederick Training School for Marathas, Egmore	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Lower Secondary	83	Chidambaram
101 310	Black Asha	Tamil	F.	July 1898	Nayar Christian	S. S. M. Training School, Chidambaram	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Third Form	83	Do
100 310	Vandana Aiyar	Tamil	M.	Feb. 1902	Hindu	Government Training School, Chidambaram	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Primary	83	Chidambaram

Serial number	Marriage number	Name of candidate	Age	Sex	Date of birth	Class	Institution where trained	Period of training	General education qualification	Special qualification	Form of examination
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.											
166	1126	V. S. Aung...	Teach.	M.	June 1900...	Native Christian	E. L. M. Training School, Yangon	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900	Third Form		Yangon
167	1127	M. Rungtuan...	Do.	M.	May 1900...	Native	Government Training School	Do	Lower Secondary		Yangon
168	1128	E. Srituan...	Do.	M.	Sept. 1900...	Do.	Do	Do	7th Year Form		Do.
169	1129	E. Srituan...	Do.	M.	May 1900...	Do.	Do	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900	7th Year Form		Do.
170	1130	O. K. Srituan...	Do.	M.	June 1900...	Do.	A. M. Training Institute, Yangon	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900	8th Year Form		Yangon
171	1131	K. Srituan...	Do.	M.	Feb. 1900...	Do.	Government Training School, Yangon	Do	Third Form		Yangon
172	1132	M. Srituan...	Do.	M.	Dec. 1900...	Native Christian	St. John's Training School, Yangon	Do	8th Year Form		Yangon
173	1133	H. Srituan...	Commerce	M.	April 1900...	Native	Government Training School, Yangon	Do	Lower Secondary		Yangon
174	1134	S. Srituan...	English	M.	Feb. 1900...	Native	St. John's Training School, Yangon	Do	8th Year Form		Do.
175	1135	E. Srituan...	English	M.	Feb. 1900...	Native	Government Training School, Yangon	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900	Third Form		Yangon
176	1136	K. Srituan...	Do.	M.	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Yangon	Do	Primary		Yangon
177	1137	K. Srituan...	English	M.	Dec. 1900...	Do.	Government Training School, Yangon	Do.	Fourth Form		Yangon
178	1138	A. Srituan...	Do.	M.	Dec. 1900...	Do.	Government Training School, Yangon	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900	Lower Secondary		Yangon
179	1139	A. Srituan...	Do.	M.	July 1900...	Do.	Government Training School, Yangon	Do	Fourth Form		Yangon
180	1140	A. Srituan...	Do.	M.	July 1900...	Do.	Government Training School, Yangon	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900	Primary		Yangon
181	1141	E. Srituan...	Do.	M.	Sept. 1900...	Do.	Government Training School, Yangon	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900	Lower Secondary		Yangon
182	1142	E. Srituan...	Do.	M.	Aug. 1900...	Do.	Government Training School, Yangon	Do	Fourth Form		Yangon
183	1143	S. Srituan...	Do.	M.	July 1900...	Do.	Government Training School, Yangon	Feb. 1900 to Dec. 1900	Second Form		Yangon
184	1144	E. Srituan...	Do.	M.	July 1900...	Do.	Do	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900	Primary		Do.
185	1145	E. Srituan...	Do.	M.	Feb. 1900...	Native Christian	Do	Do	Second Form		Do.
186	1146	E. Srituan...	Teach.	M.	May 1900...	Native	Government Training School, Yangon	Feb. 1900 to Dec. 1900	Lower Secondary		Yangon
187	1147	D. Srituan...	Do.	M.	Nov. 1900...	Do.	Government Training School, Yangon	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900	Primary		Yangon
188	1148	S. Srituan...	Do.	M.	July 1900...	Native Christian	E. L. M. Training School, Yangon	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900	Third Form		Yangon
189	1149	V. S. Aung...	Do.	M.	Mar. 1900...	Native	Government Training School, Yangon	Do	Do		Yangon
190	1150	Z. E. Srituan...	Do.	M.	Jan. 1900...	Do.	Government Training School, Yangon	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900	Primary		Do.
191	1151	E. Srituan...	Do.	M.	July 1900...	Do.	Government Training School, Yangon	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900	Third Form		Yangon
192	1152	E. Srituan...	Do.	M.	Oct. 1900...	Do.	A. M. Training Institute, Yangon	Do	7th Year Form		Yangon
193	1153	E. Srituan...	Do.	M.	Nov. 1900...	Native Christian	Government Training School, Yangon	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900	Primary		Yangon
194	1154	E. Srituan...	Do.	M.	Dec. 1900...	Do.	Government Training School, Yangon	Do	Do		Yangon

Serial number.	Name of candidate.	Language.	Sex.	Date of Birth.	Grade.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	General educational qualifications.	Special qualifications.	Place of residence.
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.										
102	1750 F. Kishin Al-yompe	Tamil	M	June 1897	Grade ..	St. Industrial Training School, Bangalore	Feb. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Lower Secondary.	Do.	Madras.
103	1804 R. Gurdiala Ban.	Gujarati	M	Dec. 1879	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Do.	Do.	Do.	Madras.
110	1842 Nani Cuthia	Do.	M	Aug. 1891	Native Christian	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	First Form.	Do.	Do.
110	1850 A. J. Raga	Do.	M	Sept. 1891	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
111	1856 John Wedger	English	F	July 1899	Tamil.	St. John's Training School for Ma- trons, Man- galore	Feb. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Lower Secondary.	Do.	Do.
112	1864 F. E. Yedra- gama Agra	Malay- alam	M	Do.	Grade ..	Government Training School, Cal- cutta	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Third Form.	Do.	Calcutta.
113	1867 A. V. Vellu- chala Arer	Do.	M	Aug. 1894	Do.	Do.	Do.	Lower Secondary.	Do.	Do.
114	1874 P. M. Rama- krishna Alor	Do.	M	Nov. 1896	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
115	1876 K. Aravam- bam	Do.	M	July 1891	Native Christian	R.M. Training School, Madras	Do.	Third Form.	Do.	Tamil- nary, Madras.
116	20 Jayashil Das	Urdu	M	July 1898	Grade ..	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Primary.	Do.	Do.
117	40 R. Aggarwala	Telugu	M	Dec. 1891	Do.	Government Training School, Guntur	Do.	Second Form.	Do.	Guntur.
118	44 M. Appa- chandrasekhyam	Do.	M	July 1891	Do.	Government Training School, Calcutta	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Primary.	Do.	Calcutta.
119	416 M. Appa- chandrasekhyam	Do.	M	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Do.	Do.	Madras.
120	217 V. Sridharan	Do.	M	July 1891	Native Christian	A.L.M. Training School, for Ma- trons, Rajah- mundry	Feb. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Lower Secondary.	Do.	Rajah- mundry.
121	184 V. Jayarama	Do.	M	July 1891	Grade ..	Government Training School, Guntur	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Primary.	Do.	Guntur.
122	484 Arav. Mary	Do.	F	Feb. 1897	Native Christian	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Lower Secondary.	Do.	Do.
123	126 K. Parthasarathy	Do.	M	July 1896	Grade ..	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Primary.	Do.	Madras.
124	511 E. Venkatas- wamy	Do.	M	July 1898	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
125	222 D. M. M. M.	Do.	M	July 1898	Native Christian	L.M. Training School, Guntur	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Lower Secondary.	Do.	Guntur.
126	157 C. Graham	Tamil	M	Sept. 1895	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	First Form.	Do.	Madras.
127	476 Edward Paulin	Do.	M	Dec. 1897	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Third Form.	Do.	Do.
128	498 G. Ramaswamy Chari	Telugu	M	April 1898	Grade ..	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Do.	Do.	Do.
129	1925 K. Krishna Rao	Do.	M	Aug. 1898	Do.	Government Training School, Calcutta	Do.	Lower Secondary.	Do.	Calcutta.
130	1280 T. M. Rama Rao	Urdu	M	April 1898	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Do.	Do.	Do.	Madras.
131	1934 R. P. Krishnan Pillai	Do.	M	April 1895	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Primary.	Do.	Do.
132	1856 G. Samuel	Do.	M	July 1898	Native Christian	L.M. Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Third Form.	Do.	Madras.
133	1848 S. Sankaranarayanan	Do.	M	July 1898	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	First Form.	Do.	Do.
134	1847 C. Joseph	Do.	M	Oct. 1898	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
135	1842 L. Ganesha- ram	Do.	M	July 1897	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form.	Do.	Do.
136	1229 T. T. Sankaran- Arayappa	Do.	M	Dec. 1898	Grade ..	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Lower Secondary.	Do.	Madras.
137	1854 F. J. Thomas	Do.	M	Mar. 1898	Native Christian	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
138	1856 Christiana	Do.	M	May 1898	Grade ..	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Serial Number	Applicant's Name	Native or not-Native	Language	Sex	Date of Birth	Date	Institution in which trained	Period of training	General educational qualification	Grade of certificate	Place of residence
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.											
221	1949 V. Jambanaka	Native	M	Dec 1888	Male	..	Government Training School, Cebu	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Lower Secondary	10	Aden.
222	1948 E. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Nov. 1892	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	10	Do
223	1947 E. M. M. M. M.	Native	M	Jan. 1910	Male	Christian	R. O. School, Cebu	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Second Term	11	Trinidad
224	1946 V. M. M. M.	Native	M	Nov 1888	Male	..	Government Training School, Cebu	Do	General Secondary	11	Trinidad
225	1945 D. S. Sontromm	Native	F	May 1888	Female	Christian	South Tynes Training School, Cebu	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	First Term	11	Trinidad
226	1944 K. M. M. M.	Native	F	Aug 1892	Do	..	Do	Feb. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Do	11	Do
227	1943 G. M. M. M.	Native	F	Sept 1893	Female	..	Training School, Cebu	Do	Lower Secondary	11	Trinidad
228	1942 J. M. M. M.	Native	F	May 1888	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
229	1941 C. V. Sontromm	Native	M	April 1888	Male	Christian	Government Training School, Cebu	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	First Term	11	Trinidad
230	1940 T. K. M. M.	Native	M	July 1888	Male	..	Do	Do	Second Term	11	Trinidad
231	1939 E. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Sept. 1893	Do	..	Government Training School, Cebu	Do	First Term	11	Trinidad
232	1938 Ch. S. Sontromm	Native	M	April 1888	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
233	1937 Ch. S. Sontromm	Native	M	May 1888	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
234	1936 A. M. M. M.	Native	M	July 1888	Do	..	Government Training School, Cebu	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
235	1935 E. S. Sontromm	Native	M	June 1888	Do	..	Government Training School, Cebu	Feb. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Term	11	Trinidad
236	1934 S. S. Sontromm	Native	M	July 1888	Do	..	Government Training School, Cebu	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	First Term	11	Trinidad
237	1933 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
238	1932 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
239	1931 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
240	1930 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
241	1929 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
242	1928 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
243	1927 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
244	1926 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
245	1925 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
246	1924 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
247	1923 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
248	1922 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
249	1921 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
250	1920 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
251	1919 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
252	1918 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
253	1917 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
254	1916 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
255	1915 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
256	1914 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
257	1913 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
258	1912 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
259	1911 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad
260	1910 P. S. Sontromm	Native	M	Do	Do	..	Do	Do	Do	11	Trinidad

Serial number of candidate.	Name of candidate.	Language.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Caste.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	General educational qualifications.	Number of years of education.	Place of education.
SCHOOL STAFF (GRADUATE).										
225	1907 T. Naga	Tamil.	M.	July 1897	Hindu	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	Feb. 1905 to Dec. 1909	Primary	10	Belga.
227	1907 G. Sankar	Ta.	M.	Dec. 1899	Nature Cultivation	Government Training School, Talimangal, P.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form.	20	Triplicopoly.
228	1907 A. K. Subramanyam	Ta.	M.	April 1906	Hindu	Do	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1909	Primary	20	Do
229	1907 A. Subramanyam	Ta.	M.	April 1901	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
230	1907 T. Thiruvalluvar	Ta.	M.	Jan. 1897	Nature Cultivation	B. C. Reading and Training Institution, Talimangal, P.	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1909	Lower Secondary, Talimangal, P.	22	Madras.
231	1907 P. V. Sankar	Ta.	M.	Dec. 1891	Do	A. M. Training Institution, Talimangal, P.	Do	Third Form.	20	Perambalur.
232	1907 T. R. Sankar	Ta.	M.	April 1897	Hindu	Government Training School, Talimangal, P.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1909	Primary	10	Madurai.
233	1907 V. N. Sankar	Ta.	M.	April 1901	Do	Government Training School, Talimangal, P.	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form.	20	Tamil Nadu.
234	1907 G. Ranga	Ta.	M.	Jan. 1907	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
235	1907 N. Sankar	Ta.	M.	Jan. 1909	Nature Cultivation	C. M. E. Training Institution, Talimangal, P.	Do	Lower Secondary, Talimangal, P.	20	Do
236	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	April 1897	Do	Government Training School, Talimangal, P.	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form.	20	Do
237	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1890	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
238	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	St. John's Training School for Boys, Talimangal, P.	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form.	20	Do
239	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
240	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
241	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
242	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
243	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
244	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
245	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
246	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
247	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
248	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
249	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
250	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
251	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
252	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
253	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
254	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
255	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
256	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
257	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
258	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
259	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
260	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
261	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
262	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
263	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
264	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
265	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
266	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
267	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
268	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
269	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
270	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
271	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
272	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
273	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
274	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
275	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
276	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
277	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
278	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
279	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
280	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
281	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
282	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
283	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
284	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
285	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
286	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
287	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
288	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
289	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
290	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
291	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
292	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
293	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
294	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
295	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
296	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
297	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
298	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
299	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do
300	1907 T. S. Naga	Ta.	M.	July 1891	Do	Do	Do	Do	20	Do

Serial number	Name of candidate	Language	Sex	Date of birth	Caste	Institution in which trained	Period of training	General educational qualifications	Grade of certificate	Place of service
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont										
200	200 E. Mohamed.	Tamil	M	June 1888	Do	Government Training School, Colombo.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Do.	Primary	Do
210	210 M. Sengapana Pillai.	Do	M	Feb. 1884	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do	Do
220	220 T. S. Visvanathan.	Do	M	Dec. 1884	Do	Government Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Lower Secondary	40	Trincomalee
230	230 S. Umanthi.	Do	M	Dec. 1879	Do	Do	Do.	Third Term	30	Do.
240	240 S. Chelvi Alayaperi.	Do	M	Feb. 1881	Do	Government Training School, University.	Feb. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Do	40	Trincomalee
250	250 S. Ramesh Mudaliar.	Do	M	Nov. 1880	Do	Do	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	High School	40	Do.
260	260 A. Kishan Ali.	Do	M	June 1884	Do	Gov. Technical Training School, Mannar.	Feb. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Lower Secondary	40	Nagarkil
270	270 T. S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	May 1880	Do	Native Christian.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	30	Do.
280	280 P. S. Mahalingam.	English	F	Feb. 1882	Do	St. John's Training School, Trincomalee.	Do.	Do.	40	Margaliam
290	290 E. S. Ramesh Mudaliar.	Malayalam	M	May 1889	Hindu	Government Training School.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Primary	40	Colombo
300	300 C. V. Prasad.	Do	M	April 1887	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
310	310 F. E. Mahalingam.	Do	M	Mar. 1889	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Term	40	Do.
320	320 C. Prasad.	Do	M	Sept. 1883	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Third Term	40	Do.
330	330 K. Kishan.	Do	F	July 1884	Other Hindu	Government Training School, Trincomalee.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
340	340 J. S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	April 1881	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Do.	Do.	40	Colombo
350	350 S. Mahalingam.	Tamil	M	Oct. 1880	Do.	Government Training School, Trincomalee.	Do.	Primary	40	Trincomalee
360	360 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	June 1880	Do.	Government Training School, Trincomalee.	Do.	Third Term	40	Trincomalee
370	370 S. Mahalingam.	Tamil	M	July 1878	Do.	Government Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Upper Primary	40	Trincomalee
380	380 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1880	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Primary	40	Do.
390	390 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	Sept. 1881	Do.	Government Training School, Trincomalee.	Feb. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Third Term	40	Trincomalee
400	400 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1882	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Lower Secondary	40	Do.
410	410 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	June 1880	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Third Term	40	Do.
420	420 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	May 1881	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Lower Secondary	40	Do.
430	430 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1878	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Primary	40	Do.
440	440 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1880	Do.	Government Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Lower Secondary	40	Trincomalee
450	450 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1881	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Primary	40	Trincomalee
460	460 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1880	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Third Term	40	Trincomalee
470	470 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1881	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
480	480 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1882	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
490	490 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1883	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
500	500 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1884	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
510	510 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1885	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
520	520 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1886	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
530	530 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1887	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
540	540 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1888	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
550	550 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1889	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
560	560 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1890	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
570	570 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1891	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
580	580 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1892	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
590	590 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1893	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
600	600 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1894	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
610	610 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1895	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
620	620 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1896	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
630	630 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1897	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
640	640 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1898	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
650	650 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1899	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
660	660 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1900	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
670	670 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1901	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
680	680 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1902	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
690	690 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1903	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee
700	700 S. Mahalingam.	Do	M	July 1904	Do.	Gov. Technical Training School, Trincomalee.	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Term	40	Trincomalee

Serial number.	Name of candidate.	Age.	Date of birth.	Religion.	Education to which received.	Period of teaching.	Original educational position.	Number of years of service as teacher.	Date of entrance, etc.
1	226 E. R. Henderson	Female	April 1868	Hindu	A. B. M. Training School, Madras	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Third Form	28	Madras
2	465 J. V. Venkateswaraiah	Male	July 1887	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1928 to Dec. 1949	Primary	22	Kopergaon
3	274 D. H. H. H. H. H.	Female	July 1888	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Feb. 1916 to Dec. 1949	Fourth Standard	33	Bellary
4	844 S. S. S. S.	Female	April 1882	Krishna Christian	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1915	Primary	45	Madras
5	889 J. S. S. S.	Female	Jan. 1888	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Third Form	41	Siddipet
6	181 E. S. S. S.	Female	July 1889	Do.	Do	Do	Fourth Standard	41	Do
7	109 S. S. S. S.	Female	Sept. 1887	Hindu	Do	Do	Fourth Form	41	Do
8	100 S. S. S. S.	Female	July 1888	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Do	Lower Secondary	43	Channarayana
9	108 S. S. S. S.	Female	Nov. 1886	Krishna Christian	Government Training School, Bangalore	Do	Fourth Form	43	Siddipet
10	1117 S. S. S. S.	Female	July 1889	Hindu	Government Training School, Bangalore	Do	Do	45	Villupuram
11	1115 S. S. S. S.	Female	Oct. 1884	Krishna Christian	S. S. M. Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1919 to Dec. 1949	Primary	30	Thiruvananthapuram
12	1212 S. S. S. S.	Female	June 1888	Do.	Do	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1918	Lower Secondary	45	Do
13	1073 S. S. S. S.	Female	June 1885	Hindu	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1901 to Dec. 1909	Primary	40	Madras
14	1016 S. S. S. S.	Female	Jan. 1887	Do.	Do	Do	Do	48	Do
15	1101 S. S. S. S.	Female	June 1887	Do.	Do	Do	Do	48	Do
16	1094 S. S. S. S.	Female	June 1887	Do.	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Lower Secondary	48	Do
17	1019 S. S. S. S.	Female	April 1888	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1901 to Dec. 1901	Primary	41	Do
18	1114 S. S. S. S.	Female	May 1885	Krishna Christian	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Third Form	41	Do
19	1117 S. S. S. S.	Female	June 1888	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Do	Do	41	Thiruvananthapuram
20	1112 S. S. S. S.	Female	Sept. 1885	Do.	Do	Jan. 1901 to Dec. 1901	Primary	41	Do
21	1112 S. S. S. S.	Female	July 1887	Krishna Christian	H. O. Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1901 to Dec. 1901	Do	41	Do
22	1112 S. S. S. S.	Female	June 1888	Do.	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	High Form	41	Do
23	1112 S. S. S. S.	Female	June 1888	Hindu	A. B. M. Training School, Bangalore	Do	High Form	41	Thiruvananthapuram
24	1112 S. S. S. S.	Female	June 1888	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Primary	41	Thiruvananthapuram
25	1112 S. S. S. S.	Female	May 1887	Do.	Do	Feb. 1901 to Dec. 1901	Lower Secondary	41	Do
26	1112 S. S. S. S.	Female	July 1888	Do.	Do	Jan. 1901 to Dec. 1901	Primary	41	Do
27	1112 S. S. S. S.	Female	June 1888	Do.	Do	Jan. 1901 to Dec. 1901	Second Form	41	Do
28	1112 S. S. S. S.	Female	April 1888	Krishna Christian	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Third Form	41	Thiruvananthapuram
29	1112 S. S. S. S.	Female	Aug. 1888	Do.	Do	Do	Third Form	41	Thiruvananthapuram
30	1112 S. S. S. S.	Female	Sept. 1888	Do.	Do	Do	Lower Secondary	41	Do
31	1112 S. S. S. S.	Female	Feb. 1881	Krishna Christian	S. S. M. Training School, Bangalore	Feb. 1901 to Dec. 1901	Fourth Form	48	Do
32	1112 S. S. S. S.	Female	Feb. 1881	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Primary	48	Thiruvananthapuram
33	1112 S. S. S. S.	Female	Feb. 1881	Do.	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Do	48	Do

Serial number of Exhibition number	Name of candidate.	Language	Sex	Date of birth	Caste	Institution in which taught	Period of teaching	General education and qualifications.	Period of teaching of school children	Name of examiner.
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.										
344	1917 M. Kollappa...	Telugu	M	June 1898.	Kanaka	Government Training School, Kovvur.	Feb. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Primary.	46	Memor.
345	1918 Z. Karim...	Do	M	Dec. 1915.	Malay Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46	Do.
346	1917 K. Rama Meyer	Malayalam	M	Oct. 1910.	Do.	Government Training School, Chittur.	Apr. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Do.	46	Colloid.
347	1917 P. T. Annapal	Do	M	July 1913.	Do.	Do.	Apr. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Malay School, Lower Sec.	46	Do.
348	1918 S. S. Kollappa	Do	M	Oct. 1910.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46	Do.
349	1918 C. S. Abdul Kader.	Do	M	July 1901.	Madras Muslim.	Government Training School, for English, Madras.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Primary.	46	Malayalam.
350	1918 E. Mohanlal	Telugu	M	Oct. 1914.	Kanaka	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	First Term.	47	English.
351	1918 K. Mohanlal	Do	M	June 1900.	Madras Muslim.	G. E. M. Training School, Madras.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Second Term.	47	English.
352	1918 S. V. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Kanaka	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Primary.	47	English.
353	1918 G. S. Srinivasan	Do	M	July 1913.	Malay Christian.	Government Training School, for English, Madras.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Second Term.	47	Do.
354	1918 S. Srinivasan	Do	M	July 1914.	Kanaka	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Primary.	47	English.
355	1918 K. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Do.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Do.	47	Do.
356	1918 V. Venkayya	Do	M	June 1917.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	First Term.	47	Malay.
357	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Do.	Feb. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
358	1918 M. Srinivasan	Do	M	July 1913.	Do	Do.	Feb. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Second Term.	47	Do.
359	1918 S. Srinivasan	Do	M	July 1913.	Do	Do.	Apr. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Primary.	47	Do.
360	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Do.	47	Second.
361	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Malay.
362	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
363	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
364	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
365	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
366	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
367	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
368	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
369	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
370	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
371	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
372	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
373	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
374	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
375	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
376	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
377	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
378	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
379	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
380	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
381	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
382	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
383	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
384	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
385	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
386	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
387	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
388	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
389	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
390	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
391	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
392	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
393	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
394	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
395	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
396	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
397	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
398	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
399	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.
400	1918 S. Venkayya	Do	M	July 1914.	Do	Government Training School, Chittur.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Lower Sec.	47	Do.

Serial number of the school.	Name of the school.	Age range.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Casts.	Institution to which attached.	Period of teaching.	General instructions given to the school.	Number of scholars.	Place of residence.
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.										
218	1999 V. Persepolis.	Tamil.	F.	Feb. 1904 ..	Do.	N. S. M. Training School, Tranquebar.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1904	Primary.	47	Tranquebar.
219	1913 J. Gnanendran.	Do.	M.	July 1905 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form.	47	Do.
220	1943 E. V. Kalinga.	Do.	M.	Oct. 1902 ..	Do.	Government Training School, Tranquebar.	Do.	Primary.	87	Salem.
221	1907 G. Ramaswami.	Do.	M.	April 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1908	Do.	47	Do.
222	1915 A. Mura Devi.	Do.	F.	June 1906 ..	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1908	Do.	47	Do.
223	1927 T. Gopal Rao.	Do.	M.	Aug. 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
224	1917 G. Kandas.	Do.	M.	July 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1917 to Dec. 1900	Do.	40	Do.
225	1917 K. Arulappa.	Do.	M.	June 1907 ..	Do.	R. G. Training and Teaching School, Madurai, Madras.	Do.	Do.	42	Madurai.
226	1923 K. M. Rajendran.	Do.	F.	Feb. 1904 ..	Do.	A. M. Training School for Madras, Madras.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1904	Fourth Standard.	47	Madurai.
227	1924 V. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Jan. 1900 ..	Do.	A. M. Training Institution, Madurai.	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900	Fourth Form.	47	Madurai.
228	1927 N. Mura.	Do.	M.	June 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
229	1923 K. Gnanendran.	Do.	M.	Oct. 1904 ..	Do.	Government Training School, Madurai.	Jan. 1903 to Dec. 1904	Fourth Standard.	47	Madurai.
230	1917 S. Rajagopal.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1901 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
231	1923 Gnan.	Do.	F.	Sept. 1904 ..	Do.	Government Training School, Madurai.	Jan. 1903 to Dec. 1904	Fourth Form.	47	Do.
232	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	June 1901 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
233	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
234	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
235	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
236	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
237	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
238	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
239	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
240	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
241	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
242	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
243	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
244	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
245	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
246	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
247	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
248	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
249	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
250	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
251	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
252	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
253	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
254	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
255	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
256	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
257	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
258	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
259	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
260	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
261	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
262	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
263	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
264	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
265	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
266	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
267	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
268	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
269	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
270	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
271	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
272	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
273	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
274	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
275	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
276	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
277	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
278	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
279	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
280	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
281	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
282	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
283	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
284	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
285	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
286	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
287	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
288	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
289	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
290	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
291	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
292	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
293	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
294	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
295	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
296	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
297	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
298	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
299	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
300	1914 S. Arundhan.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1904 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.

Serial No.	Name of Candidate	Name of Candidate	Language	Sex	Date of Birth	Grade	Institution in which taught	Period of teaching	General educational qualifica- tions	Special educational qualifica- tions	Place of employment
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.											
401	197	B. Yamaoka	Japanese	M	July 1888	Fourth	Government Training School, Kanagawa	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Primary	30	Kanagawa
402	409	S. Yachida	Swedish	Do	Feb. 1888	Do	Government Training School, Stockholm	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Third Form	18	Stockholm
403	128	M. Nakagawa	Japanese	M	July 1888	Do	Do	Feb. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Primary	14	Do
404	312	M. Nakagawa	Japanese	M	Sept. 1888	Midway	Government Training School, Kanagawa	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form	16	Kanagawa
405	419	U. Nakagawa	Do	M	July 1887	Do	Do	Do	Primary	18	Do
406	313	A. Nakagawa	Do	F	Jan. 1892	Fourth Form	Government Training School for Midwives, Tokyo	Mar. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Third Form	18	Do
407	328	T. Nakagawa	Do	F	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	18	Do
408	386	F. Nakagawa	Do	M	Aug. 1888	Do	Government Training School, Tokyo	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Primary	18	Stockholm
409	393	A. Nakagawa	Do	M	April 1888	Do	Government Training School, Tokyo	Do	Fourth Form	16	Stockholm
410	397	F. Nakagawa	Do	M	July 1887	Midway	Government Training School, Tokyo	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Third Form	16	Do
411	3108	F. Nakagawa	Do	M	July 1887	Midway	Government Training School, Tokyo	Do	Do	16	Stockholm
412	3119	K. Nakagawa	Do	M	Nov. 1887	Do	Do	Do	Long Secondary	18	Do
413	3119	B. Nakagawa	Do	M	Dec. 1887	Do	Do	Do	Third Form	18	Do
414	3118	B. Nakagawa	Do	M	Jan. 1888	Do	Government Training School, Tokyo	Do	Long Secondary	18	Stockholm
415	3114	A. Nakagawa	Do	M	Jan. 1887	Midway	K. Nakagawa Training School, Tokyo	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form	16	Stockholm
416	3154	H. Nakagawa	Do	M	Dec. 1888	Midway	Government Training School, Tokyo	Do	Primary	16	Stockholm
417	3178	A. Nakagawa	Do	M	Feb. 1888	Do	Do	Do	Do	16	Do
418	3128	K. Nakagawa	Do	M	Nov. 1887	Do	Government Training School, Tokyo	Do	Do	16	Do
419	3130	S. Nakagawa	Do	M	July 1887	Do	Do	Feb. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Do	16	Do
420	3132	M. Nakagawa	Do	M	Dec. 1887	Do	Government Training School, Tokyo	Do	Third Form	16	Stockholm
421	3129	A. Nakagawa	Do	M	April 1888	Do	Do	Do	Do	16	Do
422	3131	K. Nakagawa	Do	M	May 1888	Do	Do	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Primary	16	Do
423	3177	F. Nakagawa	Do	F	Sept. 1887	Midway	A. Nakagawa Training School for Midwives, Tokyo	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form	16	Stockholm
424	3140	S. Nakagawa	Do	M	Nov. 1887	Midway	A. Nakagawa Training School, Tokyo	Do	Third Form	16	Stockholm
425	3134	K. Nakagawa	Do	M	April 1888	Do	Government Training School, Tokyo	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	General School and Special Form	16	Stockholm
426	3135	M. Nakagawa	Do	M	Feb. 1888	Midway	Do	Do	Do	16	Do
427	3116	F. Nakagawa	Do	M	April 1887	Do	C. Nakagawa Training School, Tokyo	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Lower Secondary	16	Stockholm
428	3137	V. Nakagawa	Do	F	Sept. 1887	Do	Government Training School, Tokyo	Do	Third Form	16	Stockholm
429	3136	S. Nakagawa	Do	M	Dec. 1887	Do	Do	Do	Fourth Form	16	Stockholm
430	3138	K. Nakagawa	Do	M	Dec. 1887	Do	Do	Do	Do	16	Stockholm
431	3174	A. Nakagawa	Do	F	Oct. 1887	Do	Do	Feb. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Do	16	Do
432	3133	B. Nakagawa	Do	M	Jan. 1888	Do	Government Training School, Tokyo	Do	General Form	16	Stockholm

Serial No.	Name of the Native	Language	Sex	Date of birth	Caste	Institution in which educated	Period of training	Ground when first qualified	Period of training	Place of employment
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.										
412	1921 Isaac M. Kerev	Comar	M	Nov 1899	Native Christian	Government Training School, J.E. Mangrove	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Third Term	40	Mangrove
413	1919 A. P. Abdul Kader	Malay	M	July 1899	Malay Muslim	Government Training School, Kuala Lumpur	Feb. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Primary	40	Cabul
414	1917 E. Kola Neta	Do.	M	May 1900	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Do.	40	Do.
415	1909 K. M. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Malay Muslim	Do.	Do.	Fourth Term	40	Malay
416	1908 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Malay Muslim	Government Training School, Kuala Lumpur	Do.	Do.	40	Malay
417	1906 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	Nov 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
418	1905 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Malay Christian	D.C.M. Training School, Kuala Lumpur	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Third Term	40	Malay
419	1904 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
420	1903 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
421	1902 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
422	1901 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
423	1900 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
424	1899 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
425	1898 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
426	1897 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
427	1896 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
428	1895 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
429	1894 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
430	1893 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
431	1892 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
432	1891 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
433	1890 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
434	1889 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
435	1888 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
436	1887 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
437	1886 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
438	1885 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
439	1884 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
440	1883 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
441	1882 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
442	1881 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
443	1880 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
444	1879 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
445	1878 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
446	1877 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
447	1876 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
448	1875 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
449	1874 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
450	1873 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
451	1872 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
452	1871 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
453	1870 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
454	1869 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
455	1868 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
456	1867 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
457	1866 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
458	1865 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
459	1864 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
460	1863 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
461	1862 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
462	1861 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
463	1860 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
464	1859 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
465	1858 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
466	1857 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
467	1856 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
468	1855 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
469	1854 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
470	1853 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
471	1852 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
472	1851 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
473	1850 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
474	1849 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
475	1848 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
476	1847 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
477	1846 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
478	1845 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
479	1844 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
480	1843 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
481	1842 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
482	1841 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
483	1840 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
484	1839 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
485	1838 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
486	1837 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
487	1836 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
488	1835 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
489	1834 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
490	1833 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
491	1832 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
492	1831 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
493	1830 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
494	1829 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
495	1828 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
496	1827 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
497	1826 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
498	1825 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
499	1824 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
500	1823 K. M. M. M.	Do.	M	April 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.

Serial number of the school.	Name of proprietor.	Language.	Sex.	Descent of birth.	Class.	Institution in which educated.	Period of teaching.	General educational qualifications.	Particulars of experience in the school.	Place of teaching.
ELIGIBLE GRANTS—cont.										
214 248	S. Ragsam...	Telugu	M.	Jan 1910	Native Christian	A.R.L.M. Training School, Rajahmundry, etc.	Feb. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Lower Secondary	44	English medium.
215 249	T. Pandey...	Do.	M.	Feb 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Upper Fourth Form	44	Do.
216 250	J. Gundarath...	Do.	M.	April 1909	Do.	C.S.W. Training school, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form	44	Santhal.
217 251	G. Rajagopal...	Do.	M.	July 1909	Hindu	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Primary	44	Undist.
218 252	S. Sanyal...	Do.	M.	Sept 1909	Native Christian	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form	44	English.
219 253	K. Rajagopal...	Do.	M.	July 1909	Hindu	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Primary	44	English.
220 254	P. Ramesh...	Do.	M.	Jan 1909	Do.	H.R.L.M. Training School, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Third Form	44	English.
221 255	A. Thiruvengal...	Do.	M.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Do.	44	Do.
222 256	D. Kishore...	Do.	M.	Aug 1909	Hindu	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form	44	English.
223 257	S. Sanyal...	Do.	M.	July 1909	Hindu	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Do.	Primary	44	English.
224 258	J. Sanyal...	Do.	M.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	44	Do.
225 259	T. Kishore...	Do.	M.	July 1909	Do.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Third Form	44	English.
226 260	A. Kishore...	Do.	M.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Primary	44	Do.
227 261	A. Philip...	Telugu	M.	July 1909	Native Christian	London Mission Training School, Coimbatore.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form	44	English.
228 262	H. Kishore...	Hindu	M.	July 1909	Hindu	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Primary	44	English.
229 263	K. Rajagopal...	Telugu	M.	July 1909	Hindu	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Feb. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form	44	Do.
230 264	K. Rajagopal...	Tamil	M.	May 1909	Do.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Do.	44	English.
231 265	A. Sanyal...	Telugu	M.	Nov. 1909	Do.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Do.	Primary	44	English.
232 266	K. R. Sanyal...	Do.	M.	Oct 1909	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form	44	Do.
233 267	P. Rajagopal...	Tamil	M.	Sept 1909	Native Christian	A.R.L.M. Training School, Rajahmundry.	Do.	Third Form	44	Do.
234 268	N. Venkatesh...	Do.	M.	May 1909	Hindu	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form	44	English.
235 269	V. Lakshmi...	Do.	M.	Mar 1909	Do.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Lower Secondary	44	English.
236 270	T. K. Sanyal...	Do.	M.	Sept 1909	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Do.	44	Do.
237 271	S. Sanyal...	Do.	M.	Dec. 1909	Native Christian	A.R.L.M. Training School, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Third Form	44	English.
238 272	M. P. Sanyal...	Do.	M.	Oct. 1909	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form	44	Do.
239 273	H. Sanyal...	Do.	M.	Nov. 1909	Hindu	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Primary	44	English.
240 274	S.V. Krishna...	Do.	M.	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Third Form	44	Do.
241 275	N. Venkatesh...	Do.	M.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Lower Secondary	44	Do.
242 276	M. Sanyal...	Do.	M.	Dec. 1909	Do.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Do.	Do.	44	English.
243 277	V. Sanyal...	Do.	M.	April 1909	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Primary	44	Do.
244 278	P. Sanyal...	Do.	M.	Jan 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	44	Do.

Roll number	Register number	Name of candidate	Language	Sex	Date of birth	Grade	Institution in which trained	Period of training	General educational qualification	Percentage of marks obtained	Place of examination
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.											
844	1444	E. J. J. J.	Tham	F	April 1911	Grade 1	A. E. School Training School for Mothers, Trincomalee	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Fourth Standard	44	Trincomalee
845	1445	E. W. W. W.	Do	F	Do	Do	A. E. School Training School for Mothers, Trincomalee	Do	Third Form	44	Trincomalee
847	1447	T. J. J. J.	Do	M	July 1910	Do	A. E. School Training Institution, Trincomalee	Do	Do	44	Trincomalee
848	1448	E. S. S. S.	Do	M	Jan. 1910	Do	Do	Do	Do	44	Do
849	1449	T. S. S. S.	Do	M	Oct. 1910	Do	Do	Do	Do	44	Do
850	1450	S. S. S. S.	Do	M	Aug. 1911	Grade 1	Do	Do	Fourth Form	44	Do
851	1451	S. S. S. S.	Do	M	Nov. 1910	Do	Government Training School, Trincomalee	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Fourth Form	44	Trincomalee
852	1452	G. C. C. C.	Do	M	April 1910	Do	Do	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Third Form	44	Do
853	1453	S. S. S. S.	Do	M	Jan. 1911	Do	Government Training School, Trincomalee	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Fourth Form	44	Trincomalee
854	1454	G. C. C. C.	Do	M	Sept. 1910	Do	Do	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Fourth Form	44	Do
855	1455	E. V. V. V.	Do	M	July 1910	Do	Do	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Do	44	Do
856	1456	S. S. S. S.	Do	M	Oct. 1910	Do	Do	Do	Do	44	Do
857	1457	T. K. K. K.	Do	M	Oct. 1910	Do	Do	Do	Do	44	Do
858	1458	H. T. T. T.	Do	M	Jan. 1911	Grade 1	Madras Training School, Ranchi	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Fourth Form	44	Trincomalee
859	1459	S. S. S. S.	Do	M	Dec. 1910	Grade 1	Do	Do	Fourth Form	44	Do
860	1460	T. S. S. S.	Do	F	May 1911	Do	Do	Feb. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Fourth Form	44	Do
861	1461	L. S. S. S.	English	F	Jan. 1911	Grade 1	St. John's Training School for Mothers, Trincomalee	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Do	44	Trincomalee
862	1462	K. S. S. S.	German	M	July 1910	Grade 1	Government Training School, Trincomalee	Do	Fourth Form	44	Trincomalee
863	1463	P. S. S. S.	Do	F	Jan. 1911	Do	S. S. S. S. Training School for Mothers, Trincomalee	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Third Form	44	Do
864	1464	G. S. S. S.	Do	M	Dec. 1910	Grade 1	Government Training School, Trincomalee	Feb. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Fourth Standard	44	Do
865	1465	A. S. S. S.	Do	M	Mar. 1911	Grade 1	Do	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Fourth Form	44	Do
866	1466	M. S. S. S.	Do	F	Mar. 1911	Do	Government Training School, Trincomalee	Feb. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Fourth Standard	44	Trincomalee
867	1467	C. S. S. S.	Malayalam	M	Jan. 1911	Do	Government Training School, Trincomalee	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Fourth Form	44	Trincomalee
868	1468	T. S. S. S.	Do	F	July 1910	Do	Government Training School, Trincomalee	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Third Form	44	Do
869	1469	A. S. S. S.	Do	M	Nov. 1910	Grade 1	Government Training School, Trincomalee	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Fourth Form	44	Trincomalee
870	1470	T. S. S. S.	Do	M	April 1911	Grade 1	Government Training School, Trincomalee	Do	Do	44	Trincomalee
871	1471	S. S. S. S.	Do	M	Oct. 1910	Do	Do	Do	Do	44	Do
872	1472	T. S. S. S.	Do	M	Jan. 1911	Do	Do	Do	Do	44	Do
873	1473	S. S. S. S.	Do	M	July 1910	Do	Government Training School, Trincomalee	Do	Fourth Standard	44	Trincomalee
874	1474	S. S. S. S.	Do	M	Mar. 1911	Do	Government Training School, Trincomalee	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Fourth Form	44	Trincomalee
875	1475	S. S. S. S.	Do	M	July 1910	Do	Government Training School, Trincomalee	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	Do	44	Trincomalee
876	1476	D. S. S. S.	Do	M	Nov. 1910	Grade 1	Government Training School, Trincomalee	Do	Third Form	44	Trincomalee

Serial number.	English name.	Mean of name.	Language.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Caste.	Institution in which educated.	Period of training.	General educational qualifications.	Year of graduation.	Place of training.
ELEMENTARY GRADE.—											
177 123	K. Varkasantham		Telugu	F.	Oct. 1895	Hindu	A. E. M. Training School for Women, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Dec. 1895 to Dec. 1900.	Fourth Standard	42	Vengaloor.
178 124	B. Sampasamudra		Do.	F.	July 1895	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Dec. 1900 to Dec. 1905.	Lower Secondary	43	Coimbatore.
179 125	D. Pappanna		Do.	M.	Dec. 1895	Do.	C. M. S. Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Feb. 1905 to Dec. 1908	Do.	44	Coimbatore.
180 126	K. Dhanappa		Do.	M.	Aug. 1896	Do.	C. M. S. Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Dec. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	45	Coimbatore.
181 127	J. Mary		Do.	F.	Apr. 1896	Native Christian	A. E. M. Training School for Women, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Fourth Standard	46	Coimbatore.
182 128	N. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
183 129	A. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	48	Do.
184 130	F. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	49	Do.
185 131	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	50	Do.
186 132	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	51	Do.
187 133	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	52	Do.
188 134	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	53	Do.
189 135	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	54	Do.
190 136	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	55	Do.
191 137	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	56	Do.
192 138	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	57	Do.
193 139	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	58	Do.
194 140	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	59	Do.
195 141	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	60	Do.
196 142	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	61	Do.
197 143	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	62	Do.
198 144	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	63	Do.
199 145	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	64	Do.
200 146	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	65	Do.
201 147	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	66	Do.
202 148	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	67	Do.
203 149	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	68	Do.
204 150	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	69	Do.
205 151	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	70	Do.
206 152	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	71	Do.
207 153	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	72	Do.
208 154	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	73	Do.
209 155	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	74	Do.
210 156	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	75	Do.
211 157	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	76	Do.
212 158	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	77	Do.
213 159	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	78	Do.
214 160	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	79	Do.
215 161	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	80	Do.
216 162	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	81	Do.
217 163	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	82	Do.
218 164	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	83	Do.
219 165	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	84	Do.
220 166	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	85	Do.
221 167	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	86	Do.
222 168	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	87	Do.
223 169	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	88	Do.
224 170	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	89	Do.
225 171	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	90	Do.
226 172	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	91	Do.
227 173	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	92	Do.
228 174	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	93	Do.
229 175	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	94	Do.
230 176	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	95	Do.
231 177	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	96	Do.
232 178	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	97	Do.
233 179	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	98	Do.
234 180	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	99	Do.
235 181	S. Varkasantham		Do.	F.	Aug. 1896	Do.	Government Training School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	100	Do.

Serial No.	Name of Candidate	Place of Birth	Language	Sex	Date of Birth	Code	Institution in which Studied	Period of Training	Special educational qualification	Year of graduation	Place of present service
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont											
899	1909 S. Purnachia Bhagavati	Tamil	M	Dec. 1887	..	Hindi	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1906 to Jan. 1910	Fourth Form	40	Tripura
911	1912 K. M. David	Do	M	Feb. 1886	..	Nelam Chetana	S. M. M. Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1912	Fourth Form	40	Tripura
912	1913 B. Gangaprasad	Do	M	May 1890	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
913	1914 B. Gangaprasad	Do	M	July 1898	..	Hindi	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
914	1915 B. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Sept. 1878	..	Do	Do	Do	Do	43	Do
915	1916 M. Purnachandrabai	Do	M	July 1898	..	Kannada	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form	40	Do
916	1917 S. Purnachandrabai	Do	M	Oct. 1898	..	Do	Do	Do	Do	40	Do
917	1918 M. S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Oct. 1887	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
918	1919 C. S. V. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Dec. 1888	..	Do	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
919	1920 L. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Oct. 1890	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
920	1921 P. S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Apr. 1884	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
921	1922 A. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
922	1923 T. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1904	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
923	1924 A. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Oct. 1891	..	Nelam Chetana	S. M. M. Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
924	1925 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Dec. 1888	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
925	1926 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
926	1927 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
927	1928 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
928	1929 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
929	1930 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
930	1931 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
931	1932 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
932	1933 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
933	1934 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
934	1935 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
935	1936 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
936	1937 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
937	1938 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
938	1939 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
939	1940 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
940	1941 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
941	1942 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
942	1943 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
943	1944 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
944	1945 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	40	Do
945	1946 S. Gangaprasad	Do	M	Jan. 1891	..	Do	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909			

Serial number of the holder of the certificate.	Name of candidate.	Language.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Caste.	Institution in which studied.	Period of learning.	Ground educational qualification.	Percentage of marks obtained.	Place of examination.
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.										
404 2441	P. Gerdien Sijger	Malay-Indic	M	Aug 1898 ..	Malis ..	Government Training School, Seremban.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1917	Primary.	42	Belagau.
405	Ju Lathichorn-yaan Petchak	Celebs.	M	Nov 1897 ..	Do.	Government Training School, Seremban.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1917	Do	43	Berang-pas.
406	ET Ramchikhan Fonda	Do.	M	Apr 1898 ..	Do.	Do	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1917	Fourth Standard, Primary.	45	Do.
407	TI Sagawalla Lom	Telugu.	M	Dec. 1915 ..	Do.	Government Training School, Seremban.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1917	Do	46	Gempaga.
408	123 C. Sanyam-pana.	Do	M	July 1895 ..	Do.	Government Training School, Seremban.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1917	Lower Secondary.	52	Vijaya-puram.
409	123 K. Venkata Red.	Do	M	July 1895 ..	Pa.	Government Training School, Seremban.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1917	Third Term.	49	Rayach-mangaly.
410	209 K. Pradanta-murthy	Do	M	July 1911	Pa.	Do	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1917	Primary.	46	Do.
411	209 M. Sathya ..	Do	M	May 1910 ..	Native Children.	A. S. M. Training School for Native Children, Seremban.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1917	Third Term.	45	Do.
412	628 N. Ganesan ..	Do	F	Nov. 1898 ..	Do.	A. S. M. Training School for Native Children, Seremban.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1917	Fourth Standard.	43	Gustan.
413	49 A. Chinnamra	Do	F	Sept 1894 ..	Do	Elementary Training School for Native Children, Seremban.	Do	Do	45	Do.
414	412 M. David ..	Do	M	July 1894 ..	Do	A. S. M. Training School, Seremban.	Do	Third Term.	41	Sepolia.
415	418 A. Subbait ..	Do	M	July 1891 ..	Malis ..	Do	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1917	Primary.	49	Do.
416	403 B. David ..	Do	M	July 1891 ..	Native Children.	Do	Do	Second Term.	43	Do.
417	404 P. Rajagayal.	Do	M	Jan. 1911 ..	Malis ..	Government Training School, Seremban.	Do	Primary.	43	Orapia.
418	407 A. Sathyanarayana	Do	M	July 1911	Do	Government Training School, Seremban.	Do	Do	45	Mallam.
419	414 N. Marudana.	Do	F	Sept. 1910 ..	Native Children.	A. S. M. Training School for Native Children, Seremban.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1917	Third Term.	41	Do.
420	417 C. Lakshma-reddy	Do	M	July 1910 ..	Malis ..	Government Training School, Seremban.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1917	Primary.	45	Rayachail.
421	432 M. K. Maheswari Laxmi	Do	M	July 1910 ..	Malis ..	Government Training School, Seremban.	Do	Do	45	Kuzhadi.
422	434 P. K. Maheswari	Do	M	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	Do	45	Do.
423	395 A. Ismail Pith.	Tamil.	M	July 1917 ..	Native Children.	Government Training School, Seremban.	Do	Do	45	Mallam.
424	312 S. Arundhanthi.	Do	M	July 1918 ..	Do.	Do	July 1917 to Dec. 1918	Do	45	Do.
425	318 M. Subbait-tya.	Hindia-stan.	M	Mar. 1919 ..	Malis ..	Government Training School, Seremban.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1917	Fourth Standard.	43	Do.
426	361 D. S. Pradanta-murthy	Tamil	M	July 1918 ..	Malis ..	Government Training School, Seremban.	Mar. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Primary.	45	Sellapal.
427	374 K. Kandaswami	Do	M	July 1918 ..	Malis ..	Do	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Do	45	Do.
428	369 S. Chinnamra	Do	M	Mar. 1919 ..	Malis ..	Government Training School, Seremban.	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Third Term.	43	Chinnamra.
429	365 C. Sathyanarayana	Do	M	Sept. 1918 ..	Do.	Government Training School, Seremban.	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Primary.	45	Sellapal.
430	380 G. Sathyanarayana	Do	M	July 1918 ..	Native Children.	Government Training School, Seremban.	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Second Term.	43	Do.
431	384 S. Sathyanarayana	Do	M	Mar. 1918 ..	Malis ..	Government Training School, Seremban.	Do	Primary.	45	Chinnamra.
432	385 Sathya Narayana	Do	F	Sept. 1918 ..	Native Children.	A. S. M. Training School for Native Children, Seremban.	Do	Second Term.	45	Do.
433	386 P. Sathyanarayana	Do	M	April 1918 ..	Malis ..	Government Training School, Seremban.	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Lower Secondary.	42	Vijaya-puram.
434	313 V. Sathyanarayana	Do	M	Jan. 1919 ..	Do.	Do	Jan. 1919 to Dec. 1920	Third Term.	43	Do.

ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.											
Serial number.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Language.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Curr.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	General examination taken.	Period of study of subject.	Form of question.
494	1174	H. Schmalzsch-meyer Phil.	Transl.	M.	Sept. 1899.	Grade 1.	Government Training School, Tientsin.	Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1900.	Third Term.	12	Typew.
495	1175	C. Kolyan-tyanovskiy Alex.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1897.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Lower Secondary.	48	Do.
497	1177	D. Gusevskiy Ivan	Do.	F.	Nov. 1902.	Religious Education.	A. H. Training School for students, Helsinki.	Jan. 1903 to Dec. 1903.	Third Term.	45	Do.
498	1178	L. Lomel.	Do.	M.	June 1904.	Do.	E. S. M. Training School, Tientsin.	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905.	Do.	42	Typewriting.
499	1181	M. David.	Do.	M.	Feb. 1892.	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1905.	Third Term, January.	42	Do.
499	1181	C. Kolyan-tyanovskiy Phil.	Do.	M.	April 1897.	Grade 1.	Government Training School, Tientsin.	Jan. 1903 to Dec. 1903.	Do.	45	Do.
501	1182	H. Kolyan-tyanovskiy Yelisey	Do.	M.	May 1903.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45	Do.
502	1183	K. Kolyan-tyanovskiy Alex.	Do.	M.	Jan. 1904.	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1905.	Lower Secondary, January.	45	Do.
503	1184	E. Kolyan-tyanovskiy Phil.	Do.	M.	Jan. 1904.	Do.	Government Training School, Helsinki.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1905.	Do.	45	Typewriting.
504	1185	V. Kolyan-tyanovskiy Alex.	Do.	M.	July 1903.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45	Do.
505	1186	S. Gopals.	Do.	M.	July 1903.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45	Do.
506	1187	N. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	F.	July 1903.	Do.	R. C. Training School for students, Helsinki.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1905.	Do.	45	Do.
507	1188	T. Fomennikov.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1903.	Do.	A. H. Training School for students, Helsinki.	Do.	Fourth Term.	45	Do.
508	1189	S. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	M.	Aug. 1904.	Do.	A. H. Training School for students, Helsinki.	Do.	Third Term.	45	Do.
509	1190	E. Michael.	Do.	M.	July 1903.	Do.	A. H. Training School, Tientsin.	Do.	Do.	45	Do.
510	1191	J. P. S. David.	Do.	M.	July 1903.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45	Do.
511	1192	R. Arrington.	Do.	M.	July 1903.	Grade 1.	Government Training School, Helsinki.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1905.	Fourth Term.	45	Do.
512	1193	S. Halsey.	Do.	M.	Do.	Religious Education.	C. M. S. Training School, Helsinki.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1905.	Third Term.	45	Do.
513	1194	K. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	F.	Dec. 1903.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Term.	45	Do.
514	1195	D. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	M.	May 1904.	Do.	A. H. Training School, Helsinki.	Feb. 1905 to Dec. 1905.	Third Term.	45	Do.
515	1196	T. H. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	M.	July 1904.	Grade 1.	Do.	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905.	Lower Secondary.	45	Do.
516	1197	A. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	F.	Sept. 1907.	Grade 1.	Training School, Helsinki.	Feb. 1910 to Dec. 1910.	Do.	15	Typewriting.
517	1198	K. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	M.	July 1909.	Grade 1.	Government Training School, Helsinki.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	First Term.	45	Do.
518	1199	M. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	F.	Oct. 1907.	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Third Term.	45	Do.
519	1200	D. S. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	F.	Aug. 1907.	Grade 1.	Government Training School, Helsinki.	Feb. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	First Term.	45	Do.
520	1201	T. S. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	M.	July 1907.	Grade 1.	Government Training School, Helsinki.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Third Term.	45	Do.
521	1202	K. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	M.	July 1908.	Grade 1.	Government Training School, Helsinki.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Third Term.	45	Do.
522	1203	K. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	M.	Jan. 1909.	Grade 1.	Do.	Do.	First Term.	45	Do.
523	1204	K. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1907.	Grade 1.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45	Do.
524	1205	K. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	M.	July 1909.	Grade 1.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45	Do.
525	1206	K. Kolyan-tyanovskiy.	Do.	M.	July 1909.	Grade 1.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45	Do.

Serial No.	Name of Institution	Language	Sex	Date of birth	Class	Institution in which trained	Period of teaching	General educational qualifica-tion	Percentage of marks obtained	Place of residence
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.										
100	12 Leblondmont- ville, Gertie 271	Urdu	M.	Nov. 1897	Grade	Government Train- ing School, Ben- arjee	Dec. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Devick B-n-Ad	45	Arjona, pan.
101	11 ARNO, An- gela	Urdu	M.	July 1904	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Chowalla	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1908	Primary	47	Chowalla
102	14 P. Trilokan- chand	Do.	M.	Oct. 1889	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Lower Se- condary	41	Do.
103	17 S. Arjuna	Do.	M.	July 1899	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Primary	47	Do.
104	18 S. Nageshwar chand	Do.	M.	Aug. 1888	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Vin- ayak	Do.	Do.	47	Vinayaka- nagar
105	101 K. Appa Rao	Do.	M.	July 1900	Do.	Government Train- ing College Hajipur	July 1909 to Dec. 1910	Third Form	41	Rajsh- mistry
106	102 A. Kulk	Do.	M.	July 1900	Native Christian	A. E. M. Training School for Kotwar, Rajsh- mistry	Feb. 1910 to Dec. 1910	Do.	43	Do.
107	103 Anandam Ganapada	Do.	M.	Jan. 1904	Do.	C. M. Training School, Banadit	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Do.	41	Banadit
108	104 M. Marudana	Do.	F.	Aug. 1907	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Fourth Standard	43	Do.
109	105 T. Jayaraman	Do.	M.	July 1901	Do.	C. M. Training School, Banadit	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Fourth Standard	43	Madhava- nagar
110	106 J. Narayana Rao	Do.	M.	Aug. 1889	Native Christian	Government Train- ing School, Gowda	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Fourth Standard	45	Gowda
111	107 S. Ramani	Do.	F.	July 1900	Native Christian	A. E. M. Training School for Vin- ayak, Kotwar	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Seventh Standard	45	Do.
112	108 T. Narayana	Do.	F.	Feb. 1904	Do.	Government Train- ing School for Madhavanagar	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Do.	43	Do.
113	109 C. Subraman- yam	Do.	M.	July 1907	Grade	Government Train- ing School, Srinagar	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Fourth Standard	47	Srinagar
114	110 W. Devenna	Do.	F.	Aug. 1901	Native Christian	A. E. M. Training School for Vin- ayak, Srinagar	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Third Form	41	Do.
115	111 R. Chittamma	Do.	F.	July 1904	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	43	Do.
116	112 V. Ramani	Do.	M.	June 1909	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Srinagar	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Primary	47	Srinagar
117	113 S. Madhava Rao	Do.	M.	July 1901	Native Christian	Do.	Do.	Do.	43	Do.
118	114 S. Mahan	Do.	M.	July 1902	Native Christian	Government Train- ing School, Srinagar	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Lower Se- condary	43	Srinagar
119	115 K. Sankar	Do.	M.	July 1902	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Gowda	Do.	Do.	43	Gowda
120	116 G. Manikam	Urdu	M.	July 1900	Grade	Government Train- ing School, Srinagar	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Fourth Form	43	Srinagar
121	117 A. Anand	Do.	F.	April 1904	Native Christian	Government Train- ing School for Madhavanagar	Do.	Second Form	43	Do.
122	118 K. S. Subha- nagar	Urdu	F.	Aug. 1909	Do.	A. E. M. Training School for Vin- ayak, Srinagar	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Lower Se- condary	43	Do.
123	119 A. P. P. P.	Urdu	M.	July 1907	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Srinagar	Aug. 1909 to Dec. 1910	First Form	43	Srinagar
124	120 E. A. Narayana	Do.	M.	Jan. 1900	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Srinagar	Feb. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Third Form	43	Srinagar
125	121 T. S. Chakra- vardi	Do.	M.	June 1909	Grade	Government Train- ing School, Srinagar	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Fourth Form	43	Srinagar
126	122 S. Narayana Rao	Do.	M.	July 1900	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Srinagar	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Primary	43	Srinagar
127	123 T. V. Ramani	Do.	M.	Mar. 1910	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Lower Se- condary	43	Do.
128	124 S. Narayana Rao	Do.	M.	Aug. 1904	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Srinagar	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Primary	43	Do.
129	125 S. S. Subha- nagar	Do.	M.	Nov. 1907	Do.	Government Train- ing School, Srinagar	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Lower Se- condary	43	Srinagar
130	126 K. S. Subha- nagar	Do.	M.	July 1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	43	Do.

Serial Number	Name of Candidate	Age	Sex	Date of Birth	Grade	Instruction in which received	Period of Training	General educational qualifications	Place of instruction
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.									
511148	V. Kerkowood	Teach.	M	May 1909	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	4th	Truro, N.S.
511149	E. Amherst	Do.	M	July 1910	Do. ..	Do.	Mar. 1910 to Dec. 1910	4th	Do.
511150	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1910	Grade Christian	R.C. Training School for Missionaries, Truro, N.S.	Apr. 1910 to Dec. 1910	4th	Do.
511151	S. Johnson	Do.	F	Aug. 1911	Do.	4th Indian Training School for Missionaries, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1911 to Dec. 1911	5th	Truro, N.S.
511152	P. J. Macdonald	Do.	M	May 1911	Do.	A.R. Training School for Missionaries, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1911 to Dec. 1911	4th	Truro, N.S.
511153	Domitius Domitius	Do.	F	Feb. 1911	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1911 to Dec. 1911	4th	Do.
511154	R. Robinson	Do.	M	Feb. 1911	Grade ..	A.R. Training School for Missionaries, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1911 to Dec. 1911	4th	Truro, N.S.
511155	Thomas	Do.	F	May 1912	Grade Christian	Government Training School for Missionaries, Truro, N.S.	Do.	Do.	Truro, N.S.
511156	S. Chisholm	Do.	M	Aug. 1912	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1912 to Dec. 1912	4th	Truro, N.S.
511157	R. Robinson	Do.	M	July 1912	Do.	Do.	Do.	4th	Truro, N.S.
511158	M. Robinson	Do.	M	Mar. 1913	Grade Christian	C.M.S. Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1913 to Dec. 1913	4th	Truro, N.S.
511159	J. Robinson	Do.	F	Jan. 1913	Do.	Do.	Do.	4th	Truro, N.S.
511160	V. Johnson	Do.	F	Apr. 1913	Do.	Do.	Do.	4th	Truro, N.S.
511161	A. Chisholm	Do.	M	Sept. 1913	Do.	A.R. Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1913 to Dec. 1913	4th	Truro, N.S.
511162	E. Young	Do.	M	Feb. 1914	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Feb. 1914 to Dec. 1914	4th	Truro, N.S.
511163	R. Appleton	Do.	M	Sept. 1914	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1914 to Dec. 1914	4th	Truro, N.S.
511164	P. S. Macdonald	Do.	M	Jan. 1915	Grade Christian	Do.	Do.	4th	Truro, N.S.
511165	M. Robinson	Do.	M	Feb. 1915	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Feb. 1915 to Dec. 1915	4th	Truro, N.S.
511166	V. S. Chisholm	Do.	M	Feb. 1915	Do.	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	4th	Truro, N.S.
511167	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1915	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1915 to Dec. 1915	4th	Truro, N.S.
511168	P. Chisholm	Do.	F	Jan. 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511169	P. S. Macdonald	Do.	M	Jan. 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511170	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511171	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511172	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511173	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511174	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511175	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511176	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511177	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511178	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511179	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511180	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511181	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511182	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511183	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511184	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511185	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511186	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511187	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511188	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511189	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511190	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511191	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511192	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511193	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511194	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511195	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511196	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511197	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511198	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511199	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.
511200	P. Robinson	Do.	F	July 1916	Grade ..	Government Training School, Truro, N.S.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916	4th	Truro, N.S.

Serial No.	Name of student	Place of attendance	Age	Date of birth	Grade	Institution in which trained	Period of training	General educational qualifications	Percentage of marks obtained	Place of residence
ELEMENTARY GRADES—cont.										
704 885	W. Parry	Tellico	M.	July 1911	Grade	Government Training College, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Lower Secondary	65	Krishnashetty.
705 811	L. Subramani	Do.	M.	June 1910	Do.	C.E.M. Training School, Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1910	Primary	68	Somach.
706 844	P. R. Kumbha	Do.	M.	July 1910	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1910	Third Form	65	Gadga.
707 801	C. Venkateswara	Do.	M.	Nov 1910	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1910	Second Form	60	Do.
708 430	M. Dhanam	Do.	F.	Mar 1910	Native Christian	Elementary Training School for Natives, Bangalore	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	60	Do.
709 403	P. Venkateswara	Do.	F.	May 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	60	Do.
710 402	T. Venkateswara	Do.	M.	July 1910	Do.	A.E.M. Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	First Form	60	Repalle.
711 202	H. E. Prashanth	Do.	M.	Sept. 1910	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Third Form	60	Mallara.
712 084	T. Chitra Maheswara	Do.	F.	July 1910	Do.	A.E.M. Training School for Natives, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Do.	60	Do.
713 502	A. Subbana	Do.	M.	July 1910	Grade	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Second Standard	60	Kannad.
714 417	Subramaniam	Tamil	F.	June 1911	Native Christian	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1911	Third Form	63	Kallary.
715 334	M. Joseph	Tellico	M.	Sept. 1910	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Fourth Standard	60	Attampur.
716 702	E. Ramani	Do.	M.	July 1910	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Fourth Standard	60	Gowda.
717 010	Shankar Das	Madhyastha	M.	July 1910	Madhyastha	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	Primary	60	Mallara.
718 011	Sajid, Abdul Latif	Do.	M.	Dec 1910	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1910	Third Form	60	Do.
719 012	Mohamed	Do.	M.	Mar 1910	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1910	Do.	60	Do.
720 013	Devi Sati	English	F.	Aug. 1910	English	Government Training School for Natives, Bangalore	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1910	Lower Secondary	60	Do.
721 014	Maya Nayika	Tamil	F.	July 1911	Native Christian	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Third Form	60	Do.
722 015	Viswamitra	Tellico	F.	July 1911	Grade	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Do.	60	Do.
723 016	E. Venkateswara	Do.	M.	Dec.	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Primary	60	Chittara.
724 017	Abdullah Pasha	Tamil	M.	May 1911	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Do.	60	Basappa.
725 018	D. A. Eshwari	Do.	M.	June 1911	Native Christian	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Third Form	60	Do.
726 019	E. H. Paul	Do.	M.	Nov 1911	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Fourth Form	60	Do.
727 020	N. Dhaneswar	Do.	M.	Aug 1911	Grade	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Primary	60	Gadga.
728 021	S. Venkateswara	Do.	M.	Aug 1911	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Lower Secondary	60	Villupuram.
729 022	G. Venkateswara	Do.	M.	April 1911	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Second Form	60	Talipara.
730 023	Subramaniam	Do.	M.	July 1911	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Primary	60	Salem.
731 024	A. V. Madhava	Do.	M.	July 1911	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Second Form	60	Do.
732 025	C. V. Rajeswara	Do.	M.	Oct 1911	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Lower Secondary	60	Do.
733 026	C. A. Aravind	Do.	M.	July 1911	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Do.	60	Do.
734 027	E. S. Venkateswara	Do.	M.	April 1911	Do.	Government Training School, Bangalore	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Fourth Form	60	Talipara.
735 028	K. Suresh	Do.	M.	May 1911	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Primary	60	Do.

Serial No.	Register Number	Sex of maternal	Language	Age	Date of birth	Caste	Institution in which taught	Period of teaching	General studies and qualifica- tions	Is he a teacher by profession	Place of employment
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.											
8003456	T. David	..	Tamil	M	Aug. 1888 ..	Native Christian	R.C. Training and Training School, Triton- poly	Jan. 1888 to Dec. 1888	Primary.	40	Trition- poly.
8011480	D. Srinivasulu	..	Ta.	M	July 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1891 to Dec. 1891	Fourth Form Triton Poly.	40	Do.
8011487	P. Ranghamani Ammal	..	Do.	F.	Sept. 1895 ..	Do.	Primary Training School for Women, Triton, Triton, Triton	Jan. 1895 to Dec. 1895	Fourth Form Triton Poly.	40	Do.
8020401	V. Mary	..	Do.	F.	Dec. 1892 ..	Do.	A.M. Training School for Women, Triton, Triton, Triton	Jan. 1892 to Dec. 1892	Do.	40	Madras.
8047310	T. Parthasarathy	..	Do.	M.	April 1891 ..	Do.	A. H. Training Institution, Para- mattur	Do.	Do.	40	Paramattur.
8051871	M. Rameshulu na Aiyar	..	Do.	M.	Feb. 1892 ..	Madras	Government Training School, Trin- dicut	Jan. 1892 to Dec. 1892	Primary.	42	Trin- dicut
8061551	A. Karayappan Sami	..	Do.	M.	June 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8071101	A. Arinam	..	Do.	F.	Dec. 1894 ..	Native Christian	Government Training School for Women, Triton	Jan. 1894 to Dec. 1894	Third Form.	40	Do.
8080442	M. Hindumani	..	Do.	M.	April 1897 ..	Do.	Government Training School, Triton	Feb. 1897 to Dec. 1897	Do.	40	Triton
8090514	Daniel Mathew- son	..	Do.	M	Feb. 1898 ..	Do.	C.M.S. Training Institution, Triton	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1898	Do.	40	Do.
8101704	P. Subramani Polygar	..	Do.	F.	Sept. 1892 ..	Do.	North Indian Training School, Triton	Do.	Do.	40	Triton- poly.
8111717	R. K. K. K.	..	Do.	F.	Sept. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1893 to Dec. 1893	Second Form Lower Secondary	40	Do.
8121704	P. K. K. K.	..	Do.	M	Feb. 1898 ..	Do.	A.C. Training School, Triton	Jan. 1898 to Dec. 1898	Do.	40	Trition- poly.
8131714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8141714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8151714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8161714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8171714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8181714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8191714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8201714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8211714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8221714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8231714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8241714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8251714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8261714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8271714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8281714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8291714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8301714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8311714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8321714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8331714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8341714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8351714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8361714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8371714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8381714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8391714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8401714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8411714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8421714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8431714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8441714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8451714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8461714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8471714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8481714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8491714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8501714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8511714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8521714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8531714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8541714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8551714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8561714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8571714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8581714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8591714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8601714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8611714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8621714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8631714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8641714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8651714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8661714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8671714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8681714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8691714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8701714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8711714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8721714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8731714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8741714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8751714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8761714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8771714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8781714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8791714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8801714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8811714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8821714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8831714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8841714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8851714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8861714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8871714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8881714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8891714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8901714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8911714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8921714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8931714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8941714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8951714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8961714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8971714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8981714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
8991714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
9001714	S. S. S. S.	..	Do.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.

Serial number of Register	Name of candidate.	Language.	Sex.	Date of Birth.	Color.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	General educational qualifications.	Percentage of marks obtained.	Place of examination.
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.										
402	419 F. Thomas	Tringa	M	July 1891	White	Government Training School, Cape	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Lower Secondary, Seventh Standard	25	Onitsha
403	412 E. Mwakana	Do.	F	July 1891	Native Christian	A.E.L.M. Training School for Missionaries, Cape	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
404	410 E. Samuel	Do.	M	July 1891	Do.	A.E.L.M. Training School, Cape	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Primary.	10	Bagueta
405	440 E. Vambush	Do.	M	July 1891	White	Government Training School, Cape	Feb. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Third Form.	49	Ndawa
406	444 A. Mwakana	Do.	M	July 1891	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Primary.	20	Do.
407	440 S. Mwakana	Do.	M	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Cape	Do.	Do.	10	Ndawa
408	444 F. Loka	Do.	M	July 1891	Native Christian	Government Training School, Cape	Do.	Do.	10	Ndawa
409	515 G. E. Roberts	Do.	M	April 1891	Native Christian	Do.	March 1905 to Dec. 1905	Technical School, Seventh Standard	20	Do.
410	504 E. Mwakana	Do.	M	July 1891	Native Christian	London Mission Training School, Cape	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Do.	20	Gedy.
411	547 May E. E. Kunkel	English	F	Oct. 1891	European	Providence Training School for Missionaries, Cape	Feb. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Lower Secondary, 8th.	20	Ndawa
412	574 Mwakana	Tringa	F	June 1891	White	Do.	Do.	Third Form.	10	Do.
413	493 D. Mwakana	Do.	F	Oct. 1891	Native Christian	U.P.C.M. Training School, Cape	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Do.	10	Do.
414	415 Mwakana	Tringa	F	April 1891	White	Providence Training School for Missionaries, Cape	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
415	509 F. Mwakana	Do.	F	July 1891	Native Christian	U.P.C.M. Training School, Cape	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
416	1029 F. Mwakana	Tringa	F	July 1891	Do.	A.E.L.M. Training School for Missionaries, Cape	Do.	Do.	10	Onitsha
417	1011 M. Mwakana	Do.	M	Aug. 1891	White	Government Training School, Cape	Feb. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Primary.	10	Ndawa
418	1012 M. Mwakana	Do.	M	Dec. 1891	Do.	Government Training School, Cape	Do.	Do.	10	Ndawa
419	1013 F. Mwakana	Do.	M	Jan. 1891	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
420	1014 M. Mwakana	Do.	M	July 1891	Native Christian	A.E.L.M. Training School, Cape	Do.	Do.	10	Trinidad
421	1015 M. E. M. Mwakana	Do.	F	Aug. 1891	Do.	A.E.L.M. Training School for Missionaries, Cape	Feb. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Fourth Standard.	10	Do.
422	1016 M. Mwakana	Do.	F	July 1891	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Third Form.	10	Do.
423	1017 M. Mwakana	Do.	M	May 1891	White	Government Training School, Cape	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Do.	10	Ndawa
424	1018 F. Mwakana	Do.	M	Jan. 1891	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905	First Form.	10	Do.
425	1019 F. Mwakana	Do.	M	Jan. 1891	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Do.	10	Do.
426	1020 F. Mwakana	Do.	M	May 1891	Do.	Government Training School, Cape	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Third Form.	10	Do.
427	1021 A. Mwakana	Do.	M	April 1891	Do.	Government Training School, Cape	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Do.	10	Trinidad
428	1022 K. Mwakana	Do.	M	Jan. 1891	Native Christian	B.O. Training and Teaching School, Cape	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Third Form.	10	Do.
429	1023 F. Mwakana	Do.	F	May 1891	Do.	A.E.L.M. Training School for Missionaries, Cape	Do.	Do.	10	Ndawa
430	1024 E. Mwakana	Do.	F	Aug. 1891	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
431	1025 S. Mwakana	Do.	M	April 1891	Do.	A.E.L.M. Training School, Cape	Do.	Do.	10	Ndawa

Serial number of the holder of the certificate.	Name of certificate holder.	Language.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Caste.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	General character of specialisation.	Period of service at present or elsewhere.	Place of employment.
ELEMENTARY GRAD—cont.										
301	1028 A. Maria Bond	Tamil.	M.	Aug. 1907.	Malay Christian.	Government Training School, Madras.	Dec. 1908 to Dec. 1910.	General School, Madras.	10	Madras.
302	1029 Subramani ..	Do.	F.	Dec. 1910.	Do.	Government Training School for Madras, Calcutta.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1910.	General School, Madras.	10	Do.
303	1030 Progression ..	Do.	F.	Nov. 1910.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
304	1031 B. Srinivasan	Do.	M.	April 1910.	Do.	Government Training School, Madras.	Do.	Lower Secondary School, Madras.	10	Trained by ..
305	1032 S. Gnanakrishna	Do.	M.	Oct. 1910.	Do.	Government Training School, Madras.	Do.	General School, Madras.	10	Do.
306	1033 J. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1910.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
307	1034 S. Gnanakrishna	Do.	F.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
308	1035 D. Manasa-	Do.	F.	Aug. 1911.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
309	1036 V. Prasanna ..	Do.	M.	June 1911.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
310	1037 J. Anandam ..	Do.	F.	July 1911.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
311	1038 B. Anandam ..	Do.	F.	Oct. 1911.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
312	1039 V. Manabala	Do.	M.	Nov. 1911.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
313	1040 J. Manabala	Do.	M.	Nov. 1911.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
314	1041 K. V. Joseph ..	Do.	M.	Feb. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
315	1042 V. Rajaratnam ..	Do.	F.	July 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
316	1043 G. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
317	1044 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
318	1045 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
319	1046 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
320	1047 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
321	1048 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
322	1049 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
323	1050 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
324	1051 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
325	1052 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
326	1053 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
327	1054 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
328	1055 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
329	1056 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
330	1057 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
331	1058 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
332	1059 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
333	1060 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
334	1061 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
335	1062 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
336	1063 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
337	1064 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
338	1065 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
339	1066 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
340	1067 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
341	1068 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
342	1069 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
343	1070 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
344	1071 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
345	1072 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
346	1073 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
347	1074 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
348	1075 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
349	1076 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
350	1077 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
351	1078 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
352	1079 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
353	1080 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
354	1081 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
355	1082 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
356	1083 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
357	1084 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
358	1085 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
359	1086 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
360	1087 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
361	1088 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
362	1089 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
363	1090 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
364	1091 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
365	1092 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
366	1093 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
367	1094 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
368	1095 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
369	1096 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
370	1097 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
371	1098 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
372	1099 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
373	1100 S. Sankar ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1912.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.

Serial number of the school.	Name of the school.	Language.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Caste.	Institution to which attached.	Period of teaching.	Second school read, qualification.	Percentage of marks obtained.	Place of residence.
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.										
812	812 C. Venkateswara Rao.	Telugu.	M.	July 1909.	Hindu.	H. K. S. M. Training School, Rayachoti.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Fourth Standard.	96	Rayachoti.
813	813 B. Narayana Rao.	Do.	M.	July 1911.	Do.	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	Do.	...	94	Rayachoti.
814	814 G. Ramakrishna Rao.	Do.	M.	July 1906.	Do.	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1909.	Primary.	95	Korutal.
815	815 K. Nara.	Do.	M.	July 1908.	Kolha Christian.	Do.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	16	D.P.
816	816 J. Sagar Rao.	Do.	M.	July 1909.	Hindu.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
817	817 A. Jeyaraj.	Do.	M.	July 1909.	Kolha Christian.	London Training School, (India).	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	10	Do.
818	818 P. Pharys.	Do.	M.	July 1908.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
819	819 N. Sora.	Tamil.	M.	Sept. 1908.	Hindu.	Government Training School, Madras.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Fourth Standard.	95	Madras.
820	820 R. Srinivas Rao.	Do.	M.	Sept. 1907.	Kolha Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
821	821 Gnanakrishna.	Tamil.	M.	Sept. 1909.	Kolha Christian.	Government Training School, Madras.	Do.	Do.	95	Do.
822	822 Subbaiah.	Do.	M.	Sept. 1909.	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Lower Secondary.	93	Do.
823	823 L. Venkatesh.	Tamil.	F.	April 1909.	Hindu.	Presidency Training School for Hindu Women, Rayachoti.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
824	824 Dhanraj Reddy.	Do.	F.	June 1902.	Kolha Christian.	W. F. C. M. Training School, Rayachoti.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	10	Do.
825	825 P. Prabhakar.	Do.	M.	May 1908.	Buddhist.	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Fourth Standard.	95	Rayachoti.
826	826 R. Ramakrishna Rao.	Telugu.	M.	Mar. 1908.	Hindu.	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	Do.	Primary.	96	Chilpan.
827	827 C. Krishna Rao.	Do.	M.	July 1907.	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	10	Do.
828	828 K. Subrahmanya Rao.	Do.	M.	July 1907.	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	10	Do.
829	829 Subrahmanya Rao.	Tamil.	F.	July 1907.	Kolha Christian.	A. M. Training School for Hindu Women, Rayachoti.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Third Form.	94	Do.
830	830 T. Sengupta.	Do.	M.	July 1907.	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Second Form.	10	Do.
831	831 A. Venkatesh Rao.	Do.	M.	July 1907.	Hindu.	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	95	Rayachoti.
832	832 M. Raju.	Do.	M.	Jan. 1907.	Do.	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	Feb. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Primary.	95	Do.
833	833 A. Krishna Rao.	Do.	M.	July 1906.	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	10	Do.
834	834 M. Narayana Rao.	Do.	M.	July 1906.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
835	835 K. Narayana Rao.	Do.	M.	Aug. 1907.	Do.	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
836	836 V. Venkatesh Rao.	Do.	M.	May 1907.	Kolha Christian.	H. K. S. M. Training School, Rayachoti.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
837	837 M. Mahesh Rao.	Do.	M.	June 1907.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	Do.
838	838 M. L. Rao.	Do.	M.	July 1906.	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Fourth Standard.	10	Do.
839	839 T. Nara Rao.	Do.	F.	Oct. 1907.	Do.	K. C. Training School for Hindu Women, Rayachoti.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Fourth Form.	10	Do.
840	840 R. Ganesha Rao.	Do.	F.	Aug. 1907.	Do.	A. M. Training School for Hindu Women, Rayachoti.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Third Form.	10	Do.
841	841 A. R. Rao.	Do.	F.	July 1907.	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Second Form.	10	Do.
842	842 R. P. Rao.	Do.	F.	Sept. 1907.	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	10	Do.
843	843 T. Venkatesh Rao.	Do.	M.	June 1907.	Do.	A. M. Training School for Hindu Women, Rayachoti.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Third Form.	10	Do.

Serial No.	Register Number	Name of Candidate	Language	Sex	Dated of Birth	Caste	Education to which Entered	Period of Training	Current educational qualification	Period of Service	Place of Service
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.											
897	1848	A. S. Gopalachari	Tamil	M	Nov 1887	Malay Chettiar	A. M. Training School, Ponnai	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Third Pass.	18	Ponnai.
898	1849	A. Perumal	Tamil	M	Sept. 1885	Other Hindu	Government Training School, Kanchi	Jan. 1917 to Dec. 1918	Fourth Standard	26	Kanchi.
899	1850	N. Perumal	Tamil	M	Dec. 1886	Hindu	Do	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Primary	24	Do.
900	1851	C. Marudappaiah	Tamil	M	Dec. 1886	Do	Do	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Do	24	Do.
901	1852	R. R. R.	Tamil	M	Dec. 1886	Malay Chettiar	Government Training School for Malabar, Coimbatore	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Third Pass.	26	Do.
902	1853	D. D. D.	Tamil	M	April 1889	Do	Do	Do	Do	26	Do.
903	1854	S. D. D.	Tamil	M	Dec. 1887	Do	Do	Do	Do	26	Do.
904	1855	M. D. D.	Tamil	M	Aug. 1888	Hindu	Government Training School, Kanchi	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Fourth Standard	24	Kanchi.
905	1856	R. D. D.	Tamil	M	Feb. 1887	Malay Chettiar	Do	Do	Do	24	Do.
906	1857	A. D. D.	Tamil	M	Jan. 1888	Do	Do	Do	Do	24	Do.
907	1858	G. D. D.	Tamil	M	Mar. 1888	Malay Chettiar	Do	Do	Do	24	Do.
908	1859	P. D. D.	Tamil	M	May 1888	Do	Do	Do	Do	24	Do.
909	1860	C. D. D.	Tamil	M	April 1889	Do	Government Training School, Kanchi	Do	Third Standard	24	Kanchi.
910	1861	K. D. D.	Tamil	M	Feb. 1889	Do	Do	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Lower Standard	24	Do.
911	1862	A. V. D.	Tamil	M	July 1887	Do	Do	Do	Do	24	Do.
912	1863	K. D. D.	Tamil	M	Jan. 1889	Malay Chettiar	Government Training School for Malabar, Coimbatore	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Third Standard	24	Kanchi.
913	1864	G. D. D.	Tamil	M	Sept. 1887	Malay Chettiar	R.M. Training School, Kanchi	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Third Pass.	26	Kanchi.
914	1865	W. D. D.	Tamil	M	Jan. 1888	Do	Do	Do	Do	24	Do.
915	1866	L. D. D.	Tamil	M	Mar. 1888	Do	Do	Do	Do	24	Do.
916	1867	S. D. D.	Tamil	M	May 1888	Hindu	Government Training School, Kanchi	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Fourth Standard	24	Kanchi.
917	1868	G. D. D.	Tamil	M	Dec. 1889	Do	Do	Feb. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Primary	27	Do.
918	1869	M. D. D.	Tamil	M	Feb. 1889	Do	Do	Do	Do	27	Do.
919	1870	P. D. D.	Tamil	M	July 1887	Do	Government Training School, Kanchi	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Do	27	Kanchi.
920	1871	C. M. D.	Tamil	M	July 1887	Do	Government Training School, Kanchi	Feb. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Do	27	Kanchi.
921	1872	B. D. D.	Tamil	M	Jan. 1889	Do	Government Training School, Kanchi	Feb. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Do	27	Kanchi.
922	1873	P. D. D.	Tamil	M	Feb. 1889	Do	Do	Do	Do	27	Do.
923	1874	M. D. D.	Tamil	M	April 1888	Do	Do	Do	Do	27	Do.
924	1875	S. D. D.	Tamil	M	July 1888	Malay Chettiar	C.B.M. Training School, Ponnai	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Fourth Standard	27	Ponnai.
925	1876	V. D. D.	Tamil	M	July 1888	Do	Do	Do	Do	27	Do.
926	1877	T. D. D.	Tamil	M	July 1888	Do	C.B.M. Training School, Ponnai	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Lower Standard	27	Ponnai.
927	1878	J. D. D.	Tamil	M	July 1888	Hindu	Government Training School, Kanchi	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Fourth Standard	27	Kanchi.
928	1879	S. D. D.	Tamil	M	July 1888	Do	Government Training School, Kanchi	Do	Primary	27	Do.
929	1880	P. D. D.	Tamil	M	July 1888	Malay Chettiar	C.B.M. Training School, Ponnai	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1919	Fourth Standard	27	Ponnai.
930	1881	S. D. D.	Tamil	M	July 1888	Do	Do	Do	Do	27	Do.

Serial number of the candidate	Name of candidate.	Language.	Sex.	Date of Birth.	Place.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	General educational qualifications.	Language in which trained.	Place of examination.
EXCELSIOR GRATEWAY										
109	402 K. Takahashi.	Telegra.	F.	March 1888	Sakata, Chikuzen.	Elementary Training School for Japanese, Tokyo.	Feb. 1898 to Dec. 1899.	Fourth Standard	Do.	Osaka.
110	403 V. John Elkins.	Do.	M.	July 1897	Do.	A. B. H. Training School, Sydney, Do.	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905	Third Form, Lower Secondary.	Do.	Sydney.
111	404 W. V. Joseph.	Do.	M.	July 1899	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
112	405 T. Asano	Do.	M.	July 1899	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Primary.	Do.	Do.
113	406 G. Tami	Do.	M.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
114	407 J. Tanaka	Do.	M.	July 1899	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
115	408 G. Yokoyama	Do.	M.	July 1899	Hiro	Government Training School, Tokyo.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hiro.
116	409 S. Yamashiro	Do.	M.	July 1899	Do.	R. E. S. H. Training School, Tokyo.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Osaka.
117	410 Y. Kamei	Do.	M.	July 1897	Do.	Government Training School, Tokyo.	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1908	Primary.	Do.	Sydney.
118	411 M. Kameyama	German	M.	July 1898	Do.	Government Training School, Tokyo.	Feb. 1908 to Dec. 1908	Do.	Do.	Sydney.
119	412 M. Kameyama	Telegra.	M.	July 1898	Do.	Government Training School, Tokyo.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sydney.
120	413 M. L. King	English.	F.	March 1887	European.	Primary Training School for Children, Melbourne.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Lower Standard	Do.	Melbourne.
121	414 M. Kikuchi	Telegra.	F.	Sept. 1897	Sakata, Chikuzen.	E. F. O. M. Training School, Tokyo.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
122	415 K. Kikuchi	Telegra.	F.	April 1899	Do.	Do.	Do.	Third Form	Do.	Do.
123	416 Shiro Kikuchi	Telegra.	F.	May 1899	Chikuzen	Government Training School, Tokyo.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Third Form	Do.	Do.
124	417 O. Kikuchi	Telegra.	M.	Aug. 1899	Hiro	Government Training School, Tokyo.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form	Do.	Sydney.
125	418 F. Kikuchi	Do.	M.	Jan. 1904	Do.	Government Training School, Tokyo.	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1908	Fourth Standard	Do.	Sydney.
126	419 F. Kikuchi	Telegra.	M.	May 1898	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form, Fourth Standard.	Do.	Sydney.
127	420 A. Kikuchi	Do.	M.	Nov. 1894	Do.	Government Training School, Tokyo.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form, Fourth Standard.	Do.	Sydney.
128	421 B. Kikuchi	Do.	F.	May 1899	Hiro	Government Training School, Tokyo.	Do.	Second Form.	Do.	Sydney.
129	422 T. Kikuchi	Do.	M.	April 1902	Hiro	Government Training School, Tokyo.	Feb. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Form.	Do.	Sydney.
130	423 E. Kikuchi	Do.	M.	July 1899	Do.	Government Training School, Tokyo.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	Do.	Sydney.
131	424 Kikuchi	Do.	M.	Jan. 1898	Hiro	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Third Form, Fourth Standard.	Do.	Sydney.
132	425 K. Kikuchi	Do.	M.	Sept. 1899	Do.	R. C. Bunting and Training School, Tokyo.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Third Form, Do.	Do.	Sydney.
133	426 Kikuchi	Do.	F.	May 1900	Do.	R. C. Bunting and Training School for Japanese, Tokyo.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Third Form, Do.	Do.	Sydney.
134	427 Kikuchi	Do.	F.	Nov. 1898	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard	Do.	Sydney.
135	428 Kikuchi	Do.	F.	May 1901	Do.	A. B. H. Training School for Japanese, Tokyo.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909	Third Form	Do.	Sydney.
136	429 T. Kikuchi	Do.	F.	Jan. 1898	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sydney.
137	430 Kikuchi	Do.	F.	Aug. 1898	Do.	Government Training School for Japanese, Tokyo.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sydney.
138	431 Kikuchi	Do.	F.	Oct. 1899	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sydney.

Serial number of the school.	Name of school.	Acceptor.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Caste.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	General educational qualification.	Percentage of marks obtained.	Place of examination.
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.										
1010 476	May Chis ..	Public.	F.	Sept. 1916.	Native Christian	Providence Training School for Widows, P. M. S.	Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1918.	Third Form.	81	Kalua.
1011 1469	M. Dandapani Thak.	Do.	M.	June 1911 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Bangalore.	Do.	Primary	68	Tripura.
1012 1187	Chandragan Choud.	Do.	F.	Jan. 1918 ..	Native Christian	E. C. Training School for Widows, Calcutta.	Do.	First Form.	80	Cuddalore.
1013 1121	S. Ramaswami Aiyangar.	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	Jan. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	First Form.	74	Villupuram.
1014 1094	T. Arumachalam.	Do.	M.	July 1904 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Jan. 1905 to Jan. 1906.	Primary.	68	Do.
1015 1114	D. Krishna Rao.	Do.	M.	June 1903 ..	Do. ..	Government Training School, Bangalore.	Jan. 1903 to Dec. 1903.	Third Form.	70	Tanjore.
1016 1116	A. V. Subramanian Aiyar.	Do.	M.	Oct. 1904 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Lower Secondary.	66	Do.
1017 1119	N. Krishnakrishnan.	Do.	M.	Sept. 1914 ..	Do. ..	Government Training School, Mysore.	Jan. 1914 to Dec. 1914.	Primary.	84	Tritonopoly.
1018 1120	K. Ramaswami.	Do.	M.	Aug. 1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Fourth Form.	61	Do.
1019 1447	Kannanad ..	Do.	F.	July 1910 ..	Native Christian	E. C. Training School for Widows, Triplicane, Madras.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1910.	Third Form.	64	Do.
1020 1416	M. Perumal ..	Do.	F.	Nov. 1913 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Feb. 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Do.	32	Do.
1021 1118	D. Perumal ..	Do.	F.	Oct. 1911 ..	Do. ..	A. M. Training School for Widows, Madras.	Jan. 1914 to Dec. 1914.	Do.	24	Madras.
1022 1109	D. Perumal ..	Do.	F.	Mar. 1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	37	Do.
1023 1112	F. Perumal ..	Do.	F.	June 1919 ..	Hindu ..	A. M. Training Institution, Tirunelveli.	Do.	Fourth Form.	84	Trincomalee.
1024 1117	K. Srinivasan ..	Do.	M.	July 1912 ..	Do. ..	Government Training School, Bangalore.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1910.	Primary.	75	Dindigul.
1025 1420	Chidambaram ..	Do.	F.	Nov. 1914 ..	Native Christian	Government Training School for Widows, Calcutta.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	70	Do.
1026 1411	V. Subramanyam Aiyar.	Do.	M.	Sept. 1904 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Tirunelveli.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1910.	Lower Secondary.	67	Tirunelveli.
1027 1412	R. A. Subramanyam Aiyar.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1907 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	36	Do.
1028 1414	A. C. Subramanyam Aiyar.	Do.	M.	Aug. 1888 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Primary.	30	Do.
1029 1415	K. K. S. Pillai.	Do.	M.	July 1894 ..	Native Christian	Do.	Do.	Do.	36	Do.
1030 1416	J. Subba ..	Do.	M.	..	Do.	C. M. S. Training Institution, Ponnalickal, Travancore.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Third Form.	38	Do.
1031 1417	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Aug. 1911 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	27	Do.
1032 1418	T. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Dec. 1910 ..	Do.	A. M. Training School, Ponnalickal, Travancore.	Feb. 1910 to Dec. 1910.	Primary.	35	Do.
1033 1419	R. Subba ..	Do.	F.	Aug. 1913 ..	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Third Form.	18	Do.
1034 1420	T. Subba ..	Do.	F.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	24	Do.
1035 1421	S. Subba ..	Do.	F.	Apr. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	25	Do.
1036 1422	A. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	26	Do.
1037 1423	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	27	Do.
1038 1424	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	28	Do.
1039 1425	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	29	Do.
1040 1426	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30	Do.
1041 1427	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	31	Do.
1042 1428	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	32	Do.
1043 1429	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	33	Do.
1044 1430	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	34	Do.
1045 1431	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	35	Do.
1046 1432	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	36	Do.
1047 1433	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	37	Do.
1048 1434	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	38	Do.
1049 1435	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	39	Do.
1050 1436	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
1051 1437	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	41	Do.
1052 1438	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	42	Do.
1053 1439	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	43	Do.
1054 1440	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	44	Do.
1055 1441	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45	Do.
1056 1442	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46	Do.
1057 1443	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
1058 1444	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	48	Do.
1059 1445	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	49	Do.
1060 1446	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50	Do.
1061 1447	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	51	Do.
1062 1448	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	52	Do.
1063 1449	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	53	Do.
1064 1450	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	54	Do.
1065 1451	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	55	Do.
1066 1452	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	56	Do.
1067 1453	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	57	Do.
1068 1454	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	58	Do.
1069 1455	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	59	Do.
1070 1456	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	60	Do.
1071 1457	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61	Do.
1072 1458	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	62	Do.
1073 1459	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	63	Do.
1074 1460	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	64	Do.
1075 1461	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	65	Do.
1076 1462	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	66	Do.
1077 1463	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	67	Do.
1078 1464	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68	Do.
1079 1465	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	69	Do.
1080 1466	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	70	Do.
1081 1467	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	71	Do.
1082 1468	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	72	Do.
1083 1469	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	73	Do.
1084 1470	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	74	Do.
1085 1471	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	75	Do.
1086 1472	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	76	Do.
1087 1473	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	77	Do.
1088 1474	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	78	Do.
1089 1475	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	79	Do.
1090 1476	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	80	Do.
1091 1477	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	81	Do.
1092 1478	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	82	Do.
1093 1479	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	83	Do.
1094 1480	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	84	Do.
1095 1481	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	85	Do.
1096 1482	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	86	Do.
1097 1483	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	87	Do.
1098 1484	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	88	Do.
1099 1485	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	89	Do.
1100 1486	S. Subba ..	Do.	M.	Mar. 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	90	Do.

Serial number of the student.		Name of the student.	Age.	Date of birth.	Color.	Instructor in which branch.	Period of training.	General educational qualifications.	Period of service in the army.	Place of enlistment.
ELEMENTARY GRADES—cont.										
10157	349	D. Kousmanas	Do.	Jan. 1906	Do.	Government Training School, Bosphorus, Turkey.	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1907.	Third Term.	22	Belgrade, Hungary.
10158	350	G. Pansoyas	Do.	May 1908	Do.	Do.	Feb. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Second Term.	23	Do.
10159	351	H. Vachanias	Do.	July 1908	Do.	C.E.M. Training School, Bosphorus, Turkey.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	First Term.	24	Constantinople.
10160	352	M. Sulpanas	Do.	June 1909	Do.	C.E.M. Training School, Bosphorus, Turkey.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	First Term.	25	Constantinople.
10161	353	V. David	Do.	June 1909	Do.	A.E.M. Training School, Bosphorus, Turkey.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	First Term.	26	Constantinople.
10162	354	J. Antonias	Do.	Feb. 1909	Do.	A.E.M. Training School, Bosphorus, Turkey.	Do.	Second Term.	27	Do.
10163	355	Mary Gaudin	Do.	May 1906	Do.	Government Training School for Nurses, Bosphorus, Turkey.	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1907.	Do.	28	Do.
10164	356	A. Arizhanas	Do.	Sept. 1908	Do.	Do.	Feb. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Do.	29	Do.
10165	357	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	A.E.M. Training School, Bosphorus, Turkey.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	First Term.	30	Constantinople.
10166	358	T. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	First Term.	31	Do.
10167	359	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	A.E.M. Training School, Bosphorus, Turkey.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	First Term.	32	Constantinople.
10168	360	G. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	33	Do.
10169	361	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	34	Do.
10170	362	K. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	35	Do.
10171	363	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	36	Do.
10172	364	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	37	Do.
10173	365	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	38	Do.
10174	366	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	39	Do.
10175	367	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.
10176	368	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	41	Do.
10177	369	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	42	Do.
10178	370	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	43	Do.
10179	371	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	44	Do.
10180	372	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45	Do.
10181	373	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46	Do.
10182	374	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	Do.
10183	375	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	48	Do.
10184	376	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	49	Do.
10185	377	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50	Do.
10186	378	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	51	Do.
10187	379	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	52	Do.
10188	380	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	53	Do.
10189	381	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	54	Do.
10190	382	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	55	Do.
10191	383	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	56	Do.
10192	384	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	57	Do.
10193	385	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	58	Do.
10194	386	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	59	Do.
10195	387	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	60	Do.
10196	388	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61	Do.
10197	389	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	62	Do.
10198	390	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	63	Do.
10199	391	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	64	Do.
10200	392	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	65	Do.
10201	393	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	66	Do.
10202	394	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	67	Do.
10203	395	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68	Do.
10204	396	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	69	Do.
10205	397	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	70	Do.
10206	398	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	71	Do.
10207	399	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	72	Do.
10208	400	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	73	Do.
10209	401	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	74	Do.
10210	402	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	75	Do.
10211	403	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	76	Do.
10212	404	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	77	Do.
10213	405	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	78	Do.
10214	406	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	79	Do.
10215	407	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	80	Do.
10216	408	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	81	Do.
10217	409	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	82	Do.
10218	410	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	83	Do.
10219	411	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	84	Do.
10220	412	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	85	Do.
10221	413	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	86	Do.
10222	414	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	87	Do.
10223	415	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	88	Do.
10224	416	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	89	Do.
10225	417	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	90	Do.
10226	418	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	91	Do.
10227	419	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	92	Do.
10228	420	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	93	Do.
10229	421	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	94	Do.
10230	422	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	95	Do.
10231	423	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	96	Do.
10232	424	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	97	Do.
10233	425	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	98	Do.
10234	426	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	99	Do.
10235	427	F. Pansoyas	Do.	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	100	Do.

Serial No. for Registration	Name of candidate.	Language	Sex	Date of birth.	Trade.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	General educational qualifications.	Grade of study at school.	Place of examination.
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.										
1201126	J. Eppelstein	Yiddish	F.	Oct. 1897	None	St. John's Training School for the Deaf, New York	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1910	to Third Term	25	Newark.
1201127	M. Marcus W. Aaron	Yiddish	M.	June 1910	Do.	Government Training School, New York	Do.	Second Term.	21	Newark.
1201128	Ch. Chasman	Do.	F.	April 1912	None	Government Training School, New York	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	to Primary	20	Newark.
1201129	F. Andus	Yiddish	F.	Oct. 1898	None	Government Training School for the Deaf, New York	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	to Third Term.	20	Calicut.
1201130	A. Kohn	Do.	M.	June 1911	Do.	Government Training School for the Deaf, New York	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	Fourth Term.	20	Madras.
1201131	E. Sussman	Do.	M.	June 1910	None	Government Training School, New York	Do.	Primary	20	Madras.
1201132	A. Schepel	Yiddish	M.	July 1911	Do.	Government Training School, New York	Do.	First Term.	20	Calicut.
1201133	Abraham Ruch	Do.	F.	July 1911	None	A. S. M. Training School for the Deaf, New York	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	to Fourth Term.	20	Do.
1201134	S. Aizenman	Do.	F.	Feb. 1911	Do.	Government Training School for the Deaf, New York	Do.	Do.	20	Do.
1201135	A. Vassilovitch	Do.	M.	May 1907	None	Government Training School, New York	Feb. 1910 to Dec. 1911	to Third Term.	20	Calicut.
1201136	E. Kohnman	Do.	F.	July 1911	None	A. S. M. Training School for the Deaf, New York	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	to Do.	20	Do.
1201137	S. M. Mark	Do.	M.	July 1911	Do.	London, Moscow Training School, U.S.S.R.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	to Primary	20	Calicut.
1201138	V. Kohn	Yiddish	M.	Mar. 1911	None	Government Training School, New York	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	to Fifth Term.	20	Madras.
1201139	D. Sussman	Do.	M.	July 1911	None	Do.	Do.	Fourth Term.	20	Do.
1201140	Chasman	Do.	M.	July 1911	None	Government Training School, New York	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	to Primary	20	Madras.
1201141	E. Engelmann	Do.	M.	July 1911	Do.	Government Training School, New York	Do.	Do.	20	Calicut.
1201142	Elisabeth	Do.	F.	April 1911	None	Government Training School for the Deaf, New York	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	to Third Term.	20	Calicut.
1201143	Chasman	Do.	F.	Dec. 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20	Do.
1201144	E. Joseph	Do.	M.	April 1911	Do.	C. H. E. Training School, New York	Do.	Do.	20	Calicut.
1201145	V. Kohn	Do.	M.	July 1911	Do.	Art Industrial Training School, New York	Do.	Do.	20	Calicut.
1201146	N. Kohn	Yiddish	M.	Dec. 1911	None	Government Training School, New York	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	to Do.	20	Calicut.
1201147	V. Kohnman	Do.	M.	June 1911	Do.	Government Training School for the Deaf, New York	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	to Primary	20	Madras.
1201148	E. Chasman	Yiddish	F.	April 1911	None	A. S. M. Training School for the Deaf, New York	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911	to Fourth Term.	20	Calicut.
1201149	C. F. Sussman	Yiddish	M.	Oct. 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Term.	20	Calicut.
1201150	F. Kohnman	Yiddish	M.	Jan. 1912	None	Government Training School, New York	Do.	Primary	20	Madras.
1201151	N. Kohn	Do.	M.	Jan. 1912	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20	Calicut.

Office of the European and Training Schools,
Madras, 19th April 1912.

K. W. MIDDLEMAN, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1910.

[Price, 6 pms.]

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1910.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in February, March and April 1910, and have qualified for complete certification under Rule 154 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Rank.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Order of certification.
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TRAINED CANDIDATES.

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

FIRST CLASS.

- 17 | T. P. M. Kuchandi | Government Training School, Ootacamund. | Ootacamund.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 18 | B. Krishnamurti | Government Training School, Vengalpet. | Vengalpet. |
| 19 | T. Chinnayyan | Do. | Do. |
| 20 | Mada Seshiah Petto | Do. | Chinnayyan. |
| 21 | Kanchi Das | Do. | Do. |
| 22 | Do. Johna Madi | Do. | Do. |
| 23 | H. Sanyasiramaiah Patnayak | Do. | Do. |
| 24 | K. V. Krishna Aiyar | Do. | Ootacamund. |
| 25 | S. Jayaram | St. John's Training School for Missionaries, Kozhikode. | Ootacamund. |

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in the FIRST EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in February 1910:—

2. They cannot appear again for the examination before the time noted against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of their failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Time before which the candidate must appear again for the First Examination.	Cause of examination.
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TRAINED CANDIDATES.

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

		Government Training School, Vanganjaram.	February 1911 ..	Pulichanchoi
28	A. Jagannathan ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
27	M. Ananthan ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
26	B. Subraman ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
25	K. Sanyasaya ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
24	Usha Bhagi ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
23	H. Gopal Rao ..	Do.	Do.	Do.

Office of the Inspector of European & Training Schools,
Madras, 16th April 1910.

H. W. NEDDERHART, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools

Appointments.—The following two who have obtained Higher Standard Certificates at Dekra, Dan are appointed as Rangens, Sixth Grade, with effect from the 25th March 1910:—

V. S. Mahadaya, Specially Student, South Salem.
J. Sivas, Specially Student, South Arcot.
E. Danner, Deputy Rangar, First Grade, Chingleput.

Madras, 25th April 1910.

G. E. BRASIER,
Governor of Forests, Central Circle.

Promotion.—G. S. Subramaniam and E. S. Ramachandra Row, s.s., Acting Rangens, Sixth Grade, having obtained honours at Dekra, Dan are promoted to the Fourth Grade of Rangar with effect from the 25th March 1910.

Calcutta, 15th April 1910.

F. A. LODGE,
Governor of Forests, Southern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—M. R. By. Jekemani Sundaram Mahaling, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Chingleput Division, III Circle, to the VI Circle.

Madras, 15th April 1910.

F. J. WILSON,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Appointments.—The following permanent Upper Subordinate posted to the I Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1708-C, dated 7th April 1910, are reported to the Engineer, Eastern Division, Doolahbazar:—

- (1) M. S. R. E. Vasanthakumari, Overseer, Second Grade, temporary rank
- (2) M. S. R. P. A. Srinivasachari, Overseer, Third Grade.

Leave.—Sub-Conductor W. H. MacAlister, Overseer, First Grade, Godavari Western division, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 26th July 1909 (aftermore).

Vijayapattur, 15th April 1910.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Posting.—M. R. By. T. P. Anantharama Aiyar, Overseer, First Grade, Nellore division, to be in charge of Tangam sub-division of the same division, sive M. S. R. M. Nishantha Aiyar Aravind, Assistant Engineer on other duty.

Bewda, 15th April 1910.

S. B. KURRAY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. R. By. Gopalamma Maragala Maragala, Temporary Upper Subordinate in No. 208, Salem division, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days from the 15th April 1910 or date of availing.

Calcutta, 15th April 1910.

H. E. CLERE,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month with effect from tomorrow, 15th April 1910, or date of relief is sanctioned to M. R. By. V. Gopalay Narai, Assistant Engineer in charge of Tenasser sub-division, Tenasser division.

Madras, 15th April 1910.

Leave.—Privilege leave for one month with effect from 20th April 1910 or date of relief is sanctioned to Mr. P. V. George, Assistant Engineer in charge, Chingleput sub-division, Chingleput division, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 14th April 1910.

H. T. KRELLING,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

ADDRESS ON COMMUNICATION.

As the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Alkali, and Customs Department, Chingleput Sub-Division, is located in Vijayapattur Fort, Vijayapattur, it is requested that all communications intended for that office may be addressed to the Vijayapattur Fort Office and not to Chingleput.

Office of the Asst. Commr., Salt, Alkali and
Customs Dept., Chingleput Sub-Div.,
Vijayapattur, 20th April 1910.

G. W. BROWN,
Assistant Commissioner.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Barren and Dacca registered in the Manufactures of the Mysore Parliament containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 26th February 1910.

Municipalities.	Population above 100 in the City of 1911.	BIRTHS.						DEATHS.														Ratio per 1,000 of the population per annum.		
		CHINA.				TOTAL BIRTHS.		CHINA.				TOTAL DEATHS.		CAUSES OF DEATH.										
		Chin.	Ind.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Chin.	Ind.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Chin.	Ind.	Males.	Females.	Chin.	Ind.	Males.	Females.	Chin.	Ind.	
Madras ..	105,961	92	4	28	43	106	8	82	3	85	46	66	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	101,751	8	46	5	28	69	12	34	7	39	29	50	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta ..	76,961	7	36	47	3	58	25	28	23	56	33	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	71,651	3	65	4	35	28	68	..	29	8	..	38	33	47	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanchikottam ..	68,670	..	24	1	10	10	28	3	33	1	..	33	34	35	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	68,517	1	11	3	16	11	27	3	35	13	..	39	18	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	67,819	2	42	2	..	24	24	48	5	52	7	54	28	80	8	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagapattinam ..	67,150	15	6	..	30	15	33	3	18	16	..	34	18	50	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	65,680	4	59	6	..	13	11	24	2	15	3	35	8	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	65,216	2	38	3	..	18	22	43	1	45	1	51	15	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,096	7	64	3	..	45	50	72	..	34	..	38	13	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,184	..	20	3	..	11	10	51	..	38	..	36	17	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,177	..	28	4	..	8	22	38	..	20	9	32	17	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,185	9	8	4	..	8	12	22	7	30	14	38	65	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,187	3	18	13	..	23	12	37	3	19	4	15	11	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,188	..	16	2	..	10	6	38	..	58	..	37	7	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,189	..	1	36	6	..	19	18	31	..	38	3	16	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,190	..	32	8	..	16	10	31	..	39	8	3	10	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,191	..	17	..	..	9	4	11	9	4	..	3	10	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,192	..	33	3	..	10	11	50	..	39	8	3	10	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,193	..	43	1	..	8	20	36	..	30	..	12	5	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,194	..	34	7	..	18	15	31	2	19	8	16	8	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,195	..	16	3	..	7	19	17	2	20	11	20	12	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,196	..	12	4	..	10	6	14	1	8	9	6	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,197	..	31	8	..	6	8	17	..	38	4	9	11	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,198	..	8	8	..	6	7	10	1	12	..	1	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,199	..	5	7	..	6	6	16	1	7	4	7	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,200	..	15	..	..	19	7	23	1	13	..	8	7	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,201	..	29	..	..	13	18	31	..	12	..	1	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,202	..	17	..	..	9	17	..	..	17	..	19	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,203	..	4	39	..	11	15	26	..	15	18	1	18	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,204	..	11	6	..	18	17	29	8	10	3	8	13	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	64,205	..	4	5	1	5	7	18	2	3	4	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,685,816	73	894	324	8	269	324	1,054	84	778	171	4	327	688	1,065	60	84	4	370	117	48	4	836	38.1

Office of Secretary Commissioner, Madras,
15th April 1910.

S. BALASUBRAMANIAM, Manager and Assistant,
Office of Secretary Commissioner, Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the METROPOLITAN of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 55,804 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 4th March 1910.

Municipality.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS						DEATHS														Total for 1,000 of Population in the Municipality.			
		Class.				Total BIRTHS.		Class.				Total DEATHS.		CAUSES OF DEATH.											
		Child under 5 years.	Infant under 1 year.	Male.	Female.			Child under 5 years.	Infant under 1 year.	Male.	Female.			Cholera.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid.	Zerms.	Dysentery.	Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Other.	All other.			
						M.	F.					M.	F.										M.	F.	M.
Madras	1,05,000	3	12	14	..	56	58	59	1	45	8	..	84	20	51	0	..	8	12	0	..	28	427	28.5	
Tylichopoly	1,01,720	..	..	..	..	38	43	54	70	3	10	..	30	40	76	1	..	8	14	..	..	53	34.0	25.7	
Chelod	76,000	..	..	..	..	1	22	30	69	1	25	17	1	16	18	..	..	1	1	..	..	33	43.0	33.0	
Salem	70,000	..	..	..	..	1	28	37	47	..	41	6	..	25	27	32	..	..	..	..	..	39	34.6	30.0	
Kumbakonam	69,678	1	30	3	..	31	12	33	..	30	..	..	..	13	21	22	..	10	6	0	..	..	34	34.6	30.0
Tellich	58,710	3	18	16	8	31	16	37	3	31	11	..	15	18	33	..	..	4	1	8	7	..	35	25.8	27.0
Tanjore	57,470	4	29	5	..	25	33	68	..	36	1	..	30	18	37	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33.2	29.0
Seydulpattam	57,180	4	20	8	..	18	18	35	1	31	8	..	25	15	38	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	40.1	33.0
Coimbatore	53,950	..	15	3	..	8	7	10	3	18	3	..	12	7	16	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	16	33.7	34.0
Coimbatore	52,210	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	16	33.7	34.0
Chinnai	49,200	..	10	2	..	27	20	47	..	37	..	..	..	34	33	87	..	1	5	..	..	..	22	40.0	34.0
Chinnai	48,440	1	17	..	..	11	7	18	..	12	1	..	18	7	26	..	..	8	1	3	1	..	10	43.7	34.0
Palghat	48,177	..	30	..	..	10	10	35	..	11	3	..	7	8	13	..	..	1	7	3	1	..	23	50.5	39.4
Madurai	44,100	21	11	9	..	17	7	24	14	40	34	..	49	47	90	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	9	41.0	40.5
Tirunelveli	43,847	..	30	11	..	17	17	31	..	18	7	..	13	12	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20	55.3	43.0
Tirunelveli	40,000	..	31	5	..	14	12	26	..	11	2	..	10	3	43	..	..	4	3	3	..	..	10	50.0	38.0
Kanniyakumari	38,010	1	19	14	..	12	20	32	1	10	8	..	9	18	26	..	..	1	12	1	..	..	16	63.7	50.0
Kanniyakumari	38,010	1	19	14	..	12	20	32	1	10	8	..	9	18	26	..	..	1	12	1	..	..	16	63.7	50.0
Tirunelveli	34,000	..	18	5	..	8	10	18	..	10	1	..	10	8	16	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	11	30.0	27.0
Tirunelveli	34,000	..	18	5	..	8	10	18	..	10	1	..	10	8	16	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	11	30.0	27.0
Ellore	33,320	2	23	7	..	19	13	32	1	20	..	..	13	13	26	..	..	5	4	..	1	..	4	27.3	23.0
Madurai	32,010	1	11	3	..	5	8	17	1	17	10	..	11	17	28	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	15	40.0	33.0
Chennai	30,834	1	9	4	..	6	8	14	..	21	5	..	6	28	16	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	8	57.8	45.4
Adyar	26,410	..	15	6	..	7	11	18	..	3	8	..	30	5	13	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	25.0	29.0
Tamil Nadu	25,010	..	9	..	..	8	14	4	..	18	..	..	9	11	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	30.0	22.0
Chennai	27,000	1	7	..	..	5	9	14	..	8	4	..	5	7	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	30.0	22.0
Chennai	27,010	1	10	32	1	14	16	28	1	12	..	..	10	10	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	30.0	22.0
Chennai	26,300	..	20	8	..	10	7	13	..	12	..	..	10	10	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	30.0	22.0
Chennai	25,720	..	11	..	..	7	4	11	..	11	..	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	40.0	28.0
Chennai	25,074	..	2	1	..	4	8	..	..	6	..	..	8	17	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	22.2	24.3
Chennai	25,182	1	10	7	..	10	8	17	3	14	8	..	10	10	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	30.0	22.0
Chennai	16,000	5	4	1	..	5	11	16	1	5	3	..	5	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	30.1	10.4
Total	1,40,000	80	320	180	24	300	480	1,000	30	700	100	4	300	440	810	20	61	110	115	60	7	400	307	21.8	

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
10th April 1910.

S. BALASUBRAMANIAM, Sanitary Commissioner,
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Return showing the Parties and Trades registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 50,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 11th March, 1916

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	MADRAS							MADRAS												Total	Grand Total			
		Chennai			Tamil Nadu				Coimbatore			Tamil Nadu				Parties or Trades									
		Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Madrasi	Malabar	Other	Total	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Malabar	Other	Total	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Malabar	Other	Total	Parties or Trades	Parties or Trades	Parties or Trades	Parties or Trades			
Madras ..	195,840	66	1	27	38	66	8	79	4	15	23	38	4	25	18	8	1	36	27	8	8	8	8		
Trichinopoly ..	144,751	10	7	33	30	66	4	40	5	38	18	46	4	5	7	7	7	34	27	8	8	8	8		
Coimbatore ..	70,851	1	26	31	37	61	8	33	18	18	18	44	4	2	2	2	2	24	27	8	8	8	8		
Salem ..	70,621	3	46	1	31	36	49	8	34	8	21	43	4	2	2	2	2	34	27	8	8	8	8		
Kanchi ..	66,872	27	6	10	10	26	25	27	1	11	17	28	4	2	2	2	2	47	24	8	8	8	8		
Solapur ..	50,245	3	13	3	13	19	22	20	11	18	12	30	4	2	2	2	2	32	22	8	8	8	8		
Tanjore ..	51,070	2	26	3	18	12	31	1	41	3	14	27	45	3	13	3	7	37	27	8	8	8	8		
Kingsbarn ..	51,180	4	16	4	18	8	21	5	52	8	16	25	37	10	1	4	1	19	21	8	8	8	8		
Chidambaram ..	51,080	3	26	1	12	13	25	2	38	5	16	10	35	4	7	7	7	35	22	8	8	8	8		
Chidambaram ..	51,124	27	1	15	25	38	41	24	3	15	22	37	4	7	7	7	7	26	25	8	8	8	8		
Chidambaram ..	48,660	24	6	23	30	31	47	47	1	15	6	18	4	2	2	2	2	18	22	8	8	8	8		
Chidambaram ..	44,154	29	6	19	20	33	47	47	1	15	6	18	4	2	2	2	2	17	21	8	8	8	8		
Palghat ..	44,217	34	8	15	16	27	41	41	1	15	6	18	4	2	2	2	2	17	21	8	8	8	8		
Madurai ..	43,249	12	11	5	17	13	33	15	46	15	25	41	64	40	8	1	4	17	24	8	8	8	8		
Vellore ..	43,597	2	29	8	18	12	35	44	6	10	11	31	4	7	7	7	7	17	23	8	8	8	8		
Vijayanagara ..	40,895	16	2	10	8	16	8	32	1	17	6	22	1	7	7	7	7	8	22	8	8	8	8		
Tirunelveli ..	40,668	14	5	12	7	19	17	37	1	10	6	18	4	5	2	2	2	15	19	8	8	8	8		
Palani ..	39,618	3	21	9	15	19	35	3	29	7	17	12	28	1	17	7	7	8	24	8	8	8	8		
Madurai ..	38,667	16	4	10	9	18	18	25	2	15	7	17	4	4	2	2	2	14	19	8	8	8	8		
Madurai ..	38,404	38	8	15	10	28	38	38	2	15	4	20	4	1	1	1	1	11	14	8	8	8	8		
Vijayanagara ..	34,583	1	18	5	2	6	18	38	2	14	6	20	4	1	1	1	1	8	14	8	8	8	8		
Kilow ..	33,521	13	5	14	11	25	38	38	2	14	6	20	4	1	1	1	1	8	14	8	8	8	8		
Vellore ..	30,040	7	8	3	5	18	2	30	7	10	14	26	4	7	7	7	7	14	19	8	8	8	8		
Madurai ..	30,038	16	8	10	10	33	41	41	2	10	3	13	4	4	1	1	1	8	14	8	8	8	8		
Adoni ..	26,618	6	5	8	5	12	18	25	7	6	10	20	4	3	3	3	3	8	14	8	8	8	8		
Tirunelveli ..	26,044	13	8	10	4	21	38	38	2	10	3	13	4	4	1	1	1	8	14	8	8	8	8		
Tirunelveli ..	27,880	6	8	16	4	16	1	40	1	3	6	11	4	4	2	2	2	3	14	8	8	8	8		
Coimbatore ..	27,811	1	6	8	5	13	1	5	8	7	2	8	4	4	3	3	3	3	14	8	8	8	8		
Madurai ..	25,360	42	1	11	10	21	2	15	1	10	8	18	4	4	3	3	3	11	14	8	8	8	8		
Madurai ..	25,720	8	1	6	4	16	1	30	1	15	8	18	4	4	3	3	3	11	14	8	8	8	8		
Kannur ..	25,376	7	10	8	7	17	1	47	30	8	14	2	18	4	3	3	3	11	14	8	8	8	8		
Madurai ..	23,192	3	19	4	8	18	27	4	14	3	4	10	20	7	3	3	3	11	14	8	8	8	8		
Coimbatore ..	23,466	7	8	4	14	8	22	4	8	3	8	7	15	4	4	4	4	11	14	8	8	8	8		
Total ..	1,495,888	84	814	163	8	463	436	886	46	613	159	4	177	388	473	17	78	8	126	101	28	9	678	315	323

Office of Secretary, Coimbatore, Madras,
16th April, 1916.

S. BALASUBRAMANIAM, Manager and Assistant,
Office of Secretary, Coimbatore, Madras.

11. *Return of Execution*—

Amount paid into Court.	Persons arrested.	Effects of other return than payment of amount, and date of every return, including entry of order as applied with date.

ORDER DECRETES No. 2.

REGISTER OF SMALL CAUSE SUITS INSTITUTED.

Court—

For—

INSTRUCTIONS.

If the suit has been received by transfer or remanded or returned to file, a note should be made to that effect at the head of the page.

1. Under the head "3. *Particulars of claim*," enter particulars required by clause (c) and (d) of Order VII, Rule 1, C.P.C., or also the rules of the suits as required by clause (1) of that order. Entries under heads 3, 4 and 5 should be full, for substitution in decrees as required by Order XX, Rule 3, C.P.C.

2. A note should be made of all parties brought in or struck off the record under Order I or XXII, C.P.C.

3. Any amendments or alterations made during the progress of the suit in the rules or particulars of the claim or as to the date or place of issue of notice should appear under head 5.

1. Small Cause Suit No. of 18

2. Date of { Presentation.
Filing.

3. PLAINTIFF—Name, description and place of abode.

4. DEFENDANT—Name, description and place of abode.

5. PARTICULARS OF CLAIM—Title for Cause of action stated at

6. Date for Defendant's first appearance.

7. Judgment, date and result.
Valid for { Plaintiff
Defendant.

8. Number of applications for review (or re-hearing) with result and date.

First judgment, if any, with date.

9. Revision Case No. of 18, with result and date.

10. Note of proceedings, if any, taken under Order XX, Rule 11, Order XXI, Rule 2, etc., C.P.C.

11. *Executive*—

No.	Date of application.	Order and date	Amount when.	For what, and amount, if for money	Amount of costs.

12. *Return of Execution*—

Amount paid into Court.	Persons arrested	Effects of other return than payment of amount, and date of every return

COURT REPORTS No. 11.

REGISTER OF MISCELLANEOUS CASES FORWARDED OF

From—

To—

Instructions

1. This register will show all miscellaneous cases of every kind, whether instituted on the application of parties or of the Court's own motion, including cases of possession of Crown (H.O. Circular No. 107 of 1898 and 2225 of 1925).

2. The date to be entered in column 5 will always be the latest date. In the case of petitions referred to the, the date of original institution should be entered, and the date of presentation noted in the column of remarks.

Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on day		Billed on 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Срем. Папство. № 24

REGIONS OF INTEREST OF OTHER CLIENTS BELIEVED FOR IDENTIFICATION
OTHER SECTIONS AS ARE IN, C.F.O.

Cont.

Free

[illegible]

CIVIL REGISTRY No. 17

EFFECTS OF EXERCISE POSITIONS BASED ON

Clay—

Terra...

References

1. The date to be entered in column 4 will always be the latest date. In the case of patients referred to die, the date of original institution should be entered, and the date of referral noted in the column of remarks.

2. Note in the remarks column the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned in each case, the value of debts under which judgment-debtors was imprisoned and date when sent to jail and date of release, for the purpose of columns 34 to 37 of Statement No. XI.

[illegible]

Decide how you want to sit.

Monomer property.		Comonomer property.		Formulation given.		Performance on		Remarks.	
Gr. L.	Attached to backbone (Order X.R.L. rate 41 or 50).	Gr. L.	Attached to backbone (Order X.R.L. rate 41 or 50).	Monomer (Order X.R.L. rate 41).	Comonomer (Order X.R.L. rate 41 or 50).	Spindle performance on	Production efficient (40)	Reaction efficiency (40)	
15	18	17	16	19	20	21	22	23	24
17	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft amendment to the Civil Rules of Practice, 1905, is published for the information of all persons interested and it is hereby notified that the draft amendment as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect thereof from any persons interested in the matter will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 1st day of July next:—

Draft amendment.

For the words "the amount of the decree" occurring in sub-rule 1 of Rule 192, substitute the following: "the amount for the satisfaction of which the sale is held."

High Court of Madras,
28th March 1910.

J. T. GILLIESPIE,
Registrar.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft address to the Judges of the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction are published for the information of all persons interested, and it is hereby notified that the draft address as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect thereof from any persons interested in the matter will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 15th day of July next:—

After Rule 160-A, add the following as 160-B and 160-C, respectively:—

Draft Rule.

"160-B. When a record not required to be printed under these rules is in a vernacular language and has been translated into English for the convenience of the court, any party to the case who desires to have a copy of such translation for the purpose of the hearing of the case, or of any interlocutory application in connection therewith, shall apply therefor in writing to the Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side."

"160-C. It shall be within the discretion of the Deputy Registrar to grant or refuse all such applications on the understanding that the court has no objection to the grant of such copies unless it appears that they have been applied for with some ulterior object, e.g., to cause delay. It must also be distinctly understood that such translations are only rough translations made for the convenience of the court, and that absolute accuracy is not required for, and that copies granted under this rule are intended only to be used at the hearing of the particular appeal concerned. To prevent any improper use of such translations, all copies granted under this rule shall be clearly marked as follows:—

Unrecorded copy of a translation of Exhibit No. of 19 on the file of the High Court. The translation of this document was prepared in the High Court for the purpose of Appeal No. of 19, and this copy was granted to Mr. [Name] on the [Date] of 1910. It is to be used only for the purpose of the hearing of the said appeal, and must not be made use of for any other purpose."

Add the following to the schedule of cases in Rule 122:—

Draft addition.

"Copies of translations granted under Rule 160-C per page, Rs. 5-2-0"
after "Spate copies per printed page 5-2-0."

High Court of Madras,
27th March 1910.

J. T. GILLIESPIE,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

Casey as heretofore mentioned, the Madras Court of Small Causes will be closed for the next summer vacation from Monday the 6th May to Saturday the 9th July 1910, both days inclusive.

2. His Honour the Third Judge (Mr. V. C. Desai) will sit as Vacation Judge on Tuesdays and Thursdays for the disposal of urgent work.

3. In any case which requires immediate attention, the party concerned or his wife may give 24 hours' notice of the case to the Registrar, when the papers will be sent to the Vacation Judge for disposal, after hearing the party if necessary.

4. The office of the Registrar will be open from Tuesday to Friday in each week, from 12 noon to 4 p.m. for the receipt of notices and of urgent applications referred to in paragraph 3 above.

5. Petitions, appeals, applications and other papers will be received only on the days on which the Judge sits.

(By order.)

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
10th April 1910.

F. B. LOVERY,
Magistrate.

DESTRUCTION OF DOGS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 29, Act II of 1883, that, on and after the 9th April 1910 and all further dates, dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of their owners are liable to be caught and destroyed in a lethal chamber at the Dogs' Home, Vepery.

A reward of four annas for each dog and one anna for each pig, mangle and white slave and assigned to the Dogs' Home, Vepery, will be paid at the G. Vepery Police Station on production of a certificate from the Officer in charge of the Dogs' Home.

City Police Office, Madras,
10th April 1910.

H. F. WILKINSON,
Commissioner of Police.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In continuation of this Court's notification, dated the 24th March 1910, the Courts of the Subordinate Judge and the District Munsif at Ellore will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The Subordinate Judge's Court of Ellore .. For two months from Monday, the 2nd May, to Saturday, the 2nd July, both days inclusive.

The District Munsif's Court of Ellore .. For six weeks from Monday, the 22nd May, to Saturday, the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Katam,
Mandya District, 24th March 1910.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 24th March 1910, the Court of the District Munsif at Tiruchore will be closed for the annual recess from Monday the 24th April to Saturday the 4th June 1910, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
4th April 1910.

V. VENUGOPAL CHETTI,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 24th January 1910, published at page 169, Part II of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 24th February 1910, it is hereby notified that the Courts of the District Munsif at Valangudi and Kumbakonam will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 19th day of April to Saturday the 4th June 1910, both days inclusive.

District Court, Tenjore,
4th April 1910.

J. O. RHEE,
District Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 18th March 1910, the District and Sessions Court of Bellary will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Friday, the 4th May, to Tuesday, the 4th July 1910, both days inclusive; and the District Munsif's Court of Bellary, Kumbakonam and Kumbakonam will be closed for six weeks from Friday, the 4th May, to Thursday, the 28th June 1910, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary,
18th April 1910.

E. I. VAUGHAN,
District and Sessions Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 of 1910 in the case of the *BURNEY MONK, ANTIQUE*.

Complainant: Alvar

By Vaid. Mohanramaswami and Sri Angalakurandi Perumal

By their lawyers Parathakurthi Padayachi and another

1st Respondent (Petitioner).

Creditor.

Take notice that the petitioner above named has filed an application to this Court for being declared insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 21st April 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Aringal,
22nd April 1910.

R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, ADRI.

Beha Sahib, son of Kishan Sahib, residing at Kuala Pagar Petitioner.
 Unknown Father and five others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 36 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the aforesaid petitioner Beha Sahib has been adjudged an insolvent by order of the District Court of North Borneo, dated 25th February 1910.

District Judge's Court, Adm.
 10th April 1910.

J. S. GRANTIAH NADAH,
 District Judge.

No. 1 of 1910 (S.O. No. 120 of 1909) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CANTANBARANG.

Karayan Padayachi Petitioner.
 Lakshmana Salla and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that Karayana Padayachi, son of Gunda Padayachi of Teyelan, Chidambaram taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on 5th June 1910.

District Judge's Court, Chidambaram,
 14th April 1910.

A. KRISHNAN AIYANGAR,
 District Judge.

No. 3 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GURUANG.

In the matter of Sureshpada Peraja of Tindimora.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (1) of Act III of 1907, that Sureshpada Peraja, son of Narayanaswami Sura, Brakema, Indragiri, residing at Tindimora, Comotaka taluk, has been by this Court adjudged insolvent on the 2nd day of April 1910.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1910.

M. G. PARTHASARATHY AIYANGAR,
 District Judge.

No. 1 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GURUANG.

In the matter of (1) Balan Balappa and (2) Balan Vasantham, being minor by her paternal uncle and guardian (1) Balappa—Debtors and (2) Balan—Insolvent debtor.

Whereas (1) Balan Balappa and (2) Balan Vasantham being minor by her paternal uncle and guardian (1) Balappa of Sagarikara, Sivaswaram, have applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 13th day of March 1910, to be declared insolvents under the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, take notice that the aforesaid petition has been admitted and the day of 29th June 1910 has been pointed for the hearing of the said petition.

District Court, Gudur,
 21st March 1910.

M. G. PARTHASARATHY AIYANGAR,
 District Judge.

No. 2 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KARAI.

Narayanaswami Sallan, son of Angappa Nallan, Vaduga, ryot, residing in Sengapalem, hamlet of Pannam village, Karai taluk

Debtor and
 Petitioner.
 Creditors.

Polayappa Chetty and four others

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above named has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent, and that his petition is posted to 28th April 1910 for hearing the objection, if any, of his creditors.

District Judge's Court, Karai,
 10th April 1910.

A. T. RATHNAPILLAI,
 District Judge.

No. 1 of 1910 (ORIGINAL SUIT No. 222 of 1908) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KARAI.

In the matter of Gopaswami Palanichand, son of Sathish, Brahmin and landholder of, at present, Muvungudina, Karai taluk.

Gopaswami Palanichand Petitioner.
 Venkataswami Narayana, etc. Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 7th May 1910 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date to state his objections.

District Judge's Court, Karai,
 10th April 1910.

V. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR,
 District Judge.

No. 1 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADRASAPALLE.

S. Alon Sahib Petitioner.
 Vajayalab Balaswappa Opposite.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that S. Alon Sahib, son of Sheng Sundarabhaipanni Dandam Sahib, 42 years, Madrasapalle, trades, residing at Kollid, Cuddalore District, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and his application is posted to 4th June 1910 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Madrasapalle,
 14th April 1910.

H. RAMA RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1909 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, THIRUVELLY.

Sabbayya Kone Petitioner.
 Sri Svarosa Lakshmi Sahaya Suba Dula Bhandi Fund (Limited),
 through Secretary Pichandri Pillai and six others Opposite.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Sabbayya Kone, son of Sumbayya Kone, residing at Thiruvotte, as bond poss in the Port Office, the petitioner above-named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 22nd day of March 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Thiruvelly,
 14th April 1910.

K. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI,
District Munsif.

No. 12 of 1909 IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRUVELLY (No. 1 of 1910, Original
 Debtor's Cases).

In the matter of A. Vayalab Aiyar

A. Vayalab Aiyar Petitioner.
 S. Subbiah Aiyar and 12 others Opposite.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that A. Vayalab Aiyar, son of Annaswami Aiyar, residing at Shermadurai, Annaswamiyala, the petitioner above-named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 22nd February 1908.

Thiruvelly,
 18th April 1910.

P. A. GOPALAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 3 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TIRUPATI.

Ganapadaswami Sengga Raja Petitioner.
 Raja of Kalahasti and another Opposite.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Ganapadaswami Sengga Raja, son of Krishnaswami Raja, residing at Ruchapalem, Agastyaeswar, attached to Srirangachoda of Kalahasti, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and his application is posted to 4th May 1910 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tirupati,
 22nd April 1910.

P. AYYASAMI MUDALIAR,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TIRUPATI.

(1) Ruyappa Venkatasaya Setti and (2) Ruyappa Theppai Satti Petitioners.
 And Subba Reddi and his son Krishna Reddi and thirty-four others Opposite.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioners (1) Ruyappa Venkatasaya Setti and (2) Ruyappa Theppai Satti, sons of Ruyappa Venkatasaya Setti, residing at Nuvvulakota of Sri Kalahasti, have applied to this Court for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted to 12th May 1910 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tirupati,
 11th April 1910.

P. AYYASAMI MUDALIAR,
District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

TREASURY BALANCE.

Balance held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of March :-

	Rs.
1908	16,57,74,000
1909	16,35,94,000
1910	16,31,50,000

J. P. GRAHAM,
Assistant-Secretary.

Madras, 14th April 1910.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING 15th APRIL 1910.

	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Typical post up	49,24,000	0 0	Government Deposits	6,52,648	0 0
Revenue Fund	49,24,000	0 0	Other authorized investments	3,08,878	10 0
Public Deposits			Loans on Government and other authorized securities	3,82,52,000	10 0
Head Office .. Rs. 16,00,000 15 0			Amounts of credit on Government and other authorized securities	1,20,93,210	0 0
Branches .. Rs. 31,84,000 15 0			Rs. deposited and purchased	1,26,70,000	0 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,50,94,800	0 0	Salvance and other debts	15,36,217	10 0
Stocks			Railways	48,100	0 0
Bank of India, etc.	90,910	10 0	Dead Stock	4,29,484	0 0
Reserve	17,53,320	1 12	Foreign	18,501	10 12
			London	4,29,484	0 0
			Cash and Cheques at Head Office and Branches	3,79,38,000	10 0
Total	7,46,32,810	15 0	Total	7,46,32,810	15 0

* Includes 20,000 coverings on Rs. 1,51,075.

(By order of the Directors.)

T. KIRKPATRICK,
Chief Accountant.G. W. BLACK,
Ap. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—5 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—50-67

Bank of Madras, Madras, 15th April 1910.

WASTE PAPER NOTIFICATION.

Under G.O. No. 32, Provincial, dated 10th January 1910, a contract having been signed with C. Ranganath Reddy, Paper maker, Chinnai, South Arcot District, for the purchase of waste paper during the year 1910-1911.

Notes in clear waste paper.

From offices in the Port Rs. A. P.
Do. at Chertsey 0 0 1/2
From all other places including Government Press 0 0 0 1/2

all banks of offices in Madras are requested to sell the waste paper which may accumulate in their offices to this contractor from 1st April 1910.

2. Whenever there is an accumulation of not less than 100 lb. of waste paper in any office, three clear days' notice should be given direct to the contractor where named, a date being fixed for the removal of the paper, when the contractor will pay for it at the rate above mentioned and take delivery of it. Such sale-proceeds as may be realized will be credited by the Bank to the Bank of Madras to the credit of "XXIII. Stationery and Printing"; the Bank receipt should be sent to this office with a covering letter giving the quantity of the waste paper sold to the contractor.

3. Should the contractor fail to appear on the date specified and pay for and take delivery of the waste paper, the office is at liberty to sell it to any other purchaser, and due intimation of such a sale should be given to this office which will proceed to take the necessary steps against the contractor.

4. Under no circumstances should waste paper be sent to the Stationery Office except by express request of the Superintendent of Stationery.

Stationery Office, Madras,
25th April 1910.

A. H. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS

The following amounts are outstanding in the accounts of this division against the undersigned temporary surveyors from the months noted, appears to such Surveyors Employees are requested to communicate with the undersigned if any of the surveyors are now employed in their respective divisions—

Month.	Name.	Amount.
March 1906 .. .. .	.. S. Lakshminathar, Temporary Surveyor	2 0 0
February, April, June and July 1906	A. Baldu Rao, Temporary Surveyor	5 2 0
Do	N. Shanmugam Aiyar, Temporary Surveyor	3 0 0
May 1907 to August 1907	K. K. Srinivasa Rao	1 4 0

En Engineer's Office, Hyderabad Eastern Division,
Boschakuram, 25th March 1910.

M. R. NARAYAN,
Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Eastern Division.

Notice is hereby given that the following sums are outstanding in the schedule of establishment charges of this division on behalf of the undersigned licensees from the months noted opposite to each, and that the amounts will be credited to Government if not claimed within 6 months from date of this notification:-

Month from which outstanding	Name	Amount.
1910 A. B.		
July 1899	.. J. Jeyamony, licensee	.. 1 5 6
February 1900	.. E. Appasamy, passenger	.. 1 5 6
Do	.. R. Sankaranarayanan	.. 1 5 6
Do	.. R. Sankaranarayanan	.. 1 5 6
August 1900	.. A. Vennayyan, licensee	.. 1 5 6
Do	.. G. Ramana, passenger	.. 1 5 6
Do	.. Abba Vennayyan, licensee	.. 1 5 6
September 1900	.. E. Appasamy, passenger	.. 3 4 0
Do	.. Ch. Minish, licensee	.. 3 4 0
Do	.. E. Krishnamoorthy, licensee	.. 3 9 0
Do	.. E. Sankar, licensee	.. 3 9 0
June 1900	.. A. Vennayyan, passenger	.. 1 5 6

Ka. Registrar's Office, General Eastern Division,
Dindigul, 15th April 1910.

M. R. BROWN,
Executive Engineer, General Eastern Division

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

Information, dated 26th March 1910, has been received from the Surveyor in charge, Marine Survey of India, that the survey work referred to in this office notice in *Mariners*, dated 2nd November 1909, has now been completed and that all the buoys have been picked up.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
16th April 1910.

H. S. BROWN,
for Presidency Port Office.

No. 8 of 1910

INDIA—WEST COAST—COCHIN.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Cochin, that the Bar and Spit Buoy at the Harbour entrance and the quadrant buoy in the inner harbour will be removed for the coming season on the 15th May 1910 and that the light on the Malabar Buoy will be extinguished on the same date on 15th September 1910.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
6th April 1910.

H. S. BROWN,
for Presidency Port Office.

No. 9 of 1910

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
9th April 1910.

H. S. BROWN,
for Presidency Port Office.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Bay of Bengal—Banga Coast.

DIAMOND ISLAND LIGHT—DOWLAND—BANGA RIVER.

Light Extinguished.

A light of the undesignated character will be exhibited all the year round from the flag staff on Diamond Island:-

Position.—Lat. 18° 55' N. Long. 92° 16' E.

Character.—First Class Ship's Anchor Light.

Elevation.—115 feet.

Visibility.—0 miles in clear weather.

Structure.—Flag staff painted white.

Order.—Lancers.

Use of Observation.—All round the horizon.

Chart affected.—Bay of Bengal, No. 16; Banga River to Pale Passeng, No. 825; Kanchi Island to White Point, No. 825; Porpoise South Channel, No. 152; Banga River and approaches, No. 834.

Publishing.—India 11th/2d Edn, 1909, and Bay of Bengal Pilot, 2nd Edition, 1901, page 329.

Authority.—Principal Port Office, Burma.

G. W. SUTHERLAND, Commander, R.N.M.,
for Principal Port Office, Burma.

Rangoon, 15th March 1910.

LIST of Emigrants to the Marine Reserves with their Destination, and, on the 18th April 1916,
as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commodore.	Destination.	On her to sail.	Agents.
U.S. S. Morgan A.S.	1778	W. T. Ellis	Calcutta	24th April	Keane, Smith, Jones, Export Company, Limited, Messrs Gordon, Wardlaw & Co.
U.S. S. "Chester"	2254	J. F. Henderson	Do	Do	

STEWART of Yarmouth arrived at and departed from the Port of Maitland from the 9th to the 16th April 1904.

AVAILABLE

Date NOTING	Vessel's name	Tonn	Master	Commander's name	Where from	Where to
1919						
19th April	S.S. "Twinsong"	1100	R. J.	T. Taylor	Shanghai	19th
20th	S.S. "Sealings"	1942	M. J.	M. J. Gribble	Calcutta via Cochin	20th
20th	S.S. "Elin Alpin"	2102	J.	J. Shapland	Glasgow via Port Said and Suez	20th
20th	S.S. "Cumberland"	3180	J. F.	J. F. Mackenzie	Highdown via Glasgow	20th
21st	S.S. "Thargos"	3420	F.	F. Kerrigan	Widdowson via Penang and Rangoon	21st
1920						
12th	S.S. "Walter Hall"	2126	D.	D. Jenkins	Genoa	12th
12th	S.S. "Folke"	2540	R. R.	R. R. Rothwell	Genoa via Farinella	12th
12th	S.S. "Larling"	2242	J. R.	J. R. O'Connell	Rangoon	12th
12th	S.S. "Vivian"	3074	A.	A. R. Davis	Calcutta	12th
13th	S.S. "Seaham"	2893	K.	K. Stewart	London via Brindisi, Calcutta	13th
14th	S.S. "Clan Shaw"	2508	D.	D. Pich	Vien pich via Cochin	14th
14th	S.S. "Margie Douglas"	1947	A.	A. Stewart	Tientsin via Rangoon and Cochin	14th
19th	S.S. "Karlson"	2844	E.	A. F. Logan	London via Brindisi and Cochin	19th

DEPARTMENTS

The sailor.	Week's Work.	Time taken.	Commander's mark.	Whither bound.
THIS				
27th April	S. S. "Waltham"	1844	M. Clark	Colombo
28th "	S. S. "Cathryn"	8093	T. Woodhouse	Die
29th "	S. S. "Salem"	3202	H. J. Graham	Penang and North Borneo Ports
30th "	S. S. "Tongue"	1010	T. Taylor	Bagan
1st May	S. S. "North Devonshire"	9115	H. McGill	Colombo
2nd "	S. S. "Thames"	9428	F. Hargrave	Penang, Pulo Penang, and Singapore
3rd "	S. S. "Trelawny"	8022	M. De Bussche	Penang and Colambo
4th "	S. S. "Wesley Hall"	9104	L. Jackson	Penang and Colambo
5th "	S. S. "Trelawny"	2740	J. S. Baskin	Penang and Colambo
6th "	S. S. "Trelawny"	8274	W. A. Farnall	Colombo
7th "	S. S. "Maryland Steamship"	7282	C. Thompson	Colombo
8th "	S. S. "Chas. Adams"	2282	C. Thompson	Colombo and Penang
9th "	S. S. "Chas. Adams"	7065	C. Thompson	Colombo
10th "	S. S. "Lionel"	2048	D. Dyer	Penang and North Borneo Ports
11th "	S. S. "Lionel"	7444	J. E. O'Sullivan	Penang
12th "	S. S. "Lionel"	7444	A. P. Logan	Colombo and North Borneo Ports

Post Office, Madison
14th April 2016.

H. S. BROWN,
for Deputy Commissioner of the Port

REVENUE NOTIFICATION

JANUARY REGISTRATION

Notice is hereby given that inquiry under section 4 of Madras Act III of 1908 (The Madras Land Registration Act) will be held by the Revenue District Officer, Palghat, on the 16th July 1929 at Palghat in respect of the jointness right of S. No. 52 of 1910 or rather S. No. 101, Pannavoorath, which has been claimed as unregistered at the first instance.

All persons claiming to be psychologists or print psychologists of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agent and represent their claims as the donee and as the above mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
14th April 1910.

E. B. WOOD,
As. Collector

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the aforementioned individuals on account of the pensionary due to them should be submitted to the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, Batavia, through the Staff Officer of the station at which such claimant may be residing:—

Names of deceased and non-commissioned officers and soldiers deceased.	Children.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veterans Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter).
Brookins, "John," Gunner, European Artillery Veterans Company	Deanna Brooks (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Ordnance Ordnance Artillery	John Brookins (son).
Carrall, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Charles Brookins (son).
Casser, J., Sub-Commissioner, Ordnance Department	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Cawley, Sergeant	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter).
Deyrie, L., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	Agnes Carrall (daughter).
Dickson, S., Gunner, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	John Casser (son).
Farling, J., Corporal, 2nd Madras European Regiment	George Wallington Farley (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Doyle (son).
Grimsome, H., Sergeant, 2nd Madras European Regiment	Arthur John Hanna, Enlisted (daughter).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veterans Company	John Farling (son).
Hawley, W., Sub-Commissioner, Ordnance Department	Johna Flynn (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Joseph Flynn (son).
Husley, F., Hospital Sergeant	Perseus Hutchins (daughter).
Kelaker, J. T., Bombardier, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Richard Grimsome (son).
Kerridge, W. F., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	George Hawkins (son).
McNair, Richard, Staff Sergeant, B Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery	Charles Husley (son).
McMann, J., Foreman, Coyote Ordnance Artillery Corps	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Murphy, L., Private, 2nd Madras European Regiment	Edmond Husley (son).
Nelson, T., Shaving Smith	Frank Husley (son).
Roth, B., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Mary Kicker (daughter).
Sally, E., Sub-Gunner	Andrew James Kerridge (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Agnes Maude McMann (daughter).
Smith, B., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Elizabeth McMann (daughter).
Shannon, J., Sergeant, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	Erin McMann (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 6th Battalion, Artillery	Patrick John McMann (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	James Murphy (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

Office of the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts,
General-Post Office, Batavia, 1st April 1916.

C. W. BUTLER, Capt.,
for Dy. Controller of Mil. Accts.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers of Infantry, dated at Bangalore, 11th day of April 1916.

Number, rank and name, 2277, Private Frederick Moore; age, 32 years 8 months; height, 5 feet 3½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, ash-blond; eyes, blue; nose, straight; labours; 4½ of enlistment, 12th November 1884; place of enlistment, Edinburgh; parish and county in which born, South Shetland, Durham; date of admission as deserter, 1st April 1916; place of desertion or absence, Bangalore; marks, scar on right and ring finger, left hand; under two years' service.

A. G. E. SMITH, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Revert of a decanter in absence without leave from the 1st Battalion, the King's Regiment of Infantry, dated at Subotia, this 10th day of April 1918.

Number, rank and name, 1899, Private Wilfred Robert Woodall; age, 21 years and 9 months; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown; trade, ship-steward; date of enlistment, 24 September 1900; place of enlistment, Thanet; parish and county in which born, Frinton, Thanet. Remarks: date of desertion at Subotia, Kewlde, 7th April 1918; place of desertion or absence, Subotia; rank, now left here; under four years' service.

L. P. C. NICHOLSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, the King's Regiment.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR AN AUCTIONEER.

Sealed tenders for the services of an Auctioneer for the official year ending 31st March 1911 will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Wednesday, 27th April 1918.

The matters relating to the tenders should be supervised by "Tender for an Auctioneer."

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 as earnest-money which will be returned to the successful tenderer.

The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit either in preliminary notes or a Bank of Madras receipt to the value of Rs. 500 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

Stores to be auctioned either on the Factory premises or at their sale rooms at the Superintendent's say-choose.

References should be made to the Superintendent, and not to any officer by name.

Office of the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory,
Madras, 2nd April 1918.

C. A. E. OMEARA, Major,
Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory.

MADRAS REVENUE SURVEY INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DEMARICATION STONES

Tenders are invited for the supply of demarcation stones for the Government villages of the Wale's taluk, North Arcot District, to be delivered at villages as may be ordered from time to time and at the undetermined quantities or others that may be selected from time to time.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Asaph. | 4. Paluppham. |
| 2. Kannerthor. | 5. And. |
| 3. Velanthangal. | 6. Shalghur. |

The tenders should specify clearly the rate at which the stones will be supplied at the quarries and that at which the stones will be supplied in villages.

The dimensions of the stones required are given below.

All stones must be square and must bear the Government broad arrow made on one side cut 1 inch deep and four inches long. The stones should be roughly squared to 1/2 of their length from the top.

The tenders must be sent in sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for demarcation stones" and addressed to the undersigned so as to reach the Survey Office, South Arcot District, Madras, before the 25th May 1918.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Boundary stones 2 feet x 9 inches x 9 inches. Field stones 2 feet x 6 inches x 6 inches.

Survey Office, Madras,
2nd April 1918.

W. F. BATEMAN,
Deputy Director, No. 1 Survey Party.

FOR SALE.

One compound wound D.C. dynamo, 224 volts, 450 amp., 1,200 R.P.M., by General Electric Company. Has been in regular service for thirteen months. In good condition.

One compound wound D.C. dynamo, 224 volts, 141 amps., 400 R.P.M., by General Electric Company. Has been in regular service for four months. One structure coil purchased by and in packing. Others in good condition.

Apply to—

The Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Presidency Division, Madras.

Executive Engineer's Office, Presidency Division,
Chennai, Madras, 20 April 1918.

D. MARSHALL,
Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.

THE KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, QUINDY.

TENDERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF CALVES AND THE SUPPLY OF STRAW AND OTHER ARTICLES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Monday the 10th of May 1919, by the Sanitary Commissioner for Malaya, for the removal of calves and the supply of straw and other articles mentioned in the schedule at the premises of the Institute.

(1) *Rate of value.*—The contractor who offers to purchase them should remove them within three days after they are brought to him. Calves not removed within the above specified period of 48 hours will be disposed of by private sale or public auction, and the loss, if any, to Government will be recovered from the contractor.

(2) *Storable article (non-perishable).*—These consist of articles which can be stored in the store room and will be ordered for in large quantities.

(3) *Non-storable article (non-perishable).*—These are articles which cannot be stored in the store room on account of the risk involved and which should be supplied in quantities as indicated from time to time.

(4) *Perishable article.*—These are articles that may be supplied daily or on short notice on orders.

2. The rate of each article tendered will be considered in the acceptance of the tender.

3. Tenders will be opened privately at 12 noon by the Sanitary Commissioner at his office, Cathedral House, Telok Ayer, Malacca, in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders should be superscribed in the margin indicated in paragraph 1 and on the cover should be written the words "Tenders for removal of calves and supply of straw". Each tender must contain not only the rates but the total value of each class of articles.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in currency notes or current-money of the amounts stated against each class of articles. This deposit will be returned to successful tenders immediately or ten months after and to the unsuccessful tenders as soon as they have satisfactorily executed their contract bond.

6. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw it within thirty days from the date thereof and in the event of his so doing, his current-money deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

7. The current-money deposits of successful tenders will be lent to the Institute, if they fail to execute the bond binding them to supply, the cost of stamp being borne by the contractor on executing it. They should also furnish security in cash or Government promissory notes to the extent specified against each class within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to them.

8. The supplies should begin from 1st June 1919 and be made for one year from that date.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for the articles supplied will be made as soon after their receipt as possible.

10. It shall be optional with the Director of the King Institute to select for a larger or smaller quantity of articles than those mentioned in the schedule attached.

11. The contract must not be sublet.

12. The Sanitary Commissioner reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. In case the contractor after taking the contract be not willing to supply as per engagement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security to Government. The contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his withdrawal or failure or by the Director having to purchase the articles specified in the contract locally at higher rates than those contracted for.

14. No articles shall be supplied to the Institute except on the authority of the Director or some responsible officer authorized by him in this behalf.

15. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application to the Manager at the office of the Institute.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine,
Quindy, 10th April 1919.

F. M. GIBSON, M.A., B.Sc.,
M.P. Director.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CALVES TO THE KING INSTITUTE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 12 noon privately on Monday the 10th May 1919 by the Sanitary Commissioner, Malacca, at his office for the supply of calves mentioned in the schedule hereto. Five tenders will be selected from the lot and to supply a maximum, if required, of 550 calves per month. The calves must be delivered on the premises of the Institute free of all charges, i.e., carting, truck charges and only cartage charges.

1. Tenders will be opened privately at 12 noon by the Sanitary Commissioner, Malacca, at his office, Cathedral House, Telok Ayer, Malacca, in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

2. Tenders should be superscribed in the margin indicated in the heading and on the cover should be written the words "Tenders for supply of calves". Each tender must contain not only the rates but the total value of calves dealt with.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in currency notes only as earnest-money of the amount stated in the schedule. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenders immediately on one month after and to the successful tenders as soon as they have satisfactorily executed their contract bond.

4. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw it within thirty days from the date thereof and in the event of his so doing, his earnest-money deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

5. The earnest-money deposit of successful tenders will be liable to forfeiture, if they fail to execute the bond binding them to supply, the cost of stamp being borne by the contractors executing it. They should also furnish security in such Government promissory notes to the extent mentioned below within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to them.

6. The supplies should begin from 1st June 1910 and be made for one year from that date.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for the supplies supplied will be made as soon after their receipt as possible.

8. It shall be optional with the Director of the King Institute to insist for a larger or smaller number of calves than those mentioned in the schedule.

9. The contract must not be sublet.

10. The Secretary Commissioner, Madras, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. In case the contractor after taking the contract be not willing to supply as per their agreement, they shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security to Government. In case of failure to supply calves on the date required by the Director, the contractor shall be fined an amount fixed by the Director which will be deducted from the security. The contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from their withdrawal or failure. In the event of the Director having to purchase the calves specified in the contract locally at higher rates than those contracted for, the excess price shall be deducted from the other monies due to contractor or the amount of security, without the contract being cancelled by Government.

12. No calves shall be supplied to the Institute except on the authority of the Director or some responsible officer authorized by him in this behalf.

13. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application to the Manager at the office of the King Institute, Madras.

SCHEDULE.

Name and description of articles		Particular quantities required during one year.	Amount deposit in promissory Indian.	Security from successful tenders.
Live Stock.				
Calves.		20	25	25
(a) Supply of calves. Fresh and healthy ones. Not yet born, and primarily for consumption purposes. Not yet born, and these should be not more than one year of age. They must not be underweight or diseased. Their skin must be free from parasites and all such or dry. Not more than 50 per cent. must be males. Calves may weigh at least 10 lbs.		5,000	100	100

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine,
Madras, 6th April 1910.

F. M. GIBSON, M.A., B.Sc.,
Ag. Director.

RECOVERY OF WHARF.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1860, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and ensure the articles claimed within the time of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 3, Port Trust, Madras:—

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Time of recovery.
Five wooden shingles	24	13 April 1910	
Five wooden planks	24	13 April 1910	
Three wooden shingles	24	13 April 1910	
Three wooden planks	24	13 April 1910	
Three wooden shingles	24	13 April 1910	
Three wooden planks	24	13 April 1910	
Twenty five iron bars	24	13 April 1910	
Thirty seven iron bars	24	13 April 1910	
Five wooden post bars	24	13 April 1910	

Within the
Madras Har-
bour.

விவரம்.

இதற்கு 1883-ம் ஆண்டு 7-ம் ஆகஸ்டு 18-ம் தேதிய முதல் 19-ம் தேதிய வரையிலான காலத்தில் மத்திய மாகாணத்தின் கீழ் உள்ள பகுதிகளில் இவ்வாறு கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மேலும் 1914-ம் ஆண்டு 1-ம் ஜனவரி முதல் 31-ம் டிசம்பர் வரையிலான காலத்தில் இவ்வாறு கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மேலும் 1914-ம் ஆண்டு 1-ம் ஜனவரி முதல் 31-ம் டிசம்பர் வரையிலான காலத்தில் இவ்வாறு கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மேலும் 1914-ம் ஆண்டு 1-ம் ஜனவரி முதல் 31-ம் டிசம்பர் வரையிலான காலத்தில் இவ்வாறு கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

சாலைகளின் விவரம்.	இதன்	கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.	ஆகஸ்டு 18-ம்
1. 1914-ம் ஆண்டு 7-ம் ஆகஸ்டு 18-ம் தேதிய முதல் 19-ம் தேதிய வரையிலான காலத்தில்	1883-ம் ஆண்டு	7-ம் ஆகஸ்டு 18-ம் தேதிய முதல் 19-ம் தேதிய வரையிலான காலத்தில்	1883-ம் ஆண்டு
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7. 1914-ம் ஆண்டு 1-ம் ஜனவரி முதல் 31-ம் டிசம்பர் வரையிலான காலத்தில்	1914-ம் ஆண்டு	1-ம் ஜனவரி முதல் 31-ம் டிசம்பர் வரையிலான காலத்தில்	1914-ம் ஆண்டு
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Part Office, Madras,
10th April 1915.

H. S. BROWN,
for Deputy Commissioner of the Port,
for Receiver of Writs for the Port of Madras.

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11-7

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACTS.

- ACT IV OF 1908. *Warrant. In Hindi, Telugu, Gujarati and Marathi. For each copy. Rs. 2 or Rs. (2) s.*
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VACANCIES.

Applications from persons who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University are invited for the following appointment in the Treasurers' Department of the Government Secretariat:—

Clerk in the office of Comptroller-Treasurer to Government with prospects of promotion to posts on Rs. 75—100, Rs. 100—5—150 and Rs. 150—200 } Pay Rs. 10—5—75

2. The application should be in the following form and should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Legislative Department:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name in full.	Father's name.	Examinations passed.	Caste.	Age.	Form of business appointment, if any.	District in which born.	District in which educated.	Literary work, if any, published.	Education in Government service, if any.

3. Candidates who took their degree with honours in Sanskrit or Canarese will receive preference.

L. M. WINCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination for degree posts in the Lower Division of the establishment of the Ch. of Secretaries of the Government of Madras.

Chief Secretariat, Fort,
16th April 1913.

C. BEILLY,
Secretary.

Applications are invited for 2 temporary Surveyor-Draftsman posts in the District Forest Office, Gungur. Both appointments will continue till March 1914 and one is likely to be continued from year to year. The pay of such appointment will be Rs. 43 per mensem plus travelling allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. Applicants should state their qualifications and submit samples of their work to the District Forest Office, Gungur.

Gungur Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
16th April 1913.

H. C. BENNETT,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited from duly qualified persons for the post of a temporary Translator on Rs. 15 per mensem in the undersigned's office.

Preference will be given to those who possess previous departmental experience, and hold good testimonials.

Madras, 1st April 1913.

R. M. ARGYASWAMI MUDALIAR,
Assistant Engineer, Tellico Division.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Draftsman Test, College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a temporary Translator on a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem, Executive Engineer's Office, North Arcot Division, Tellico.

The selected candidate should join the appointment on the 9th May 1913.

Executive Engineer's Office, North Arcot Divn.,
Tellico, 6th April 1913.

R. W. FORMBY,
Executive Engineer, North Arcot Division.

Working Surveys for the Cannery Reservoir, Trivani, Upper Cannery (Mettur), Bhavani taluk, thirty-five miles from Erode and station, South Indian Railway.

Salary Rs. 82 to Rs. 90 according to qualifications.

Also for work lower section of same Project, Tanjore district. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.

Apply at once in writing, with copies of testimonials and statement of qualifications and previous experience, to—

"The Superintending Engineer on Special duty, East Neck, Egmore, Madras."

Office of the Supt. Engr. on Special duty, East Neck,
Egmore, 6th April 1913.

W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.,
Special Superintending Engineer.

Applications are invited for a post on Rs. 20 in the Court with testimonials. The applicant should have passed "Forthright test." Preference will be given to the applicant who has passed "Type-writing test" also and who is already employed in the Judicial Department.

District Nazim's Court, Calicut,
29th March 1913.

T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AIVANQAR,
District Nazim.

Applications are invited from posted candidates before the 22nd May 1916 for the permanent Fifth Clerk's post on Rs. 15 in the District Muzaff's Court, Bellary. The applicants should know Telugu and Channarayana.

District Muzaff's Court, Bellary,
4th April 1916.

F. AUDHARAYANAYYA.

District Muzaff

Applications are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules for the post of Assistant Engineer on Rs. 35 per mensem in the Temporary section of this office.

Income Commissioner's Office, Madras,
1st April 1916.

R. R. CLEGG,
Asst. Income Commissioner

Applications are invited from persons duly qualified under the Examination rules for the post of Farm Clerk at Hageri on a salary of Rs. 25—1—30. One possessing previous experience in office work and a knowledge of Telugu will be preferred.

The successful candidate will be kept on probation for 6 months.

Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Div.,
Bellary, 14th April 1916.

G. B. RELAN,
Deputy Director.

Applications are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules for the posts of writing and permanent Clerks on Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 in the Salt, Alkali and Customs Department, Mangalore Division. The candidates must know how to read and write Telugu.

3. No candidate whose measurements are below the standard requirements, i.e., 5' 8" in height and 127 pounds the weight, need apply for the same.

Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt,
Alkali and Customs Dept., Mangalore
Sub-Division, 24th April 1916.

A. S. KEARNS,
Assistant Commissioner, Mangalore Sub-Division.

Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Overseer, Third Grade, on Rs. 60 per mensem under the District Board, Coimbatore.

The Overseer should serve the Board for not less than three years.

Applications should be addressed not later than 15th May 1916 to the District Board Engineer, Coimbatore District, Coimbatore.

Coimbatore District Board Office, Coimbatore,
3rd April 1916.

M. MADHUSWAMY,
President, District Board, Coimbatore.

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Land Revenue Engineer, under the Bellary District Board, on a salary of Rs. 150—2—00, the increment being annual.

Applicants must have obtained either the University degree of B.E. or the Civil Engineering College Certificate of the Engineering Class.

Applicants should reach the President, District Board, Bellary, not later than the 15th April 1916.

Bellary District Board Office,
4th April 1916.

J. A. CUMMINGS,
President, District Board, Bellary.

Applications are invited for the posts of Head Clerk and Accountant on Rs. 60—2—00 per mensem in the District Forest Office of this division.

Qualifications required are—

For Head Clerk—Mentration or other equivalent examination, Account Test (Higher) and Translation (Lower).

For Accountant—Mentration or other equivalent examination and Account Test (Higher).

None but those who are qualified and who have five years' experience in office work need apply. Applications from unqualified men will be taken on notice of the successful applicants will be appointed on probation for one year and will be required to pass the Departmental examination in Forest Code and Accounts within the period of probation.

Office of the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle,
Coimbatore, 14th April 1916.

F. A. LODGE,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HINDU DEPOSIT AND RESERVE FUND (LIMITED)

IN LIQUIDATION.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the general meeting of the share holders held on the 22nd April 1916, it is hereby notified for the information of the share holders of the Fund and others concerned that the said fund would be dissolved on Friday, the 26th May 1916.

V. PANDARAN MUDALIAR,
C. PARIESARATHY MUDALIAR,
F. SARAPATHY MUDALIAR,
Liquidators.

221, Ninn Street, Madras, 16th April 1916.

NOTICE.

The *Administrative-General of Madras* and as such the *Administrative* to the notice of—

MURRAY, WILLIAM HENRY, late of Madras, who died at Madras on or about the 27th November 1909.

MARSH, WILLIAM BRIDGES, a professional Contractor, late of Bangalore, who died at Bangalore on or about the 21st May 1907.

CONRAD, A. M., late of Ombay, who died at Ombay on or about the 26th May 1908.

has by given notice in pursuance of section 23 of Act II of 1874 that all persons having claims against the above estates as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise should stating their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the *Administrative-General of Madras*, on or before the 30th April 1910, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estates will be distributed.

Administrative-General's Office, Madras.
25th March 1910.

N. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Administrative-General of Madras.

S. RAMA LYNA, contractor, Kothamangalam, Narayanaiah, Post, North Travancore, having lost six currency notes of Rs. 100 (one hundred) each of the Madras Circle, offers a reward of 10 per cent. on the total amount to any one who gives information about the same to me and the public are hereby warned not to cash them if presented for payment, but to give immediate information to me, when my claim to the same will be substantiated.

Description of the notes lost.—RS 67 32256 for Rs. 100, RS 69 06625 for Rs. 100, RS 69 06625 for Rs. 100, RS 69 06625 for Rs. 100, RS 69 06625 for Rs. 100, RS 69 06625 for Rs. 100.

Madras, 18th April 1910

S. RAMA LYNA.

Notice is hereby given that Yashwanth Sathnam, a creditor, has filed I.P. No. 4 of 1910, to adjudge his debtor K. Kandasamy Raja, an insolvent, and the hearing is on the 29th June 1910.

Colicut, 1st April 1910.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge of South Malabar.

Notice is hereby given that an interest warrant of Rs. 21 for the half-year ending 1st August 1909 on Rs. 1,200, 24 per cent. Government paper loan 1912-1913 has been lost. Any one returning the same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

Madras, 6th April 1910.

J. FORREST, Captain, I.M.S.,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna.

I intend moving the High Court, Madras, on or after 1st May 1910 to be enrolled as a *Vakil* thereof.

21st March 1910

S. KRISHNAM.

I intend moving the High Court on or about the 6th May 1910 for enrolment as a *Vakil* thereof.

Tanjore, 4th April 1910.

K. P. LAKSHMANA RAO.

I intend moving the High Court of Tanjore, Madras, to enrol me as a High Court *Vakil* on or about the 21st April 1910.

Tellicherry, 26th March 1910.

KOTIRI KRISHNAM.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 16.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1910.

[PART. 4. p. 10]

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 1 of 1910-1911, held on the 1st April 1910.

Present—

The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. E. Spence, C.B., Chairman.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S.
Mr. E. T. Keeling.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Fraser.
Mr. A. Nichol.
Mr. J. A. Rogers.
Mr. A. B. Anderson.

The Hon'ble Mohamed Abdul Kader
Sadaka Sahi Sahabul
M.B. Py. Dwar: Bahadur M. Venkataswami
Madrasi Chinn
M.B. Py. Dwar: Bahadur G. Nageswami
Chinn Chinn.

1. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, 19th March 1910.

2. Read note by the Chairman, dated 27th March 1910, suggesting that the time has now arrived for a decision that the bulk of the business must be moved further south, as none of the steady development, now in progress, of trading facilities on the east coast of the Harbour.

Resolved that Government be urged, very strongly, in pursuance of the Chairman's last letter, to serve, at once, on the lessees of the oil collection area, the 12-months' notice, provided for in their several leases, for vacating the area on the south coast of the Harbour which they now occupy.

3. Read note by the Engineer-Chairman, dated the 24th March 1910, submitting for approval plans and an estimate for the group of works at the east end of the East Quay, to cost Rs. 2,50,000, forming part of the works, or 1500 ft., scheme approved in Resolution No. 212, dated the 6th February 1910.

Resolved that the plans and estimate be approved as required by section 76 of the Madras Port Trust Act, and be submitted to Government, in pursuance of the Chairman's last letter, for sanction under section 76 and for date to equal notice section 76 of the Act, with the approval of a hope that Government may find it possible to come to the aid of the Trust by effecting it a substantial grant for use in the year 1910-1911.

4. Read Resolution No. 218, dated the 4th March 1910, submitted by S.D., No. 23, dated the 4th March 1910. Read also a note by the Chairman proposing a temporary license to Mr. Rickard's house and elsewhere, for reasons given.

Resolved that, subject to sanction of Government as required by section 50 of the Madras Port Trust Act, Mr. R. Graham's house and elsewhere be licensed from the 1st of April 1910 to the 30th November 1910, or during such period as, with the Board's consent, he may be occupying the Deputy Port Commissioner's quarters close to the Harbour, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 110 per annum.

5. Read Notice Department Memorandum No. 1043, dated the 27th March 1910. Read again Board Resolution No. 201 and 202, dated the 6th January 1910 and 215, dated the 6th February 1910.

1910, adopting the Trust's Revised and Budget Estimates for 1909-1910 and 1910-1911. Read also a draft letter to Government by the Chairman.

Resolved to advise the estimate in compliance with the instructions of Government conveyed by the Memorandum, and, as invited, by Mr. James S. Howell, to explain, by means of the Chairman's draft letter, about the appropriation of the cost of the Engineering establishment works financed by means of contributions by Revenue to Capital and those financed from loan funds.

6. Received a val statement of estimates submitted since the 26th March 1910.

7. Received G.O., No. 43, Madras, dated 19th March 1910, enclosing Mr. R. Graham as the Port Trust's Traffic Manager, subject to certain conditions specified by the Board.

8. Received B.O., No. R. 21, Madras, dated 28th February 1910, enclosing the re-appropriation of funds under the Madras Pilotage Fund to meet the expenditure in the current year on the repairs to the Harbour Master's Steam Launch.

9. Resolution and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 31st March 1910 was ordered to be recorded as follows:—

								Debitment		Credit balance		
								Rs.	P.	As.	P.	
Revenue Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,20,000		17,624	7	1
Provisional Fund Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,31,200		14,515	13	8
Deposit Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,800		5,867	2	4
Railway Station House Charity Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,600		5,070	0	10
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,500		992	9	11
Pilotage Fund Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,400		1,511	0	8

Port Trust Office, Madras,
12th April 1910.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 16.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1904.

[PART, 4 p.m.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RESULTS.

2013.		Barometer reduced to 32° F.	Thermometer.				Solar Heat in Fahren.	Humidity.	Wind.				General weather.	
			Observed Daily Means.		Observed Extremes.				Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.		Height of clouds.
			Day.	Night.	Max.	Min.								
April	Indian	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
11th.	Wen.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
12th.	Wed.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
13th.	Thurs.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
14th.	Fri.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
15th.	Sat.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
16th.	Sun.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
17th.	Mon.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
18th.	Tues.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
19th.	Wed.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
20th.	Thurs.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
21st.	Fri.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
22nd.	Sat.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
23rd.	Sun.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
24th.	Mon.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
25th.	Tues.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
26th.	Wed.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
27th.	Thurs.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
28th.	Fri.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
29th.	Sat.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	
30th.	Sun.	29.761	80.3	80.1	82.5	77.6	120.0	70	S. by E.	12.5	1.5	11.5	Fair.	

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the position of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain, and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 9.24 inch, the average due for the same period being 1.40 inches.

Madrass Observatory, 15th April 1904.

R. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 16.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1900.

[PART, 3 p.m.]

**ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK
ENDING THE 16TH APRIL 1900.**

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts	Rainfall in inches				Prices in Rupees (per 100 weight) per Month.									
	Up to the end of the week ending		Rain.		Rice.		Jagg.		Chickens.		Cattle.			
	In the week		Average of all years		This week		This week		This week		This week		This week	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Coast.														
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Vernor ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Interior.														
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coast.														
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Interior.														
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Belgaum ..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0

As an Agency.

* Average for 1898 from 1898-1899.

As an Editor.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANDIAN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. *Ponds* and *Reservoirs* 14 42 and 30 35 feet deep, respectively. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested *grain*, *ragi* and *jaggery*; *sugarcane* poor to fair. Pasture getting scarce in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

VIRAGAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in three tanks. Sowing and transplanting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested *jaggery*, *sugarcane* poor; *oilseed* and *sweet potatoes*, fair; *maize*, poor to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in three tanks and five divisions. Godavari 55 feet below the outlet. Ploughing, sowing and preparing of seed-beds for paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested *sugarcane*, *chilies* and *jaggery*; *sugarcane* fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in six tanks and seven divisions; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts upland. Kistna 54 feet below the outlet; discharge sufficient for requirements. Sowing in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested *hemp*, *green* and *oilseed*, *sugarcane* and *chilies*, poor to fair; *hemp*, *green* and *jaggery*, fair; *chilies*, poor to normal; *sugarcane* and *paddy*, normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing in progress in one tank. Standing crops fair. Harvested *sugarcane*, *ragi*, *oilseed*, *chilies* and *hemp*, *green*; *sugarcane* fair. Pasture scarce except in parts; fodder sufficient except in two tanks. Condition of cattle generally good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under the canal and a few tanks. Tungabhadra 54 feet below the outlet. Sowing of paddy and preparing of beds for the next season in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested *sugarcane*, *sugarcane*, *blackgram*, *hemp*, *green*, *ragi* and *oilseed* crop paddy; *sugarcane* fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

BELLARY.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing, sowing of sugarcane, sowing of *oilseed* and sowing of second crop paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested *sugarcane*, *sugarcane* fair to normal; *sugarcane*, fair to bumper. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply deficient. Ploughing in progress. Standing *betel* crop failing for want of water. Pasture nil; fodder abundant. Condition of cattle good.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of *oilseed* and *chilies* in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested *paddy*, *sugarcane*, fair to normal; *oilseed*, poor to fair. Pasture scarce, but fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

CUDDAPOH.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Sowing of *oilseed* and *chilies* in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to fair; *paddy* and *ragi* withered in parts. Harvested *paddy*, *sugarcane* poor to fair; *ragi* and *chilies*, fair to normal; *hemp*, fair. Pasture insufficient generally and fodder scanty in one tank. Condition of cattle generally good.

NELLOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. No flow over the Salween outlet and discharge from it nil. Report not received regarding the Bengan outlet. Ploughing for cotton and cotton in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair; paddy withering or withered in parts. Harvested paddy and ragi, cottons bad to normal; cottons and cottons, bad to fair. Pasture and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply insufficient except in a few spring channels and large tanks. Ploughing for paddy and gingelly, sowing of paddy, weeding of paddy, ragi and chillies and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops under water, big tanks and some channels, fair; but those under small tanks withering or withered. Harvested paddy and ragi, cottons poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient

SOUTH ARCOE.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing, manuring, sowing, weeding of paddy, ragi and groundnut, pinning, sugarcane and transplanting of ragi and sugarcane going on. Standing crops generally fair, but withering or withered in parts. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and tobacco, cottons, fair; ragi, poor to fair in one taluk and fair elsewhere; gingelly and indigo, poor. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

NORTH ARCOE.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi and indigo going on in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but withering or withered in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane, cottons fair. Pasture scanty in parts, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

* RAJAH.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cottons, castor and gingelly and transplanting of paddy, ragi and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but dry crops require more till. Harvested paddy, cottons fair to bumper; ragi, fair to normal; sugarcane and cottons, fair. Pasture generally insufficient and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Sowing of ragi, cottons and castor in progress. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, cottons fair; ragi and cottons, normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TIRUCHINAPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient. No flow over the Grand Salween. Sowing of paddy, cottons and gingelly in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy in parts; cottons fair. Pasture scanty; but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Grand Salween. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested gingelly, paddy and cotton in parts; cottons fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Garden cultivation in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient in about one-third of the district. Ploughing for paddy and cottons and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and castor, cottons fair. Pasture sufficient in about half the district and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Srivasthian outlet. Discharge through vents insufficient for present requirements. Ploughing, sowing and manuring of cottons, weeding of second crop paddy and picking of cotton in progress in parts. Standing paddy withered in parts. Harvested paddy, cottons poor to fair. Pasture scanty but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient for third rice crop. Ploughing and sowing of seed beds for final rice crop in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Pasture scanty, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

THATANCORA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing continues. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pruning and sowing of coin crops and manuring pastures. Standing crops good. Harvest of coffee and tea, entire fair. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE
AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 16th April 1910.—Unfavourable Malabar and Madras; all Vijayanpattam District, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, Chingleput, Madras, South Canara; light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies sufficient in Malabar and Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but some in parts. Cuddapah, Chittoor, Central, Tinnevely have withered or are withering or require more rain. Harvests continue; autumn poor to normal. Pasture sufficient in Vijayanpattam, Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts; fodder scanty in parts. Guntur, Cuddapah, Nellore. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 12 districts, fallen 4, risen 7; ragi stationary 7 districts, fallen 10, risen 4; eboli stationary 6 districts, fallen 2, risen 6;umbu stationary 8 districts, fallen 2, risen 7. Public health generally good. Prospects generally fair but more rain required in Nellore. Condition of labouring classes everywhere satisfactory and employment readily available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

DEPT. OF R.S., SEC., LAND RES. AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
19th April 1910.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 10.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1900.

[Price, 2 ann. 6 p.]

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENTS—

Act No. 15 of 1900 (Bihar)

Act No. 17 of 1900 (Cisalpin, (Cisalpin), (Cisalpin), (Cisalpin) and (Bihar))

Act No. 21 of 1900 (Cisalpin, (Cisalpin), (Cisalpin), (Cisalpin) and (Bihar))

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 to 1900 (Ct & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 58 Vict., C. 14, and 2 Edw. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House on Friday the 18th March 1900.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding,
and 56 Members, of whom 55 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The Hon'ble Mr. Sarda has asked:—

"1. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any of the listed appointments have been open to the Provincial Service in different provinces, in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission appointed in 1900 and the orders passed thereon, are still held by the members of the Civil Service of India? If so, will the Government be pleased to state for each province why such appointments are still held by the members of the Indian Civil Service, and not by the members of the Provincial Service?"

"2. Will the Government be pleased to state the appointments held by the members of the Civil Service of India in each Province which are not included in the list of appointments reserved to them?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HARVEY ANNOUNCE replied:—

"Question 1.—The following appointments which have been 'listed' as thrown open to members of the Provincial services are still held by members of the Indian Civil Service:—

Nadwa—Under Secretary to Government.

Bengal—Tribal Settlement Officer.

Register—High Court.

Patna—One out of two appointments of Settlement Collector.

Junior Secretary to Provincial Government.

Farukh Begal and Azam—One out of two appointments of Magistrate and Collector.

Tables Secretary to Government.

"The members who these few appointments are well filled by members of the Indian Civil Service are not in all cases known to the Government of India, and this part of the question seems to be one which, if asked at all, might more appropriately be put in the Provincial Council concerned.

"Question 2.—It is not clear whether in this question the Hon'ble Member refers to the Schedule appended to the Indian Civil Service Act, 1911, which specifies the appointments reserved for the Indian Civil Service. That Schedule does not include any judicial and revenue appointments in what are called the non-regulation provinces, and the number of appointments of that class, such as District and Sessions Judges, Commissioners, heads of districts and the like, which are held by members of the Indian Civil Service is considerable. But the Hon'ble Member probably refers to the appointments which are actually reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service under the sanction of the Secretary of State. On this account, the answer is that the following appointments are so reserved and are now held by members of the Indian Civil Service:—

Nadwa—1. Principal, Corporation of Madras.

2. Director of Industries (Temporary).

Bengal—1. Chairman, City of Calcutta Improvement Trust.

2. Commissioner of Police, Dacca.

3. Superintendent, Municipal Police, Kishoregarh.

4. Administrator, Pabna District.

Farukh Begal and Azam—President, State Council, Kishoregarh.

General Provisions—1. Chairman, Municipal Board, Allahabad.

2. Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore.

Eastern Bengal and Azam—The President of the Municipal Board.

General Provisions—District Superintendent of Police, Hongkong (Temporary)."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. NARAYAN HARTY asked:—

"1. Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the Civil Surgeons, the reservation of which by Civil Assistant Surgeons was sanctioned by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 1434 of 1911 (Circular), dated the 23rd June 1910, have been given in such provinces to the Civil Assistant Surgeons?"

"2. Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the senior Civil Surgeons reserved for Bengal by the above-mentioned Resolution have been allotted, since the partition, to Bengal proper?"

"3. If the total number of these appointments have not been filled up, does the Government propose to direct the Local Governments to do so at an early date?"

"4. Will the Government be pleased to state what, if any, proposals has the Government of Bengal made with reference to a petition submitted by Civil Assistant Surgeons in Bengal in 1907, praying that their pay and prospects in this service may be improved?"

"5. By what steps, if any, do the Government of India propose to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HARVEY ANNOUNCE replied:—

"1. In the number of Civil Surgeons to be transferred to Civil Assistant Surgeons has been increased since 1909 from 24 to 33, four of the five new appointments having been added to the list during the last year. Civil Assistant Surgeons hold 23 of these appointments respectively—5 in Nadwa, 3 in Bengal, 1 in Farukh Begal, 4 in the United Provinces, 5 in the Punjab, 4 in Burma, 3 in Eastern Bengal and Azam, and 1 in the Central Provinces. Eleven more medical officers of this class were offered as Civil Surgeons on the 1st January 1911.

"2. Of the 7 appointments in Bengal which it was decided in 1907 to transfer to Civil Assistant Surgeons where appointments offered, 4 are now allotted to Bengal and 3 to Eastern Bengal and Azam.

"3. It was recognised in 1907 that the arrangement could not be given effect to pending the payment of the unaccustomed medical officers. European and Indian, then employed in several provinces. The Local Governments concerned are aware that the appointments will be transferred and it is given to Civil Assistant Surgeons who sympathise with, and the Government of India do not think that it is necessary for them to issue any further orders on the subject.

"4. The Government of India have given full and sympathetic consideration to the memorials referred to, and to the proposals made to them by the Government of Bengal. They are now about to address the Secretary of State on the subject and are consequently unable at present to give the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. HARVEY ANNOUNCE asked:—

"5. Is it a fact that the Government of India have decided to make over the relief of Baidia recently dismissed from Peshawar to the Government of Burma?"

"6. As the Government aware that there is a strong feeling in India that the relief should not pass out of India, but should be deposited in some city connected with the rank of Baidia in India, either at Gaya or Benares, how do they propose to deal with the matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HARVEY ANNOUNCE replied:—

"7. The relief will not be made over to the Government of Burma but to a delegation of Baidia from Benares.

"8. The relief will be maintained at Baidia and will, therefore, remain within the Indian Empire. The question of depositing them at Gaya or Benares was considered, but it was felt that the relief should be preserved intact, and that Benares, as being the only Baidia province in the Indian Empire, had the strongest claim."

The Hon'ble BANGS BISHNOOJI NATH BANG asked—

"Is there any foundation for the report that part of the Nadia Subdivision of the Nadia district is to be transferred to Eastern Bengal and Assam?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY AMESON replied—

"The Government of India have no intention as to any intention to transfer a part of the Nadia Sub-Division of Nadia to Eastern Bengal and Assam. It is presumed that the place to which the Hon'ble Member refers is that of certain villages on the borders of the Fugluga and Nadia districts which have been included within the former district by redefinition of 1878 and 1880 and were transferred with the rest of the Fugluga district to Eastern Bengal and Assam on the formation of the province in 1905. It was found that these villages had continued to be administered by the officers of the Nadia district and the anomaly was rectified by the Government of Bengal towards the end of 1905 after consulting the High Court and the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam."

The Hon'ble BANGS BISHNOOJI NATH BANG asked—

"Is it a fact that there is some disparity in the pay and allowances of some officers of the same rank and service in the two provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and is it also a fact that in the same grade of some departments of the public service of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, new posts are appointed on a higher pay to begin with than in the province of Bengal?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY AMESON replied—

"The meaning of the first part of the question is not quite clear, but if the Hon'ble Member refers to the pay of appointments of the same rank, then it is a fact that there is some disparity of pay. I think the Hon'ble gentleman will find all the information he requires in the Civil List of the two provinces."

"The Government of India are not aware of any case of the kind referred to in the second part of the question."

The Hon'ble BANGS BISHNOOJI NATH BANG asked—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

- (i) the total actual receipts and expenditure of the Administrations of Bengal and Assam in the year 1904-1905 and the share of revenues assigned to Bengal for that year;
- (ii) the estimate of total receipts and expenditure for the provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam at the first of the temporary estimates in 1906;
- (iii) the total grant to the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and also the opening balance of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam on April 1, 1906;
- (iv) the share of revenues assigned respectively to the said two provinces by the settlement of 1904, their respective total annual receipts and expenditure, and any other special grants recently made to each of the said provinces in the years preceding the period;

"Will the Government be also pleased to state what portion of expenditure has recently been incurred by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in construction of public buildings?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY AMESON replied—

"Statements giving the information asked by the Hon'ble Member is his two questions are laid on the table."

The Hon'ble BANGS BISHNOOJI NATH BANG asked—

"Will the Government be pleased to state if and when it intends to take action on the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Decentralisation which was published on the 27th of February 1905?"

"Will the order of the Government on that report necessitate the revision of the existing Local Self-government Acts, and, if so, is there any likelihood of the amended Acts coming into force before the next Session to the Imperial and the Provincial Councils take place?"

"Will the Government be further pleased to state how far and in what way it intends to give effect to the policy indicated in Lord Morley's despatch of November 27th, 1901, regarding an 'affected advance in the direction of local self-government' and about 'supplying not a policy that we did make the village a starting-point in public life', as well as in that portion of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission which says that 'Municipal Councils should ordinarily exercise a substantial elective majority and should usually elect their Chairmen'?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY AMESON replied—

"I think that I can most accurately answer the Hon'ble Member's three questions together. As the Hon'ble Member is well aware, the Report of the Commission is not confined to a single topic but a group of topics; it covers a very wide range of subjects into innumerable portions of detail, so that no group of topics; it covers a very wide range of subjects into innumerable portions of detail, so that no action cannot be taken on the Report of the Commission as a whole but is being separately taken on different main proposals. Action has already been taken against the Commission's recommendations, and thus in the cases that the Government has considered them; has in a number of cases accepted, and given effect to them; and, in a still greater number of instances, has refused or is about to refuse them for the opinion of local Governments."

"In the latter category are the recommendations of the Commission to which the second and third heads of the Hon'ble Member's questions refer."

"It is impossible at the present stage of the consideration of these important questions to say what the final conclusion of the Government will be as to whether or in what respects the existing Acts relating to local self-government will require amendment."

The Hon'ble BANGS BISHNOOJI NATH BANG asked—

"Will the Government be pleased to say what provision, if any, will be made in any new contract with the South Indian Railway Company with a view to enable the District Boards which have raised money by local taxation to build railways to get their loans both repaid and worked by that Company to reasonable terms?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY AMESON replied—

"The Government of India having pressed on the Government of India the importance of obtaining from the South Indian Railway Company suitable terms for the construction and working of

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS in Madras, the Government of India have suggested for the consideration of the Secretary of State certain considerations for insertion in the Company's new contract with the object of securing suitable terms for Madras District Board Railways. It would be premature to publish the proposals until negotiations between the Company and the Secretary of State have been finally concluded."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOWDER asked—

"Is the Government aware that there is a considerable dissimination in the country owing to the present system of Civil Medical appointments in India? Is it not a fact that the Chief Civil Surgeons, the Hospital appointments, and the teaching appointments in the Government Medical Colleges are nearly all officers of the Indian Medical Service who on retirement carry out of the country all the experience acquired by them? Will the Government consider the desirability of throwing open a few positions of the junior and senior teaching and hospital appointments to properly qualified non-official medical men?"

"Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken or are in contemplation to give effect to the recommendations contained in Lord Morley's Despatches on the subject of the growth of a civil medical department in India?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HENRY ARNOLD replied—

"The Government are aware that there is a desire on the part of medical practitioners in India to be admitted to Government medical appointments, but they are not aware that any considerable dissimination exists in the country on this subject. At present, the Chief Civil Surgeons, the Hospital appointments, and the teaching appointments in the Government Medical Colleges are mostly held by officers of the Indian Medical Service. The Government are, however, considering the possibility of substituting after a certain number of such appointments to non-official medical men."

"The Hon'ble Member is not correct in supposing that the Secretary of State has recommended the establishment of a Civil Medical Department in India. It was decided by Lord Morley that the time had arrived when no further increase of the civil side of that service should be allowed, and that efforts should be made to reduce it by gradually extending the employment of civil medical practitioners as recommended in India. Efforts have been given to the first portion of that decision, and, as already stated, the Government are considering what steps can be taken to give effect to the second of these principles. Lord Morley's remarks have been addressed on the subject, but until their replies have been received and more decided, the Government are unable to state what form the decision will finally take."

The Hon'ble Mr. CANNAN asked—

"Will the Government be pleased to make an early announcement of its intentions with reference to the question of manufacturing cigarette and tobacco manufactured in India?"

The Hon'ble Mr. G. F. FLETCHER WILKINSON replied—

"The question of the imposition of an excise duty on Indian tobacco is one which would require very careful consideration; and Local Governments and public bodies would have to be consulted. It would in any case not be possible to make any announcement for some time to come."

INDIAN ELECTRICITY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. MUNRO moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill be agreed to, as amended to the supply and use of electrical energy be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. KENNEDY moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (2) (b), of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, after the word "Part," the figure "(3)" be inserted, and to the said sub-clause the following be added, namely:—

"(3) and were in force in which under section 10, clause (2), the provisions of sections 3 and 7, as amended therein, have been declared not to apply, every such license shall declare whether any generating station is licensed in connection with the undertaking shall or shall not form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 3 or section 7."

He said—"I was a member of the Select Committee which sat upon this Bill and whose Report was accordingly presented, and the fact that I am now found moving an amendment may seem to require explanation. As to this I can only say that the point the amendment is intended to meet was discussed and received consideration in Committee, but it was felt that the difficulties attending the proposals then made for dealing with water-courses as to outweigh the probable advantages. The time for the deliberation of this Committee was short, the field they had to cover a large one, and the points to be considered and decided many and diverse, and had there been a further opportunity for consideration of this point, I think it probable that the amendment now proposed would have been adopted by the Committee as part of the Bill. All I need say now, however, as to this is that I move the amendment with the permission of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill."

"I will endeavour shortly to explain the point to which the amendment is directed. I am afraid the matter is a technical one and of great interest, and I will have to ask I am sure. It is one which arises only in reference to the purchase of purchase power by the Bill, after a fixed time, to local authorities and others, and on private sale the question of these points is decided by 'licensed and regulated.' A 'regulated undertaking' may be described in a way which includes an undertaking which is not licensed to generate electricity from the power of the Electricity Act and also one which is not licensed to be electrical energy from the same generating station; for instance, a tramway established under the Tramways Act. It is obvious that such an undertaking may come into existence in three ways. The one which is, probably, most common is one where a combined undertaking for the supply of electric energy and the working of a tramway is established at one and the same time, the two parts coming into existence simultaneously. But, secondly, there may also be the case of a tramway followed by an electric supply followed by the addition of a tramway, or the converse case of a tramway followed by an electric supply and then by the addition of a tramway. In the two last-mentioned cases, the generating station was already in existence before the tramway was added, and the question of the generating station was decided at the time the tramway was added. In the first case, however, the generating station was added after the tramway was added, and the question of the generating station was decided at the time the tramway was added. In the first case, however, the generating station was added after the tramway was added, and the question of the generating station was decided at the time the tramway was added."

I take the case of the Columbia Electric Supply Corporation which is in the position of a holder of a franchise. The public are hardly able to protect themselves against what they sometimes consider to be an arbitrary proceeding on the part of a Corporation like this. A Corporation had been started by the Maroon community of Columbia, the members of which, as Your Lordship is aware, are very much in the position in the effect that when an inspection is held, especially in the case of rooms wherein household duties are carried, the inspecting officer should go without boots as close as, and they make a representation to the Corporation on these lines, but the Corporation are used to their own ways and do not comply with their wishes. As His/le Members are aware, even the highest amongst us, I suppose as Judges, will not enter what is ordinarily known as the "barberies" in England without taking on his shoes. These Maroons have been unable to enforce such a request, and what they have asked is what a driver should be expected to do in the effect that "do not expect to be led in the way of the driver of the carriage" when inspection takes place. They say that either reasonable notice should be given, where it is possible, so that the driver may be removed or where it is not possible, and there are many images which cannot be removed—the inspecting officer should take off his boots or shoes before entering a "barber" to inspect the lines or any electric fringes. It is a very moderate request and I hope it will be granted.

The Hon/le Mr. MURRAY said.—Perhaps it would be as well if I explained at once the position in regard to this amendment. It was only at the close of office yesterday that I received it, and it might have been made out as not having been given in time; but on looking to the clause which I thought it might not be able to get out on my technical grounds. It refers to a matter in which we are all in agreement with the Hon/le Member and as to what is right and proper, and I think with a principle the force of which I think is so patently self-evident. I propose therefore to leave it entirely in the hands of the Council to decide whether the amendment on behalf of the Government, but expressing my own private opinion on the addition which the Hon/le Member proposes to make to the section. I have given the amendment the best consideration I could in the very short time available. I have had no opportunity of seeing the Hon/le Member and I did not know till this morning what the grounds were on which he intended to put this forward. The conclusion I came to in considering it, simply on the information before me, was that it was superfluous; and not only that it was superfluous but that it might very conceivably have a totally different effect from that which is intended by the Hon/le Member. Of course this is a matter which does not sufficiently interest any one commonly. It affects us not commonly as much as it does any other, but what I thought the Hon/le Member chiefly had in mind was the question of the time at which inspection was made. Well in my own community there are very many persons who would strongly object to their inspection being made on a Sunday, and they would still object to any intrusion on their family peace. They would object quite as strongly as any of the community to which the Hon/le Member has referred; in fact they would not tolerate intrusion in their houses except for very urgent inspection at such times as I have referred to. I do not however feel that such a provision as the Hon/le Member wishes to insert is necessary for our protection. We think we are sufficiently protected by the general conditions under which all sanitary powers of this kind are given and by the words "at any reasonable time". We should certainly not regard such times as I have mentioned as being unreasonable. The Hon/le Member has introduced quite a new argument which I have not heard before. I had not heard any complaint in regard to the method in which inspection should be made, but it seems to me that what he said was reasonable and that regard ought certainly be had in carrying out inspection in one of the ways to the various images to which he has referred.

He says that the Maroon community have no protection, but I do not know whether they have made the necessary representation or whether they have attempted to have the matter settled by the Courts as to how inspection of this kind ought to be carried out. It seems to me that the houses who own any of the powers given under the clause to obstruct or inconvenience the occupiers in the exercise of their sanitary powers would receive very short notice from the Court in any action that might be taken against him as a trespasser.

It must also be recalled that the houses are not in the position of a public functionary. He is a visitor for the public, and his success depends on his popularity with the public, and he would not therefore afford to jeopardise himself in public opinion. For these reasons I think the amendment is superfluous and I would have held this view strongly but for the fact that the Hon/le Member said that there have been actual cases of complaint under the existing rules of procedure because the present Bill does not propose to alter in any way the existing law. It is the same law which has been in force for some years, and the complaints must have been very few, because no notice of them has ever reached us, and during the time that the Bill was under consideration no suggestion to the effect that these provisions have worked hardship have been made.

However I do not wish merely to take the line that this amendment is superfluous because it only sets to do what has so far as it goes, but I think it may do harm in the very interests which the Hon/le Member wishes to support by its insertion in this particular clause. I have had no time to look up all the Acts in which powers of access have been given to persons in other private houses. I know there are some cases in which difficult restrictions are laid down by a general rule. There is a section to that effect in the Housing Municipal Act which seems all possible sense, and I think my Court is thereby which is called upon to interpret this clause, and to say what is a reasonable method of carrying it out, would probably be influenced by the general principles laid down in the Housing Municipal Act. But it may be possible that the same provision does not exist in all the Acts giving powers of entry, and if this amendment were adopted there would be a risk of its being supposed that where on such words were used there was no necessity to pay attention to the various images of the occupiers. For instance, taking the Bill itself, the Hon/le Member proposes to insert these words in sub-section (1) of section 30, but he does not propose to insert them in sub-section (2) of section 31, so that apparently, if the words are inserted in sub-section (1), it might be argued that under sub-section (2) there was not the same necessity to pay due regard to the various images as in the case of sub-section (1). Further, there is sub-section (2) of clause 35, which gives the houses certain powers of access.

It is a question of what the effect of carrying the amendment only in sub-section (1) of section 30 and making no change in the other clauses I have referred to would be. It seems to me that care should be taken in the interpretation of this Act, and very possibly on the interpretation of

"In asking permission to introduce this Bill at India last year I referred to electrical enterprise as being pre-eminence in this country. That remark was somewhat severely criticised as stating facts ignorantly of what had been accomplished already. I adhere to it. I believe that electrical enterprise is in its infancy in India, and I believe it is because I look forward to developing it for extending some 100 years but up to the present. If I am in being too sanguine, I at least am in good company. It has interested me in looking through the papers connected with the existing Act which we are now suggesting to find that a technical journal in England applied exactly the same expression to the state of electrical development attained in that country at an about a date in 1894 as I used at India."

"It is described and the English journal *Engineering* in August 1901, "that the existing statutes with which the infant industry has been troubled shall be removed and that room shall be allowed for growth."

"This is more picturesque than my description, but it is exactly the same in substance. We can hardly claim to have reached a higher point here in 1904 than England had attained in 1901. And as to the future the possibilities of development seem to me to be even greater here than in England. Taking from the rate of electrical supply, we have done hardly anything as yet to utilize the power running to waste in our rivers and streams. We have no undertakings for the supply of electricity in bulk, and though about a score of licenses have been issued, only some 12 plants have action been taken under them. The great works in the Mysore and Kanhar States are of course outside the purview of my remarks. The Bill does not apply to them. Then as to the development of the demand for electricity, leaving out of account for the moment the possibilities of the supply of electricity for large industries, how little have we done yet for the people even in the large towns where electricity has been installed? Every one knows of the advantages which our large industries are likely to derive from electricity. Their interests are not likely to be neglected. But in smaller spheres there appear to be great possibilities for the future. I cannot but think that there is a great field yet unexplored for the supply of electricity as an illuminant as the source of our larger towns and as the motive power in the domestic and workshop, which are too small to have installed stores of their own. Both for the comfort and convenience of the people and for the development of their industrial undertakings, electrical power has great possibilities before it, and we are as yet only on the threshold of its utilisation in India."

"I trust the Bill which we now ask the Council to pass may tend to encourage such development."

The Hon'ble Mr. ZAMINDAR said:—"Before addressing to the Council the few remarks I have to make on this Bill I wish to express my thanks to your Excellency for having invited a representative of one of the large Companies to take part in the proceedings of the Council during its discussion here and in the Select Committee. The electrical industry in India is now becoming an important one, and as this new Bill very essentially affects the interests of all our Companies as well as the old ones, I think, if I may say so, the policy of inviting a representative was a sound one. The Bill being very technical I do not propose to engage any long criticism of its details but to confine myself to making a few remarks on certain of those clauses which to my mind, mark a good advance on the previous Bill. I may say freely that I approach the subject in no hostile spirit; in fact I consider the Bill far in advance of any Electricity Bill yet produced. It is naturally complicated and technical, but when the Council consider that four separate and important interests have to be considered the difficulty of meeting these interests must be very considerable. These four interests are—(1) the Government, (2) the companies or licensees, (3) consumers, (4) local authorities who may want to purchase the understanding after the period fixed in the license. I may here remark that some of the objections I have to the Bill in the word 'licensee', a particularly apply one and one which shows the limitations of the English language. It reminds one again of publicists, philosophers or even the benedictine order. When the Bill was first published there was a very large number of criticisms from various bodies, and I express my opinion that all reasonable ones have been embodied in the Bill. I must nevertheless the Hon'ble Mr. ZAMINDAR as having been successful in considering the various interests. I certainly think that for as the companies are concerned their interests have not been neglected. Part III of the Bill deals with licensees, and under clause 7 Local Government are now empowered to grant for license within towns (that was previously the case, the period being extended from fifty-two to fifty years, while in other cases 100 the Local Governments have practically a free hand to grant any terms they like to prospective licensees. It is to be hoped that they will act under the clause in a generous spirit so that capitalists can be got to come forward in periods even the smaller towns with electric light and force. In India some 4½ millions sterling (4½ crores) are sunk in electric supply and tramway undertakings an equivalent 100 millions (100 crores) in the United Kingdom and 200 millions (200 crores) in the United States of America. It must be remembered that the conditions in India differ very greatly from those in Europe as regards the number of potential consumers. Even in Prussia, for instance, where there are at about a large number of Europeans and Indians who are certain consumers, and even so in other towns the percentage of non-potential consumers must be taken at quite 10 per cent, and as the license has to be paid on not more than 10 per cent, at the outside of the population to obtain a reasonable return on his capital. Towns, too, in India are generally spread over a large area, and this laid down on a map of London, would extend from Whitehead to Hammersmith East and Westward from St. John's Wood to Clapham, North and South, as well as in London is supplied by some six or eight companies. It is thus evident that the cost of supply in comparison with the license concerned on the route must be extraordinarily high in India towns as compared with English or European towns. This is one of the reasons why generous terms are necessary to attract capitalists, and Local Governments have the opportunity under the new Act of availing themselves of its provisions to grant I repeat this a special provision clause which is embodied by this Bill. Municipalities, too might take as those of Calcutta, Bombay and Bangalore have not always looked with a too sympathetic eye on 100 crores Corporation or Municipalities should assist them in every way possible. If the Company for such help from the Municipality as they possibly enable it to turn the power."

"I pass on to about 27, which deals with the rules. The Government of India have entrusted the work of drawing up a new code of rules to a committee of technical men, of whom the majority are non-Indians, and the draft has now to undergo the fire of public criticism. They are not yet published, but I can give to remark that the power to make them is to be placed in the hands of the Government of India, so that they will be uniform all over India. The rules are in many ways more important to the Companies than the Act itself, and it is to be hoped that they will be found to be as little restrictive as possible. The duty of seeing that they are carried out falls to the lot of the Electrical Inspectors, whose duties in what I may call "preserving the peace" between the Companies and the consumer are very important. I can only hope that the Government will see that only inspectors men with practical experience and knowledge are appointed. In saying that I do not wish to reflect for one moment on those Electrical Inspectors I have met, who have often been of great assistance to us; but as the numbers will in time naturally be increased, I hope that great care will be taken in their selection. Electrical science advances so rapidly that it is impossible to acquire a really practical knowledge on the subject as yet in India. I trust that in the interpretation of the rules they may be given a fairly free hand and rather seek to benefit the Companies and the public than be governed by the letter and not the letter of the rules. I believe I am right in saying that the Board of India give their Electrical Inspectors in England very considerable latitude in the respect."

"Clause 33 and 34 contain the great clauses for the thick of electricity and interference with nature. Electricity is an intangible matter which unless you catch it some stakes cannot possibly be recovered, and the number of accommodation matters who can be found to connect to the meter wire, I am sure to say, increasing. However it has been found almost impossible to obtain a reasonable return in the district cases. It is difficult enough to find out where such acquisitions are going on, in fact it is generally through the agency of some land found of the Government that it comes to light at all, and when a clear case is found it is only due to the Companies that the theft should be punished. The public generally are also interested in this, as some are not so numerous where a person has had his electricity connected to that of his next door neighbour and was thus enabled to have his electricity at the latter's expense."

"Clause 35 also makes an advance as it enables Electrical Companies to acquire land under the Land Acquisition Act. This is of course necessary as the land so acquired is undoubtedly for a public purpose in the same degree as for a railway or any other similar undertaking. The provision of land in large towns is always attended with considerable difficulty as regards title, and private negotiations are often found impossible in complete owing to the complexity of interests. If Government grant a license for the supply of electricity, there can be no objection to their granting the licensee to acquire the necessary land."

"Clause 36 provides for the repeal of the Act of 1903 and every license granted under that Act is now deemed to have been made under the present Act. Licensees are thus have all the benefits of the Act, and they are also empowered to have their existing licenses renewed by agreement and take out new licenses under this Act if they so desire."

"I should perhaps add a word regarding Part III of the Bill, dealing with non-business. The scope of this Part has been considerably widened and it now enables permission to be given to non-business to undertake the business of supplying electricity. Cases may be dealt with where it is advisable to give these powers under suitable restrictions. In most cases, however, license should be compulsory both in order that the public may have statutory protection and also in order that licensees may not be placed in an isolated position as compared with other suppliers of the same commodity. I am glad to see that clause 38 in this Part gives the licensee reasonable protection from unfair competition."

"I now come to the schedule which to my mind has been very much improved. The re-arrangement of clauses VI and VII shows much more plainly than before the conditions under which a supply is given and consumed. The rules for the supply of electric power are entirely new, and though as far as I am concerned every has been supplied in India, there can be no doubt that such a method is bound to come. It was therefore well to have rules to cover such a supply. India offers a limitless field for electrical enterprise if only capital is forthcoming."

"I do not think I have any further criticisms to offer. Electricity for lighting and heat has had such a beneficial effect on the health and comfort of those dwelling in Calcutta and other towns where there is a supply, that any extension to other towns must be welcomed. I think this new Act gives such powers to Local Governments and local authorities, that, if rightly managed, it will give an impulse to Companies to come forward to start a supply in many places where an electric supply does not at present exist, while those Companies which are not as yet ready to do so will be able to apply for the extension of their license and obtain a new one on more reasonable terms if they desire it and if the Government approve. In conclusion, if I may do so, I should like to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Mitter and the members of the Council and the members of the Bill as having got through their business so successfully."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MUSEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rameswar noted that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Indian Museum be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rameswar noted that in clause 35, sub-clause (1) (b), of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, for the words "and further months" the words "previous financial year" be substituted. He said: "The amendment is a purely formal one intended to give effect to the existing practice as to the submission of the accounts of the Museum."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rameswar moved that the Bill, as now amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir HARTY ANANDJI moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1894, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir HARTY ANANDJI moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

GLANDERS AND FARTY LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHARTER moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Glan- ders and Farty. He said: "This is a very small matter. At present the Government of India has only partly dangerous epidemics disease but also notify the local areas to which they apply, and the subject of this Bill is to carry out a small measure of decentralisation and to give Local Governments power to decide the local areas to which the Act has to be applied. I therefore ask for leave to introduce the Bill to amend that law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHARTER introduced the Bill. He said: "The proposal is to bring it before the next meeting of Council, and if there is no strong opposition, to pass it."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHARTER moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the Gazette of India.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRISONS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir HARTY ANANDJI moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Prisons Act, 1894. He said: "This is a very small matter and it is fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHARTER introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir HARTY ANANDJI moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the Gazette of India.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. GERRARD said:—"I beg to place the following Resolution before the Council for its consideration:—

"That this Council recommends that a beginning should be made in the direction of making elementary education free and compulsory throughout the country, and that a mixed Commission of officials and non-officials be appointed at an early date to frame definite proposals."

"My Lord, I trust the Council will note carefully what it is exactly that this resolution proposes. The resolution does not ask that elementary education should be made compulsory at once throughout India. It does not even ask that it should be made free at once throughout the country, though this was the course which the Government of India themselves were decidedly inclined to adopt three years ago. All that the resolution does is to recommend that a beginning should now be made in the direction of making elementary education free and compulsory and that a Commission should be appointed to consider the question and frame definite proposals. In other words, I propose that the State should now engage in the country the same responsibilities in regard to mass education that the Governments of some of our settled provinces are already discharging, and that a well-considered scheme should be drawn up and referred to till it is carried out."

"My Lord, a French writer has justly described the nineteenth century as pre-eminently the century of the child. The question of the education of the child occupied the attention of statesmen during that century as much as any other important question, and there is no doubt that the enormous expansion of popular education that has taken place during the period in the Western world made its importance with its three other great achievements, viz., the application of science to industrial processes, the employment of steam and electricity in innumerable industries, and the rise of democracy. My Lord, these movements have enabled us to give to more education the place which it occupies at present among the duties of a State; the immediate movement which refuted prisons and liberated the slave, the disarming movement which admitted large masses of men to a participation in government, and the industrial movement which brought home to nations the recognition that the general spread of education is a country's strength when it is not passed beyond the elementary stage, would the increased efficiency of the worker."

"My Lord, the time is long past when anybody could seriously contend that the bulk of human labour was made for physical labour only and that even the faint glimmer of rudimentary knowledge was not for them. On the contrary, it is at present universally recognised that a nation's progress, of general instruction is an obligation which society owes to all its future members, and is nearly the whole of modern world every State is trying to meet this obligation only in one way, namely, by making elementary education compulsory and free. And thus it is, that led by the German States, country after country in Europe and America and Japan in the East have adopted this system of free and compulsory education; and we find today all the countries in Europe, excepting Russia and Turkey, and the United States of America and Canada, and America and several parts of the smaller Republics in South America—all having this system in operation. And even within the borders of India itself it is gratifying to note that the enlightened and far-sighted ruler of Baroda, after an experiment of 15 years carried out in one of the talukas of his State, namely, the Anand Taluka, has this day introduced this system to the whole of his State."

"The statistics of school attendance in the different countries are, in this connection, deeply instructive. To understand these statistics it is necessary that we should remember that the English standard of school-going population is 10 per cent, but that standard presupposes a school period of 8 to 7 years. In England the period—the compulsory period—being from 5 to 7 years, they estimate that about 10 per cent of a country must be at school. It follows therefore that where this period is longer the proportion of the total population that will be at school will be greater, and where the period is shorter the proportion will be smaller. Now in the United States and in some of the continental countries this period is 8 years, whereas in Japan it is only 5 years, and in Italy it is as low as 3 years. Remembering these things I would ask the Council to note the statistics. In the United States of America 11 per cent of the whole population is receiving elementary education; in Canada, in Australia, in Switzerland, and in Great Britain and Ireland, the proportion ranges from 10 to 11 per cent; in Germany, in Austria-Hungary, in Norway, and in the Netherlands the proportion is from 17 to 18 per cent; in France it is slightly above 24 per cent; in Sweden it is 24 per cent; in Denmark 24 1/2 per cent; in Belgium it is 25 per cent; in Japan it is 11 per cent; in Italy, Greece and Spain it ranges between 8 and 9 per cent; in Portugal and Egypt it is between 6 and 7 per cent. I may mention in this connection that though elementary education is generally compulsory in Portugal, the compulsion is not strictly enforced, and in Russia it is not compulsory, though for the most part it is compulsory. In the Philippine Islands it is 5 per cent of the total population; in Russia it is 5 per cent of the total population; and in British India it is only 1.9 per cent of the total population.

"I must now invite the Council to survey briefly the progress made in this country in the matter of primary education during the last half century. It is well known that our modern educational system dates from the time of the famous despatch of 1854. Before that despatch was received, it has been estimated by the Education Commission of Lord Ripon's Government that primary education was in existence on a considerable scale in this country. The total estimate made by them was that about 9 lakhs of people were receiving instruction in indigenous schools controlled by any State agency and in accordance with ancient traditions. The Council of Directors in their despatch of 1854 first of all made the following declaration:—

"It is one of our most sacred duties to be the means, either as in as far as we can, of conferring upon natives of India those vast moral and material blessings which flow from the general diffusion of useful knowledge and which India may under Providence derive from her conversion to English."

"In other words, as the Education Commission of 1882 say, 'In 1854 the education of the whole people in India was definitely accepted as a State duty.' The despatch went on further to say that:

"Our attention should now be directed to a consideration of the progress made more important, and one which has hitherto, we are bound to admit, been too much neglected, namely, how useful and practical knowledge suited to every station in life should be best conveyed to the great mass of the people who are utterly incapable of obtaining any education worthily of the name by their own exertions, and we desire to see the active measures of Government more speedily directed in this direction to this object, for the attainment of which we are ready to sacrifice a considerable sum in expenditure."

"The first landmark in our educational progress in this country is the Commission of 1863 appointed by the Government of Lord Ripon. The Commission was appointed to inquire into the state of education throughout the country, and one of the chief subjects suggested for inquiry was how far the policy laid down in the despatch of 1854 in regard to elementary education had been carried out. The Commission made careful inquiries and found that in 1862 there were about 81,000 primary schools in the country recognized by the Department, and there were about 24 lakhs of people attending these schools. In addition to these there were about 24 lakhs attending unrecognized schools. If we add these to our statistics for the purpose of finding out what was the extent of elementary education, then we get a total of 48 lakhs of people in 1862 receiving elementary education. That means 1.7 per cent of the whole population of India at that time. The Commission, after pointing out how great was the work that still had to be done, made several recommendations, of which I will quote three two. The first was:—

"While every branch of education might justly claim the fostering care of the State it is desirable in the present circumstances of the country to devote the elementary education of the masses, in provision, extension and improvement, to be that part of the educational system to which the strenuous efforts of the State should now be directed in still larger measure than hitherto."

"The second recommendation, which has not been much noticed, was that:—

"An attempt be made to secure the fullest possible provision for an extension of primary education by legislation enacted to the promotion of such progress."

"Well, that was in 1862. A quarter of a century has elapsed since then, and what do we find today? The number of schools has risen from 81,000 to about 113,000, the number of people who are attending schools both for boys and girls about 69 lakhs. If we include in our estimate people who are attending unrecognized schools, we get a total of under 44 lakhs or about 1.9 per cent of the whole population. Thus in the course of a quarter of a century the progress of primary education in this country is represented by an advance from 1.7 per cent to 1.9 per cent of the total population. My colleague is to say that this is a remarkably nice and disappointing progress. It will be noticed on Lord Ripon's report that the progress of this progress has been achieved during the last 6 or 7 years only. But even at this latter date, I am quite sure that the rate of progress will not be regarded as in any way satisfactory; and will say the Hon'ble Mr. George says in his last report, as he says:—

"But the rate of increase for the last 15 years or for the last 5 is more slow than when compared with the distance that has to be travelled before primary education can be universally diffused. If the number of boys at school continued to increase even at the rate of increase that has taken place in the last 5 years and there were no increase in population, even then several generations would still elapse before all the boys of school age were in school."

"The expenditure on primary education from public funds, that is, from provincial, municipal and local funds all taken together, has advanced during this period only by about 27 lakhs. It was a little over 24 lakhs then; it is over 25 lakhs just now. Now during the same period our expenditure has over 25 lakhs more. It is not a little over 25 lakhs or equivalent a little over 22 lakhs more. Our educational progress during the same time has risen by about 15 lakhs; it was 10 lakhs then; it is now over 12 lakhs. The expenditure on civil departments has gone up by 8 lakhs. It is today 10 lakhs, it was 12 lakhs then."

I am taking the figure for 1867: it was about 31 more than. Here the capital sat on its heels, which averaged about 4 more in those days, it will now be 30, and has gone up to about 25 more. The contrast suggested by their figure is obvious and I do not think that any amount is necessary.

"I think, my Lord, a comparison of the progress made in this country during the last 25 years with what has been achieved in other countries during a corresponding period would be of great interest and is undoubtedly of great significance. I will take for instance that country which has been the most advanced in the West and has been the most advanced in the East. Well, what do we find? In England compulsory education was first introduced in the year 1876. England with her strongly marked love of individualism stood out against the continental system as long as she could. It was only in 1880 that the first step towards making elementary education compulsory was taken. The Finance Act of 1891 did an immense amount of good, it introduced what was described as *premature compulsion*, that is, it compelled parents to send their children to school and it also created School Attendance Committees in those areas where there were no School Boards, and finally in 1896 compulsion was made absolute because the forcing of school-leaving attendance by School Boards and Committees was optional before, it was made obligatory by the Act of 1896. The statistics about attendance during that period of 15 years are of great interest. But Henry Crook in his book *The State in Education* gives these statistics, from which we find that in 1871, when the population of England was 22 millions, the number of children actually attending schools was only 1,360,000. That represented to about 6.5 per cent of the school-age population which at 18 per cent, meant a little over three millions. In 1876, the number had risen to 2 millions, which was about 9 per cent of the school-age population. By 1892 the number had already gone beyond 2 millions, that is, almost every child that should have been at school was at school. The whole problem was thus solved in 15 years and the attendance at schools was carried from 6.5 to nearly 14 per cent in the period between 1876 and 1892. In 1901 England made education free.

"Turning now to Japan we have an illustration of progress under other conditions. Japan has successfully applied Western methods to Eastern conditions of life, and in Japan we find that the modern educational system of the country dates, like almost everything else connected with her modern progress, from the year 1874.

"In that year a decree was issued by the Emperor in which the following words occur: 'It is declared henceforth that education shall be so ordered that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, or a family with an ignorant member.' Ambitious words these, my Lord, as Mr. Sharpe points out, but Japan has entirely fulfilled them in the course of about 27 years. Before 1874 the total proportion of her population that was at school was only about 2 per cent. By the time that the century closed the proportion had already advanced to over 50 per cent. All this was achieved by Japan during a period when at the same time she created her magnificent navy and army, which have secured the isolated situation of the world. In Japan education is now practically compulsory, though they rely more upon moral suasion than upon compulsion. In the first years of this period compulsion was not strictly enforced, but from 1892 steps have been taken to secure the attendance of every child of school-going age. In 1904 Japan made education free as far as possible.

"Now I turn to Russia. The educational problem in Russia is in many respects similar to the educational problem in this country, and yet we shall find that during the period of which I am speaking, that is, from 1860 to 1890, the progress of primary education even in Russia has been far greater than it has been in this country. In Russia the Government acted by the law of 1860 and the law of 1881 to direct the course of education, but without much success. As a matter of fact, the Government had not been able to do in Russia anything like what other Governments in the West have done in their countries. Even so, in the year 1870 there were just over a million pupils at school in Russia, and there were about 70,000 schools at that time. During the 25 years of which I speak the number of schools has risen to 160,000 and the number of pupils has gone up to nearly six millions. It was for 1866-1890 3,700,000. Then in 1890, according to the population at that time, about 2.5 per cent of the total population was at school. Certainly enough, that was precisely the proportion in India at the time, 2.5 per cent of the whole population. In 1860-1890, however, the proportion had gone up in Russia to about 4.5 per cent of the population as against 2.5 in India. In Russia, as I have already pointed out, education is not compulsory, but it is far the most perfect system.

"Lastly, I will take the case of the Philippine Islands which are under foreign rule. As is well known, the Philippines passed under the rule of America under the rule of the United States, from the rule of Spain at the close of the last century. Definite reliable statistics are available from the year 1903, and during the period 1860-1903, the period corresponding to that in regard to which the Hon. Mr. O'Brien proposes the best that the progress has been far greater than during any other time before in India, what do we find? In 1860 the number of schools was under 5,000, the number of pupils was about a lakh and a half (150,000). The total population of the Philippine Islands is about 7,000,000. This gives for 1860 a proportion of about 2 per cent of the whole population at school. In 1903 the schools had doubled and the number attending them had risen to 500,000, which gives a proportion of about 5 per cent of the whole population. Thus the population actually at school advanced from about 2 per cent to 5 per cent, during 1860 to 1903, during which time in India it advanced only from 2.5 per cent to 2.9 per cent. In the Philippines, education is compulsory, though the enforcement is not strictly enforced. It is also free where the teachers are paid out of public funds.

"My Lord, I have troubled the Council with this review, not because I believe in compulsion but because I believe that the progress of the present and the future can be successfully aided only when they are based on the basis of the past. I forget those things that are behind 'it is no doubt a wise thing to do' and yet it is sometimes necessary to recall such things in order to understand the better the things that are ahead. I am sure there is no one in this Council who will question whether the way that is now being followed for the education of the people of India is the way that is the best and the wisest. I am sure that the Government of India, with all the wisdom of Western wisdom, will not want the mass of our people to remain ignorant and ignorant and ignorant. Now the only way that the world has found in securing universal education in a country has been by making it compulsory and free.

241. (7) My seventh proposal is that there should now be a separate Secretary for Education in the Home Department. Instead of having a Director General, I would have a Secretary at the Home Department, equally, for education, and eventually I look forward to the time when a Member is appointed to the charge of education will be included in the Executive Council. (8) My eighth proposal is that education should now be a divided head instead of its being a purely Provincial head. The root of the mischief, as we see it today, is there. The resources of the Provincial Governments are extremely limited. I know many of the Provincial Governments are anxious to spend more money on primary education; but it is a struggle with them which they have constantly to carry on to make the two ends meet, and it is not possible for them to find more money for primary education than they are able to spend at the present moment. The Government of India, on the other hand, has from time to time abundant resources at its disposal, though this year my Hon'ble friend has appeared extra taxation. In any case the Government of India has not the same struggle to make its two ends meet that the Local Governments generally have; if it had a direct responsibility for education instead of the remote responsibility that it has at present, it can give out more would be done for education. Education should therefore be a divided charge and there should be a definite programme before the Government, just as there is a programme for railways, which should be carried out steadily year by year. My last proposal in this connection is that a statement describing the progress of education from year to year should be published with the annual Financial Statement as is done in the case of Army Service and the Railway Board. These are the 8 definite practical proposals that I would like to submit to the consideration of the Council. I do not claim that these are the details of a complete scheme; they are only general suggestions tentatively thrown out, and if the Government will appoint a Commission such as I suggest, all these suggestions can go to that Commission and the Commission will be able to prosecute definitely on their practicality. I now come to the financial part of the scheme. I have already said that the cost for the State will be about 2½ crores a year, to be worked out in its entirety here. With regard to the financial difficulties of which we have heard a great deal this year, the State is in a position to meet this cost. The revenues of the State are ample for this purpose. I will only briefly indicate them. First of all you have the normal growth of revenue, which was once estimated by Sir Edward Baker at about a crore and 50 lakhs a year. Then, you must have retrenchment. I trust after what has been said during the course of the recent Discussions that a vigorous policy of retrenchment will now be enforced vigorously in regard to those Departments which show overgrown expenditures, such as the Army and Civil Departments. Thirdly, there is that sum of about a million sterling, which is spent out of revenue partly for reducing debts under the Finance Insurance Fund and partly under Estimates for redemption of debt. That ought to be made available for expenditure for current purposes. The fourth resource is this. For years, in the studies and services, our expenditure must be at 7½ per cent. instead of 5 per cent. There is no reason why they should not be at 7½ per cent. again. But with 7½ per cent more for my Hon'ble friend there. The fifth source that I would point out is a regularity on rate and on several other occasions. A 5 per cent duty on rate will mean about a crore of rupees. Lastly I go further and I say this, that if the worst comes to the worst and every other resource fails, which I do not for a moment think to be possible, I shall be prepared to advocate an extra 5 annas a salt, because I think it is a smaller evil than that our countrymen should not less such that their children should continue to grow up in ignorance and darkness and all the moral and material helplessness which at present characterizes them here.

"My Lord, one word more and I have done. I will frankly confess that I have not introduced this resolution in the Council today in the hope that it will be adopted by the Council. Convinced as this body is, we all recognize that unless a resolution finds favour in the eyes of the Government, there is no chance of its being carried, and I recognize further that it is not reasonable to expect Government to accept this resolution without further consideration. Even if they are inclined to take a favourable view of my proposals, they are proposals which will naturally have to be referred to the Secretary of State before any definite step is taken. I have not therefore the least expectation that this resolution will be adopted by the Council. But though the Government may not be able to accept the resolution, they certainly can accede to it in substance the whole question of an early date in a sympathetic spirit. If that is done, I shall be satisfied. In any case the Government, I trust, will not do two things. I trust they will not make a definite pronouncement against the principle of free and compulsory education today, and I also trust that the resolution which I have moved will not be brushed aside on the plea that the condition of the finances does not admit of the proposals being undertaken. My Lord, there is much truth in the honest advice that where there is a will there is a way. I think that this question of compulsory and free primary education is now in this country the question of questions. The well being of millions upon millions of children who are waiting to be brought under the humanizing influence of education depends upon it. The increased efficiency of the individual, the higher general level of intelligence, the diffusion of the moral backbone of high notions of the community, none of these things can ever without such education. In fact the whole of our future as a nation is inextricably bound up with it. My Lord, however this resolution may be disposed of here today, I feel that in this matter we are bound to win. The practice of the whole civilized world, the sympathies of the British democracy and our own natural and legitimate aspirations of which your leadership has more than once admitted the reasonableness, all these are united in its favour. This resolution will come up again and again before this Council till it is carried to a successful issue. My Lord, I sincerely hope that the Government will read aright the needs of the situation and not fail to meet with the issue in this matter. To my mind the call of duty to them is clear, and it is also the call of common sense—that statement which permeates, enlightens and arouses, the highest interests of the people committed to be done."

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY BRADSHAW said:—"I agree with a great deal that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has said as the general question and it is necessary for me to say that the Government of India seriously desire the expansion of primary education; but the question before Council today is not whether primary education should be expanded, but whether a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the matter."

"I will first say something about the terms of the resolution. It is worded in very general language. It gives no indication of any definite line on which a beginning should be made in the direction of making elementary education free and compulsory throughout the country. It merely asks that the

resources. The Hon'ble Member has raised the question of self-help. If the large municipalities are to be the field in which a more rapid rate of expansion of primary education is to be first developed, then these municipalities must do something to help themselves. It will not do to sit back on the day which has been made by some Hon'ble Members during the course of our recent discussed discussions that municipalities are already tied to the last penny of their resources. Help from Government is proposed that they should have, but at the same time they must show self-help and make some sacrifice themselves. Are they prepared to do so, and if not should they be compelled? That is the question raised by the Hon'ble Member.

The Hon'ble Member proposes a steady programme of expansion of primary education independent of the vicissitudes of individual years. Whether the particular line of expansion that the Hon'ble Member recommends is an advisable one, I agree with him that it is desirable to obtain similar expansion, and that it is undesirable that the expansion in any particular year should depend too much on the question whether there is a large surplus of revenue in that year. On the other hand, I do not, as at present, wholly welcome his proposal to remove from Local Governments any part of the control which they exercise over education.

I have said very little either for or against the specific proposals put forward by the Hon'ble Member. Nor do I intend to say a word more. My attitude is that, as a Member of the Government of India, I ought not to concern myself either for or against large proposals which neither my own Department nor the Government of India collectively have put but any adequate opportunity of examining. We are really not concerned to-day with the question whether the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's suggestions are right or wrong, nor can I think that the Hon'ble Member himself expects that his proposals will be discussed by this day's debate. The only serious question now before us is whether a Committee should be appointed to frame proposals for making elementary education free and compulsory. I oppose the appointment of a Committee all the more strongly because the Hon'ble Member who moved the resolution has indicated that the line of its operations should be to inquire into new and far-reaching matters, which have later included as so without action, and which consequently the Government of India have had no opportunity of examining. I may explain that I have no desire to impose on other official members the restriction which in my position of responsibility I have placed on myself. In conclusion, I will propose the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale that his suggestions will be carefully examined by the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee said:—"My Lord, I cordially support the resolution. The country feels on the subject, and the Government's attitude in the Financial Statement of 1947-1948 must, I hope, encourage the people. The remarks made by the Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker explained the Government policy which was fairly definite."

These remarks do not indicate any provision for the cost of free primary education, which formed the subject of some discussion in the debate on the last Financial Statement. It must not, however, be inferred from this that we have lost sight of the question. During the summer it was very fully considered in the Department concerned, and in consequence a letter, which has been submitted to the Press, was addressed to Local Governments, reviewing the problem at length, calling for certain information and inviting an expression of their opinions. On receipt of their replies, the matter will require prompt and earnest attention, and we have received an answer from the Secretary of State without understanding the absence of Budget provision, if a suitable scheme should be proposed and sanctioned by him, he will be ready to allow it to be carried into effect in the course of the year, provided that the financial position permits."

This would seem to indicate that the Government had accepted the principle of the reform, and had decided to introduce it; say the details remained to be elaborated and settled in consultation with Local Governments. It was fully expected that part of the work would soon be done. Three years, however, have elapsed now, and although the details appear to have been definitely settled, no attempt even is made to introduce the reform. On the contrary, the latest pronouncement on the subject is a reiteration of the old. The very principle has apparently been abandoned, and Government, instead of regarding its responsibility to provide the people with a system of free elementary education, is now disposed to shelve the question indefinitely as a measure of relief analogous to reduction of taxation, which may only be gradually introduced when the finances improve. The history is encouraging enough. For among the Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker's statements, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, as Secretary in 1947, is reply to a question by the Hon'ble member of the resolution, and that the question had been referred to the Local Governments for opinion, and replies were still wanted from four of the larger provinces. In November 1948 I was told by the Hon'ble Home Member that the reports of the Local Governments had been received and were under consideration. That was nearly three months ago, and a third change would seem to have come over the spirit of Government in the interim. I reply to my further question on the subject, on 5th February last, the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Riley, on behalf of Government, said:

"The replies of the Local Governments have been considered by the Government of India, but no further action can be taken at present owing to want of funds. The revenue of India is presently a measure of relief analogous to the reduction of taxation. It has not itself the effect of increasing the number of schools, and for this and other reasons it has not with a good deal of effect. The measure, however, is well worthy of further consideration when the state of the finances is more favourable."

There is a complete break with the past, a go-by to all that has gone before. A more complete and radical change of policy is a difficult to imagine. Government was prepared in 1947 to introduce the reform even without a stated Budget provision for it, provided a scheme could be devised even in 1948, after three years of continued procrastination. Government shelve the reform till that scheme is devised when an improvement in the finances would allow—not of its early introduction, but of further consideration? A little more procrastination, sympathy and sympathy in the treatment of the important subject would be clearly more judicious in the public interest. Still Sir Herbert Riley made that startling and disappointing statement the policy of the Government of India in regard to the expansion of primary education was free from doubt, especially after the solemn pronouncements of Lord Curzon at the Simla Educational Conference. The Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker's statement in the Financial Statement for 1947-1948 fixed it even more unambiguously. It looked for sure as if the Government was going to back up for its past shakiness. According to Lord Curzon's statement, the

hardship to their parents to be deprived of their help. But it is short-sighted policy to put children to work at too early an age. The State has a clear duty in the matter. Children must be allowed to do manual labour when they are young. Such labour interferes with their physical development, and therefore with the physique of the nation. Out of respect for the larger public interests the individual interests of the parents concerned must be sacrificed. Under the expert advice of the Factory Commission the minimum age of a factory boy labourer is proposed to be fixed at 8. The action of the Government in that direction cannot be entirely questioned. And if the possibility of the Government action in having the ages at which children may begin manual work in the interests of the physical development of the nation be admitted, equally, if not even more, proper will the Government policy be in compelling children to attend school up to a certain age in the higher interests of their mental and moral development. It is a balancing of advantages and disadvantages, and the advantage would appear to be in favour of compulsory education."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHATTERJEE said:—"My Lord, while I cordially support the first part of the resolution, as eloquently moved by my friend Mr. Gokhale, recommending the abolition of a system of free primary education, I must, in the interests of the poor people concerned, point out that compulsory education will cause great hardship in actual working. Children are always, in every country, helping hands to poor parents; they are specially so in India, where financial prostration is the chief complaint. There are a host of these children, and they would not, unless under compulsion, send them to work at a tender age. If therefore children are taken away from them and compelled to undergo training at school, a deprivation of income would follow, which few parents would be able to take calmly. The action of Government might be misunderstood. I am glad this difficulty is suggested by Mr. Gokhale himself. That is a risk which should not be taken when there are serious economic causes working to produce discontent. Besides, introduction of compulsory education would assist in the labour deficit, which is many parts of the country is already great."

"Attendance Commission on Western leave cannot perhaps be formed at once, and in India for years to come the work of compelling the attendance of children must be principally done by the local bodies. These bodies are already more or less unpopular, not only for the local taxation, but for the action they have to do, as often as not in the teeth of public opposition. Doubtless riots by their action in connection with a system of compulsory education will only make them still more unpopular, and thus interfere with their administrative ability in other directions. The ways of the natives of Government. I believe it is too early to introduce compulsory education in a country like India. Even in England they had it for the first time in 1870. I do not like to imagine to the possibility. Compulsory education is good if it can be effected without the associated evils. Only considerations of expediency inspire my criticism, and I think the time is not propitious for the experiment. Let us have free primary education by all means, but we must wait for better times for the successful introduction of the universal project of compulsory education. The experiment will involve an amount of expenditure which may impose a serious burden on the people, and assess heavy and sudden contributions on the shoulders of the local bodies. Provision must be made for a large addition to the scheme has to be worked successfully. I say from experience that villages here who have received even elementary education betray a repugnance to manual labour, especially in the fields. I do not know how compulsory education works in Burma, where I am told it has been introduced; but speaking of my own province, I find there is a general complaint among agriculturists that school-going boys do not make good apprentices or field labourers, and there is a general tendency among them to leave the hired class in their parents. The prejudice may wear off in time, but for the time it will render selection more unpopular than it would otherwise be, especially at a time when labour in villages is getting scarce and dear both on account of plague and a general movement of the villagers to the towns for more lucrative employment. All this will make compulsory education an experiment of doubtful utility at the present time, but there would not be any objection to the gradual extension of free primary education as funds permit. Elementary education ought to be free to the poorest. I sympathise with the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and advise the lady members which have inspired him to move this resolution, but I am convinced the object aimed at will be more easily attained by indirect ways than by compulsory methods. There is already a general dislike among the masses both in villages and towns to give education to their children, but I am sure they will consent any so far as compulsion in the matter, however laudable may be the motive underlying the action."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHATTERJEE said:—"I must confess that in the discussion there is a ring of the general. It seems to me to be more or less academic and that at the present stage we can hope to achieve but small results, if any. But because the question is more or less academic, because the Government of India probably is not at present prepared to take it up seriously, it is none the less a very serious question for the people of India."

"I will not trouble the Council with the figures which have been placed so lucidly before us by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, but there is one consideration which I do wish to press before the Council. The consideration, my Lord, is whether or not we are convinced that primary education is a matter of great importance to the community as a question of State. I may even go farther and say, whether or not, it is a matter of prime importance. I believe that it will be readily conceded that it is so. The question, my Lord, is, have we done all that we could do in the past in this direction? And if we have not done what we should have done, have not the time come when something should be done?"

"As regards what has been done, I am taking the figures from the last quinquennial report and we find that total expenditure was roughly a crore and thirty-seven lakhs of which about twenty lakhs were contributed by the Government, about thirty-two lakhs were realised from fees, and fifteen lakhs from other sources. Now, if we make primary education free, we should have to forego the thirty-two lakhs of revenue that we have derived from fees. If that was the only question, I am quite sure the Hon'ble Member would not say that we have done all that we could do with regard to the question of this Council. But there are other considerations which I feel are difficult to avoid. If more primary education is made free, the number of boys and students is certain to increase. It was pointed out, my Lord, in the dispatch of 1913 that it was necessary that some free should be levied in India as in England in order to make the people appreciate the value of education. That was the attempt of most

of English statement in 1866 and consequently that was the policy inaugurated in our country. But, my Lord, much water has flowed down the Rhine since those days as well as in the Rhodope basin, and systems have considerably changed in England. From the view that was taken in the early days, we have come to the view that at certain stages and in certain sections of the country free primary education is necessary and has been steadily felt to be necessary in England. I will not enter into the whole question of free education which my friend Mr. Gokhale has referred to. It is a hard question in England that primary education should be made free, I respectfully submit that the case is much stronger for it, the people of India, who have been described by the Finance Minister as well as the House Member to be extremely poor, and especially for the case who will come within the purview of the rubric of the system of primary education. If that was made free, my Lord, as I have said 10 lakhs of rupees would not be a heavy burden, but it is felt that the burden may be very much heavier. But would it really be so? What I feel, my Lord, is this, that taking the middle classes, and the lower middle classes, they will not really send themselves to the free education in the primary schools. It is a very ancient practice in my country, a practice which has been laid down in the Institutes of Manu, that education can be had only through three channels which must be in the house of the father, viz., that you can only receive education either by serving your master or by giving him adequate wealth or by giving him knowledge in exchange. That is the ideal of the middle classes in India, so that it need not be feared that they would take advantage of the free schools and would make the sort of monopolizing the free schools prohibitive.

"Then, my Lord, let us only remember that will come to our free schools are the depressed classes; the masses of ignorant humanity in India who are more or less being submerged in darkness. They constitute, my Lord, as grave a danger to the State as to the people. I will quote one sentence of this ignorance to this Council which was within my personal knowledge. I believe it was about fifteen or twenty years ago when the Hon. Mr. Bhabha was being lodged over near the station known as Chhatrapur. My Lord, it was a great engineering feat and to the ignorant and the superstitions it seems almost preposterous to look at the nature of the river which had crashed the gate of the elephant of Hindu mythology, who was the owner of the field of thunder. It was a feat not to be lightly thought of, and the people believed that hundreds and thousands of men were being sacrificed and their heads were being cut off and scattered in the river to be put under the piers to give the bridge stability, so that the river goddess might appreciate the gift and let the piers remain, and I know that ignorant people were afraid to go out of rights, lest they might be seized and their heads cut off and thrown under the piers of the bridge.

"My Lord, the other day only my Hon. friend Mr. Herbert Pridy is making for the adoption of the Free Bill—now the Free Bill—told a story of the poisoning of wells, how it was believed by illiterate masses that the great sinners were poisoning the wells in order to kill every and ignorant peasants and artisans. If there was more knowledge I am quite sure that such a story would never have been believed. I therefore feel, and I am quite sure the Council and your Excellency's Government also feel, that it is a matter of imperative necessity that this danger must of ignorance and superstition must be removed, or at least partially lifted. My Lord, it has been the greatest reproach of the civilization of India that this civilization had not tried to do anything for the great masses including India. Knowledge, my Lord, was the privilege of the few. It is not the language of the many. The great boast, the great pride, of British rule is that it has done away the doors of knowledge wide to all sections of the community—Brahmins or Parsis; but, my Lord, though the doors are theoretically open to them, I respectfully submit they are practically as much closed to-day and as much closed as in the days of Manu when no one but the few would be there to see the sun of the unknown world who had so nobly stretched the realization of the Vedas. The possibility is not there but the disability practically remains, and with that disability the ignorance remains, not with that ignorance, my Lord, much of the best material in the country lies waste and runs to seed, the who is there who can say that the laws of genius, laws which give birth to greatness and transformation of humanity, confine the birth of these men to the upper or the middle classes? My Lord, the history of the world has been otherwise. The great teachers of Christianity came from humble fishermen, and the masses might be multiplied. I say it would be the best investment possible to give as wide an education as we can command to as large a circle as we can bring within the area of education, for we do not know but that the money that is spent to-day may be paid to us to-morrow in the future. The invention of what is known as the Bessemer process has led to a saving in the manufacture of steel of millions of money, and the scientific edge of Germany, which has created the national industry in our country, has brought in an enormous revenue to the people in Germany, and it is quite possible, my Lord—I will not repeat the old familiar line of the past which came into my mind just now—that from amongst the mass of humanity there may rise a Newton or a Shakespeare or a Beethoven or a great discoverer or genius or not, and then, my Lord, all the money you put forward in this scheme will be repaid tenfold. My Hon. friend the House Member has said that no definite scheme was laid down by Mr. Gokhale for the consideration of Government, but it is difficult, my Lord, to lay down a definite scheme. I think my Hon. friend Mr. Gokhale has done what is only proper. He has only just indicated the basis upon which the movement should take place. I believe he would be very anxious, and so would be very anxious, if my Hon. friend the House Member says. We feel there are difficulties in connection with this question, but we should put on one side the advantages and on the other side the theoretical difficulties, and the difficulties which my Hon. friend Mr. Gokhale has put forward, the difficulties created by ignorance and superstition, and have them carefully studied. The pace and ones of all nations in this connection have got to be taken into careful consideration. For this purpose, having regard to the great interest at stake in which both the State and the country are vitally concerned, it is far more to me, instead of putting forward definite proposals which might be rejected and with which both might be found, that the Commission should be constituted composed of official and non-official members to go into the subject carefully and to report the proposal if they reach to the conclusion that it is impracticable and to give it a shape if they consider it feasible? That is one proposal.

"My Lord, the Finance Member the other day heard his friend, I won't say with a light heart but with a sigh which really made me forget the burden he was imposing on me. Will he not temper the wind to the shorn lamb?

"What has been done for the masses, my Lord? You have given them protection of life; you have given them protection of property. But the highest gift that has in your power, namely, that of enlarging the chambers of their mind, which have remained under a heavy veil for centuries centuries, has not been looked on. Then, Will you not extend to them that gift?"

The Hon'ble Sir Hargis Stray said:—"When I received a copy of the resolution which is before the Council I proceeded to collect material to enable me to take part in the discussion. I ascertained both from the terms of the resolution and from the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Member on previous occasions in this Council that we should be asked to meet at once all fees levied in primary schools, and that was the subject to which I intended principally to address myself. But, Sir, the line which the Hon'ble Member has taken in introducing his resolution has put me in a position which recalls an old Cambridge story of the undergraduate who having commenced up the front of the Humeral Theatre, found to his discomfort that the audience had departed from contact and not set that question. The candidate, however, was determined to display the knowledge he had gained with so much labour, so in answer to the question 'Describe the action of the Gossamer Pump' he began 'Before describing the action of the Gossamer Pump it is first necessary to prove the Humeral Theatre'."

"Well, Sir, I hope I shall not be quite so incorrect, for the levelling of school fees is entirely still regarded with favour in some quarters, and it is, I think, important that the Council should be reminded of the earlier pronouncements of the Hon'ble Member on the subject of elementary education. I will take first his statement in the Budget Debate of 1904. This is what he said:—

"What is needed is a clear and a resolute pursuit of that aim in a feeling of faith and with enthusiasm for the cause."

"The first step is to make primary education free of all schools throughout the country, and that can be done at once. The total receipts from fees in primary schools throughout India in 1901-1902 were only 34 lakhs, so the standard will not be very great."

"His progress then was sympathy and free primary education throughout the country for both boys and girls, in 50 years or so."

"Sir Arundel Arundel adopted a cautious attitude towards the Hon'ble Member's proposal for the remission of fees in primary schools. He said—

"The hope and aspiration of the Hon'ble Member for universal free primary education is one that must meet with wide sympathy, and would be kept in view as the distant peak to be one day attained, while the work of the present must be slow progress along the plain."

"That speech, I may remark parenthetically, evoked somewhat ungenerous treatment from the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in the 1907 debate, for Sir Arundel was a warm friend of education throughout his long career."

"Sir Edward Baker, that the Finance Member, expressed great interest in the proposal for making primary education free, but added that it was wholly unassisted that the sum of it would be anywhere in the neighbourhood of 50 lakhs of rupees per annum."

"The sympathy expressed by both these Members of the Government was no lip sympathy, and when the Government agreed to India they gave their very cordial endorsement to the proposal and unconditionally advised Local Governments in the circular letter of the 13th November 1906 which has already been published."

"The tone of that letter is distinctly optimistic, but the Government of India were careful to point out a number of directions in which the cost of carrying the proposal into effect might be very largely increased, and they concluded with an express statement that their future action would depend upon, whether the replies of Local Governments were favourable, upon whether the probable cost was found to be agreeable to their estimate, and upon whether the financial circumstances would permit of an enlargement of funds for the immediate work of the scheme."

"In his speech in the Budget Debate in 1907 the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale declared that this circular letter showed unequivocally that the Government of India had already made up its mind to adopt the measure. I am afraid I cannot except that description of the letter as altogether accurate. The Government of India had undoubtedly shown that they desired to adopt the measure, but they made it clear that their decision would depend upon the opinions of the Local Governments, upon the estimated amount of the cost, and upon the state of the finances of the Government of India. Not one of these conditions is favourable. The majority of the Local Governments are opposed to the proposal; the estimated cost of carrying it out greatly exceeds the 34 lakhs mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, and the financial circumstances are such that not only is it impossible to remove any burden, but it has been necessary to impose extra taxation in order to make both ends meet."

"Since Local Governments were consulted. The Madras Government regard the proposal as a form of relief which will actually tend to the greater spread of elementary education. The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province also accepts the proposal, but grammatically in that province are already exempt from fees for education in the primary classes and the amount of fees collected is under Rs. 1000 per annum. These are the only two provinces which are really assisted in the degree of educational advancement as in the matter of Salween—which definitely denied the proposal. There is a third province from which the answer is somewhat uncertain, namely, Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Lieutenant-Governor is fully in sympathy with the desire to abolish fees, but he insists that this must be accompanied by an improvement in the schools and their teachers, the estimated cost of which is as large as to render it impracticable."

"The other Local Governments are definitely opposed to the abolition of fees. The first and main ground of opposition is that the money could be better spent upon extending and improving schools than on removing fees. It is argued that elementary education should be made general before it is made free. This argument is that while it is made general it can be made compulsory, and only when it is made compulsory is it necessary to make it free. It is contended that under the present system no boy or girl is denied admission to a school by reason of inability to pay the fee, since there is a District system of remission of fees on the ground of poverty. Finally it is argued that well schools are generally provided it is unfair to tax the man who has no school within reach of his children in order that those who are more favourably situated may obtain education for nothing. There are the wide arguments, but others of less importance have also been advanced; such as that the abolition of fees would benefit chiefly the well-to-do; would dry up the springs of private industry; would remove from the teachers a valuable incentive to increase the school attendance; would encourage irregularity of

the estimate which I have framed. It means of course more teachers, but on the behaviour of the great swarming element, as they are termed by the natives, we may anticipate additional taxation without wincing. It will probably take more than 20 years to reach the goal, but I give hereby in the Hon'ble Member's hands the plan towards that goal. I feel confident that the Government which he has initiated to-day will do much to secure that acceleration, and that when, some 20 or 30 years hence, the history of primary education in India comes to be written, no small part of the merit will be assigned to the self-sacrificing efforts of the Hon'ble Mr. Ghoshal.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Sena has said:—“My Lord, I beg to support the resolution which has been placed before the Council with much varied approval by the Hon'ble Mr. Ghoshal. He has dealt with the question so comprehensively and with such wealth of detail that it is unnecessary for me to detain the Council at any length.”

“There are some striking facts, my Lord, in connection with this question that must arrest our attention.”

“The first point is that every civilized country in the West is raring with each other in its endeavour to strengthen its national efficiency by equipping its young to hold its ground in the international race for supremacy and in speedily its attack is providing them with the best type of elementary education. Learning has come to be regarded as the highest mark of a nation and, the money laid out in the cause of elementary education as the best and most profitable form of investment which a country can make. General education is recognized to be the foundation of all forms of national advance and national development. Not content with enrolling a ‘national’ minimum of school training and intellectual attainment for its young, each State is vying that minimum by extending the scope of elementary education. Not content with compelling each boy and girl to learn at school as provided for them, the best guides of the country are giving their attention to the question as to how to develop the latent possibilities inherent in each child and how to make him realize the nobler self hidden in him. New positions are being fringed with each one, how to provide those who leave school at 15 or 16, and make them useful members of society. Japan, within a short period of forty years has equipped herself with a complete system of compulsory elementary education and has come into line with Western countries in national efficiency.”

“In contrast to this, when we come to India, we are struck with its backward state. Here the State has not yet even begun to consider the question of making elementary education compulsory. The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey Adams has stated that the attitude of the Government towards this question is one of non-committal and that the Government is prepared to give no special consideration to the subject. This is no doubt a strenuous and proper position to take, as the Government has not yet assumed the duties of the question.”

“I will say, my Lord, that the condition of this country urgently calls for such a measure. Every one of every five boys do not know how to read and write, and four out of every five villages are not provided with a school. Apart from other considerations, such ignorance is a danger to the Government itself. It hampers the effective working of various Departments of the State and the ignorance and want of the Government are multiplied. The present state of progress is indeed very slow and the rates spent on elementary education are comparatively small. The total amount spent on education from all sources is nearly 1½ crores; out of this, the amount spent by the State is nearly 1½ crores, or, 15 annas per head of population, and the amount spent on elementary education is 1½ annas, or, about 3 pice per head of population; whereas, England spends on education in general 1s. 10d. or 1s. 10d. per head of population, Germany 1s. 10d. or 1s. 10d. per head of population, and so on. We may easily conceive how many many times more other countries are spending on elementary education.”

“The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey Adams has drawn the attention of the Council to the enormous demands on the part of the Government which it is unable to meet. I may say that I have not the heart to blame the Government for the present state of things. It has to maintain a costly army and navy on all establishments. Out of about 200 millions, which we may roughly estimate as the revenue of the State, 100 millions go to the army, and another 200 millions for the expenses of civil establishments and civil miscellaneous expenses, and 20 millions for the expenses of education; what is left is not sufficient to meet the growing demands of the State.”

“The next point that attracts our attention is the attitude of the people towards State education. In the West private individuals and private bodies voluntarily co-operate with the State in spending large sums of money in the cause of education. The recent Commission of twenty-six educationists from different parts of England, engaged at great expense and trouble by Mr. Huxley to examine the educational system of the United States with a view to improve the state of education in England, is a striking instance of the patriotic and real on the part of a private individual, one of the rich and able of England's sons who place their country's good before their personal convenience. I was reading the other day a statement of the hyper-tendency of Public Schools in the City of New York to the effect that a sum of 10 crores was placed at his disposal, annually for purposes of education and that if he needed more he would get it for the asking. The genius and enthusiasm for education on the part of the people in some of the Western countries is something remarkable.” Mr. W. H. Dawson is on his back in the evolution of modern Germany quotes Mr. Friedrich Dornburg as follows:—

“The true enemies of the cause of the German nation is not far against its civilization and material advance than for education. The means of the people are education and how progress; three things for knowledge, like three children, unite them in the one aim, to be educated.”

“Speaking of Japan, Professor Maury writes that ‘all classes seem to centre in making provision for every sort of instruction, which one is told everywhere that the children must go to school.’

“In contrast to this, the people at large in this country look askance at the educational efforts of the State. There is not that passion and that enthusiasm for the system of State education as we find in other countries. The contributions made in the cause of education are few and far between. The exceptions to the general rule of indifference in this country.”

“Thus we find that the Government in this country is handicapped in its resources and the people are not at one with the State in its educational efforts. What then shall we do to improve the present situation, which is certainly not encouraging?”

“I submit that it is absolutely necessary to make a beginning in introducing compulsory education in this country. The Government has to make rapid progress in the spread of elementary education. If we go on as the basis on which we have been doing so long, our progress will be very slow indeed,

The Hon'ble Mr. Chittenden points out with a diffidence; such difficulties were always present and had to be met in various ways. Compulsory education was introduced, and they were successfully overcome; as it will be here. It can be remembered that at first moral persuasion would be used and it would take many many years before primary education is made compulsory throughout this vast country.

Further, as an effective means for the rapid spread of education, I would suggest, my Lord, that the Government should make determined efforts to enlist the co-operation of the people in the cause of education. The people of this country value knowledge, and from ancient times they are known to regard the gift of knowledge as the most efficacious of all forms of charity. The famous depth of 1844 hours testimony in the emperor's attitude on the part of the people and points out that "throughout of ages, learned Hindus and Mohammedans have devoted themselves to teaching with little other remuneration than a hope of salvation, and countless legends have not infrequently been made for the permanent endowment of educational institutions." If so, how shall we counsel for the education of the people towards State education, leaving it to the Government to solve the difficult problem in its own way? The reason, it appears to me, is that the attitude of the Government is also one of aloofness towards the people in regard to its educational policy, which does not teach their ignorance or assess their enthusiasm, and the efforts of the Government cannot be said to show with a friendly eye the activities of the people in their attempts to build up a system of national education suited to their wants.

My Lord, I am sorry to observe that in working out its policy and framing its educational rules, the Government has not taken into account the traditions and habits of the people, their economic status and their requirements. One model is laid down by the Government to which all schools in the country must conform, if they desire to receive aid and seek inspection from the Department. The result is that numerous unregimented private institutions, and especially religious, have to stand apart from Government regulations and Government aid. The doors of the University are closed against the people of these institutions unless they go through the mile recognized by the Government. Thus, my Lord, the stream of national educational activity and that of the Government are in different channels and there is no co-ordination between them. I am constrained to say that under the circumstances the feeling is growing upon the people that there is no use in looking to the Government and their educational experts to devise a system of education which is to close rank with their daily life and which will be a source of inspiration to those that come under its influence. I suspect that there is an awakening among the people to the present situation, though this is not at present. They are deeply impressed by what does has accomplished within so short a time. The question, my Lord, is whether the Government will take advantage of the new spirit of self-help that is perceptible in the country and utilize the new forces to supplement its efforts, or leave the people to work out their education in their own way and according to their lights. The speeches were referred to points out that "as a Government, we can do no more than direct the efforts of the people and set them wherever they appear to require such assistance." I suspect that if there is to be a large and rapid advance in general education, it is necessary that the attitude of the Government towards private effort which does not conform to the Government rules should be one of whole-hearted co-operation and helpfulness, and that its endeavours should be directed to build up national schools and admit the aid of the people in the spread of national education suited to the traditions and requirements of the people. The Government calls on us to co-operate with it. I hope it is not too much to ask the Government to co-operate with the people in this matter.

"These and other questions intimately connected with the resolution require consideration. I submit that it is necessary to appoint a Commission as suggested in the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dunning said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey Anderson has explained that official members who follow him will be speaking only for themselves. I would speak of the liberty another member open me to say that, in my opinion, the Hon'ble Member who moved this resolution, with an eloquence and a breadth of views that we all admire, has made an overwhelming case. I do not say that his has made out an overwhelming case for the further progress of his programme as that he has demonstrated the immediate necessity of reaching down to starting compulsion. But he has given a general survey of the progress that we have made in the education of the people of India. In the past few generations and the whole of most impressively to consider whether we are satisfied with it. Are we content to remain where we are? Are we satisfied with the rate at which we are progressing, and ought we to be satisfied? To these questions the Hon'ble Member answers No, and I also give emphatically answer No."

"In dealing with the subject he has touched more topics than it will be possible for any one speaking in English to do in a short speech. Besides the question of law and the necessity of better measures of compulsion, he has proposed by these various administrative systems for the control and diffusion of education into the widest net, and has suggested important measures of local and inspired motives. It is quite certain that all of these proposals will meet with criticism, and it is probable that some of them will not survive. The last impression which his speech has produced upon my own mind is, that studiously conscientious though his tone was, he has yet touched his case with as much conventional matter as to run into the danger of being washed down by the gulls of hostile criticism, so that he may never touch the happy sea for which he seeks his return. Education has not progressed very far yet in this country and if, in order to push it forward, we are now to attack delivery license, raid the houses of parents, and, instead of the village, school head, and the policeman, to teach the children to school, and compel teachers with the best Government aid, spreading their power of management. I am afraid that education may give more quarters than it can comfortably manage. However that may be, the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey Anderson has prompted the Hon'ble Member that his suggestions should be considered. That is obvious of this could possibly have been pointed out at the present stage, and I will now briefly contribute to the discussion on the necessity of law and the enforcement of compulsion."

"No one has yet mentioned exactly where we stand now with respect to the supply of free primary education. Those who do not know might suppose, from our being used to make a beginning of free primary education, that we have at present a system by which does not universally obligate. This of course is far from being the case. In primary schools for girls at the expense of about a shilling a fee, and most girls receive free primary education free. Boys are taught free in the mountains of Burma and in the lower primary schools of Assam. The same of agreements in the Punjab receive

their education free. There are, in all parts of India, free schools for aboriginal or depressed classes, and in addition to these there are, in every province, rules for starting a portion of the boys free, whether 10, 15, or 20 per cent. in the case of any one. Thus there is very liberal provision for sending free of fees who cannot pay, and in the Bombay Provinces, for instance, it has been stated by the Director that no case has ever been brought to his notice of a child being refused admission to a school because he was too poor to pay the fee. If we are to make a fresh departure we cannot do so by beginning to admit some children to school without payment of fees, for that was already in every part of India, but by beginning to act on the principle of exempting no fewer than my children whether they can afford to pay or not. Several speakers have given, correctly, the figures showing the total cost of the primary schools and the total amount of the fees in boys' primary schools, namely, 30 lakhs per annum. The sum of the fees, however, has yet been mentioned; they range from nothing up to 4 annas a month, but this maximum of 4 annas is very seldom charged. A boy pays from ½ anna to 1 anna a month in some provinces, in others he pays up to 2 or 3 annas, and sometimes, but not often, he pays up to 4 annas a month. The average fee in all the local primary schools is 1½ annas annually for each boy. A primary school upon the average costs from 40 annas to a little under Rs. 4 per annum for each scholar, and of this sum 14 annas is contributed by the boy by way of fee, about seven annas is produced by what are called private subscriptions, and the balance, viz., Rs. 2-5, is met from public funds.

— The fees paid in girls' primary schools average 2½ annas yearly for each girl and amount to a total of Rs. 45,000.

— I believe that many Members of the Council when they see the correspondence which is to be published will be disposed to wonder not why the Hon'ble Mr. Desaiji why the Government do not immediately order the abolition of fees, but rather why they went so far as to say either in the session that the amount of fees was a measure of relief and worthy of consideration at some future time. The combined estimates given by the Local Governments put the cost of the measures at 200 lakhs annually besides 250 lakhs now recurring; and you will say then this would surely be too heavy a price to pay for shifting from the parents to the taxpayer a burden which figures in our statistics only as 40 or 45 lakhs of rupees per annum. But the explanation is that some of the estimates have moved as one and indispensable the cost of running free and the cost of running schools within the reach of all; and not only so, but they include also the cost of overhauling the existing schools, paying the teachers better and rebuilding the schools. Well, these are excellent objects, but clearly they are something different from remitting fees. Strip the term 'free education' of its enormous expenditure and the remission of fees should seem to be a manageable proposition. It does not extend abroad; it does not improve them, but it reduces the payment at the cost of the taxpayer. The practical question therefore is, out of a limited sum of money which do you prefer to do—40 annas additional to what the parent pays? I am not by any means against the principle of free primary education, and I am disposed to think that anything like universal primary education in this country would be incompatible with the retention of fees but speaking of the immediate present, I would decline the position in this way. If anyone said, Here are fifty or eighty lakhs, shall we remit fees, or shall we remit some other tax or burden? We are determined to remit something; shall it be fees or something else? I should say, Remit fees. But, if anyone said, Here are only or eighty lakhs, shall they be devoted to the improvement and extension of schools, or shall we remit fees? I should say, Give the money to the schools, improve the schools now here; build new schools; extend the facilities; diminish your expenses. Let us not interfere with the local decision which already exists among the Boards and Municipalities to carry out from their own resources the partial or entire remission of fees; but this is a very different thing from enacting, by a resolution in this Council, that Government is now to begin to do this, or to compel others to do it.

— I may now to the other part of the resolution in which we are asked to make a beginning of compulsory education. This means that parents should be compelled by law and by penalty to send their children to school; and it necessarily implies that there should be within their reach a school to which the children could be sent. Thus there are two steps, first, that some one should be compelled to provide sufficient schools to accommodate all the children who are of an age to attend school; second, that the parents of such children should be compelled to send their children to attend. So far as I know, this is the first session upon which the proposed, which is one of the highest importance, has been discussed in this Council. We have never ascertained the opinion of Local Governments or of us, and we have no records to show that Government has discussed it before now. So far as India is concerned, it is a question without a past.

— It is natural, therefore, to turn for a moment, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has done, to English examples. The English Elementary Education Act was passed in 1870; and as first and chief enactment was to compel every district in England, whether urban or rural, to provide a sufficient amount of accommodation in public elementary schools for all the children resident in the district. If this was done by voluntary action, well and good; if not, public bodies were set up, whose duty it was to make the necessary provision. This was not compulsory education, but compulsory provision of schools. At first there was no law at all for compelling children to go to school in those areas which were sufficiently served by voluntary schools; but by a succession of laws, which were passed year by year, this principle was gradually extended, and made universal, by compelling the school boards to make provision for compulsory school attendance, and by setting up in the districts which were not provided with school boards, other bodies known as the duty of enforcing school attendance. The Act of 1870 was not the Elementary Act; that did not come till twenty-one years later. But the Act of 1870 provided that when children were too poor to pay the fees, the fees might be paid for them by the poor law authorities, and the Act also allowed free schools to be built in poor districts, in those years, the Government of 1870 in respect fees accepted pretty closely with what we have in India today.

— Now that was the actual course of legislation in England; compulsory provision of schools first, then compulsory attendance, then remission of fees all round. But I would remark two things about this Act. First, that it was the admission of many years of Parliamentary effort; second, that the provision of schools, and the level of school attendance, were, at the time that the Act was passed, and had been for years, very much more general in England than they are now in India. Consider how we stand; one day in five had not girl in ten-year-old at school; and what is the chief cause of our delinquency? Later on we may reach a situation in which the spirit of the people will be the chief cause obstructing the further progress of school attendance, but that is not so today. The immediate

more which prevents the exposition of school attendance is the want of school premises. In the Rutland Primary the Government report that there are 100,000 boys ready to come to school if schools were provided for them; and the annual reports of public instruction in other provinces uniformly tell us that the demand for schools is far in excess of the supply.

¹⁰ Now this being the case, we would not condemn it for its status of the supply... their children to school. For the parents, if you are open-minded, you will not children to fill them, and what we require is the presence of 50,000 children. Given the situation of compulsion, I do not know whether it will come later or not. We must submit ourselves before they begin to talk of compulsion; and we are at present so far from having abundant resources, that we cannot take in all the children who are known to be there and during abundant resources, that

— "Was it not a wise resolution which reported as follows in Bombay? The Committee consisted among its members the Hon'ble Sir Tathaldeo Thakorey and the Honourable Netha, and after considering for two years the measures which should be adopted to further the spread of education in the city of Bombay, it reported:—

For example, the time has not come for the introduction of compulsory education.

And, that it is neither necessary nor desired to reveal from where they are charged already:

and have proceeded to make recommendations for the instruction of schools and teachers, and for schools for the deafened-blind.

“Domestic provision of schools” was their intention, and it was so. The money increased provision of beds. I have heard with very great pleasure the speeches which have been made by our-
 self members, both in this and in previous debates, urging the necessity for much larger expenditure upon education. At the House of Lords, Mr. Macdonald has pointed out, it would be a mistake to suppose that we, as one of the one hundred or so non-official members of this Council, pressing for increased expenditure upon education, and upon the other side a strong Government, saying No. In their high official position, as members of the Government of India, and the reason was—

10. On a general view of the question, the Government of India must avoid the conclusion that primary education has hitherto received insufficient attention and so inadequate share of the public funds. They consider that in possession a strong claim upon the sympathy both of the deponent Government and of the Local Governments, and should be made a leading charge upon provincial resources.¹

"We have always been satisfied, in day-to-day life, with the work done by the Hsiao hsueh Fenglin District when we have been out here, up to the divide on the part of attendance, which was willing to be sent. Those were not little words. We stood, therefore, at a point where official and non-official opinion, though it may differ as to the measures to be taken here and now, is in agreement as to the end and which we decide to attack. We decide to use, as it were, in every village, at any rate within reach of our villages, a school; not at events, but a village school in which the village itself can take part, and in which the first persons will be to train up good sons and women and good citizens; and the second purpose to impart useful knowledge, not forgetting, when we have the field as the workshop, will have begun to learn the value of concrete observation and to feel the joy of enlightenment and a new manual work. The fact is that we have not yet fully solved the question of what that will cost. We improve the expenditure from time to time according to the possibilities of the moment, and we remove these differences which are most glaring. In my opinion, the stage which we should next endeavor to reach is one in which the income of our expenditure will become like a source of revenue, and we shall be able to subsidize, that was my first reform consideration, but I have to leave it to you, which we may say, but I think some consideration should be given to the way to arrive at, the diffusion of educational facilities, that the cost of reaching this point may be more or less deftly amortized, and that the provision of the funds required may become just a satisfied financial policy. I should not see the case for such a policy merely upon considerations of the material prosperity of the country, for there are greater ones than that involved in the economic performance of its public duty of securing the progress of the country. But even if the case rested solely upon material considerations, there is a tremendous present difficulty which must be solved, and that is the question of the enormous (potentially) attracted prosperity, or the built-up-upon, in connection with the labor of Hsiao Fenglin, which is that when we do face the cost of a good system of popular education in this territory, we shall find the means to do so are not so white, and not ultimately, unobtainable."

[illegible]

be framed and administrative policy has to be adopted. They would afford materials to the Government, and on a work a real beginning could be made for bringing to every person who stands in need of education that education without which insurance, which is the parent of so much poverty and misery, cannot be removed. No land, in our province the Government has, in the Agricultural Department, been issuing very useful tracts, pamphlets and leaflets giving information in regard to manures, improved implements, improved methods of tillage, selection of seeds, and so on, but the persons for whom they are intended cannot take advantage of them. Over 85 per cent of them are steeped in ignorance and cannot even read and write. Apart from the financial point of view Government would be a failure. It is quite true that a very large expenditure would have to be incurred. I cannot with the short time I have before me say as to whether Sir Harold Stuart's calculation of 234 crores or the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's estimate of 19 lakhs is correct. But it must be admitted that it would be a very large expenditure which would have to be incurred. But it would be an insurance which we would have against famine and against increasing poverty in every direction. My Lord, those who have had any occasion to deal practically with industries know how difficult it is to get our work done intelligently with the kind of materials which we have got. There are matters in regard to which time can be no difference of opinion, and I am not going to waste the time of the Council on that point. My contention is that with the statements issued by the higher administrative from time to time a sufficient case has been made out for not a mere expression of the present state but for appointment of a Committee for drawing up a programme which will run as the ordered establishment of the country of a system of primary education which will carry education home to every person who is of a school-going age. It is said that we are already spending so much on education. Well in England, the richest country in the world where there is so much of private endowment, out of 844 millions of the Government revenue, 174 millions sterling are spent by the Department of Education, Science and Art. Here, out of 74 millions sterling, what is spent is 11,25,00,000. With the ratio proportion are there, India is a poor country, and if there is any country in which there is greater need for this kind of education, it is India. My Lord, I only ask to follow in the footsteps of that great country which has served as our ideal and on which all our hopes and our aspirations depend and hope that with the very modest request that my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, has made the Government will find itself so satisfied.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti said:—I have listened with the deepest interest and with an equal amount of pleasure to the eloquent criticism with which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale has introduced the resolution which stands in his name.

"I need not to express this resolution, and I do this with a very real sense of regret due to the fact that it would give me much pleasure if I were able to convince myself that the stage of educational development at which this country has arrived is a stage at which it would be feasible and desirable to take the great step in advance which has been so enthusiastically advocated by the Hon'ble member."

"But I find myself altogether unable to attack in such a description. Indeed, the more I reflect on the question and the more I become acquainted with the views of others who have studied it, the more clear does it become to me that India is not yet ripe for compulsory education, and that to make a premature attempt at its introduction would be to run a serious risk of throwing back instead of carrying forward the state with which we are all, I imagine, in sympathy, the great cause of popular education."

"The question brought forward by Mr. Gokhale raises a large number of issues, and this being so it is absolutely impossible for any of us in the time at our disposal to comment on the whole of the case set up by the Hon'ble member. I will therefore confine myself to an attempt to explain to the Council the present position of primary education in Bombay—the province of which I have the honour to be the official representative in this Council—and to show what are the real requirements of the situation—requirements among which we do not include either the introduction of compulsion or the abolition of our fees."

"I will begin with a statement regarding the number of pupils receiving instruction. The Council are aware that the proportion of children of school-going age to the total population is steadily rising at 15 per cent. Well in Bombay I see from the figures for 1908-1909 that about 1 per cent of the male population and about 1 per cent of the female population were attending some educational institution at another during that year. In other words, that 60 per cent of the boys and over 60 per cent of the girls of school-going age were not attending school at all."

"For this state of affairs I think three main causes may be assigned:—

- 1, the economic conditions of the country, which render it almost impossible for parents to seek to take advantage of the wage-earning power of their children;
- 2, the apathy of those large sections of the population to whom education is not a necessity for carrying their living and who have not yet come to recognize its value; and
- 3, the inability of Government through lack of funds to bring education within easy reach of the whole of the population."

"The economic difficulty is as obvious and so natural that it needs no explanation, and a very long time will, I fear, elapse before the elaborate and impassioned passion as labourer will be content to accept the education of his children, as an adequate and satisfactory set-off against the wages which they in turn have earned to aid him in supporting his family."

"As regards the feelings with which the people look on education, I think it is necessary in the first instance to recognize that we have to deal with two distinct classes of persons."

"The first is on the one hand, the class which has come to know the value which education has in the daily life and to show gratitude for their children and to be willing to pay for it. Their number is large, and if they are becoming more and more linked up in their demands for school facilities, a fact to which I shall have to make further reference later."

"But on the other hand we have also the vastly larger class, the real masses of the people, to whom education is but a name, who require no learning of any sort to enable them to earn their livelihood as their fathers earned theirs before them, and whose attitude towards education is that of apathy if not of more or less open antagonism."

"I should like briefly to illustrate this by mentioning one or two concrete manifestations of it in the Bombay Presidency."

"I am of course aware that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's resolution aims at to recommend only a beginning in the direction of compulsory education, and he suggests that arrangements should be made to cover the responsibility for and the costs of the scheme on to the municipal or other local authorities. About this I can only say that in my opinion the scheme will not work. In the first place the Boards do not appreciate the necessity of education, and they would object to adding themselves with the additional costs—the more so that they are already contributing to the heavy burden of school expenditure. Secondly, it would not in my opinion be possible to transfer from the shoulders of Government the scheme which would be assumed by the municipal bodies for the reason, because the people would always decline to believe that the Boards were acting independently of Government.

"And lastly it seems to me that the planned introduction of the system would intensify the inequalities which already exists as a result of the difference of the number of existing schools and of their uneven distribution. Hundreds of thousands of individuals are now contributing to the local educational cost for the education of whose children no facilities whatsoever have been provided, and the inevitable result of Mr. Gokhale's scheme would be that additional public funds would be expended on increasing the facilities which already exist and are crowded of largely by the well-to-do, thus leaving less money for providing in other places facilities which are not now in existence but which are urgently required in the poor villages and which must be supplied if justice is to be done to all citizens.

"I have left myself no time to talk in the financial aspect of the scheme, which is of course of the very first importance, and I must leave that for other speakers with this remark only that on the present basis of provincial finance the cost of free and compulsory education would be entirely prohibitive.

"There is now one other matter of considerable interest in which I desire to allude.

"Mr. Orange has told us of the Committee in Bombay City in 1904. He read out two of its resolutions they passed, but I should like to go further and to now read to the Council the resolutions at which the Committee, with one dissentient and one abstinent, finally settled and which they have embodied in their report.

"On the understanding that the first proposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Bally was limited to the City, it was agreed to by all except the Hon'ble Mr. Bhabhab. The Committee consider that the present backward state of education among the bulk of the Hindu and Mohammedan population of the City renders it inadvisable that compulsory education should be introduced. They feel that it would involve needless provocation and create serious friction between Government and the people. They consider that there exists now a strong desire on the part of parents to give some degree of education to their children and a willingness to pay the fees as presently demanded. Further, they believe that the large number of children shown as not attending school is mainly due to want of school accommodation. They therefore hold that compulsory education is at the present time neither necessary nor desirable.

"The second proposition was passed unanimously, the Committee being satisfied that the fees charged are too low as to be really paid. They also believe that the majority of parents prefer that some fee should be levied.

"I leave these findings, as they are, without comment, for the consideration of the Council, and I only venture to suggest this further reflection, that if the City of Bombay is not yet ripe for compulsory education, where in the city or the town is India in which the proposed system can safely be given a trial?

"And now I will not detain the Council any longer.

"I have the fullest sympathy with the Hon'ble Member as to the object of his proposals, and I am so ashamed to admit that I find something objectionable in his absolutism even when it emerges on the important. But between important idealism and practical administration there is a great gulf fixed.

"In this case, I feel it is impossible that that gulf should be bridged, and I must therefore vote against the resolution of my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble FATHER MARIAN MARIAN MALAVITA said:—"My Lord, the resolution which has been introduced to the Council has been so clearly explained by the Hon'ble Member who has moved it that it occurs to me somewhat as a surprise that the aim and object of it should be at all misunderstood. If my friend had been by saying that compulsion should be introduced, today, I could have understood several of the objections which have been urged against the proposal. But Mr. Gokhale has taken great care—the Council will perhaps agree with me in saying that he has taken the greatest possible care—to explain all the practical aspects of the question; he has pointed out that the scheme runs at working compulsion general throughout the country is a period extending over twenty years; he has himself explained that it is impossible, even if we were to do so, to introduce compulsion all over the country at once; he has only urged that a beginning should be made in selections which should satisfy certain definite conditions, and that the system should be gradually extended. Not only that, but he has urged that even before such a small beginning as he has proposed is actually made, there should be a Commission appointed to work out the details and to prepare a complete scheme. That being so, I cannot but think that the objections which have been urged on the ground that no definite scheme has been suggested must fall to the ground. There is one objection, however, which goes to the root of the matter, and which deserves, therefore, greater consideration. It has been urged that the country is not ripe for compulsory education. No country will ever be ripe for compulsory education unless and until those who are entrusted with the government feel an earnest and active desire to introduce such education. The Hon'ble Mr. Chen has told us that the present stage has not been reached where compulsion could be introduced. I submit that every country that has emerged from the state of primitive barbarism is fit for a measure of compulsory education. A country like this, where learning has been the mark; thus been deeply appreciated, is most unhesitatingly and confidently fit for it. Our present administrators have found this country ripe enough for the most advanced measures of reform in the Civil Administration, in the Army Administration, in the matter of the extension and improvement of railways, telegraphs and post offices, in matters affecting public health and sanitation. The element of compulsion has been introduced and is at work in various forms and ways. Compulsion has been compulsory for a long time. And yet it is said that the country is not ripe for the greatest and humane measure of compulsory education, which will seek to rescue the people from the darkness of ignorance, and from its evil consequences, poverty, misery and crime! My Lord, some of the remarks which have been made against the resolution betray a lack of appreciation

education to possibly as 1908 to carry out. Can there be any doubt as to the necessity for such a provision? Let us see what the position is. Notwithstanding these numerous and very satisfactory expressions of opinion in favour of the extension of primary education, the progress of that education, that it is extended, does really show; and, my Lord, in the meantime other countries have made immense progress in education and built up their prosperity upon its foundation. Japan started with a 1871; education it universal there now. Japan was spending in 1902 nearly £ 20000 a year on primary education, which is the largest figure which my friend Mr. Goldsborough says would be necessary of education in India—nearly everywhere throughout India. My Lord, the striking progress made by that country and by other countries—by Germany, America, France and Switzerland, and other countries—unquestionably makes us of the slightest truth that the position of the general masses of the people are undoubtedly be immensely improved by a sound system of compulsion and free education. How long then, my Lord, is this country to wait for such education? If the revenues of the country were not really sufficient to meet the cost of such education, if they had not been growing, there might be some excuse for postponing action. But my friend's friend has pointed out that the revenue has been growing; that in other departments expenditure also has been growing by leaps and bounds; that the Army has received eight times more, the general administration has received a great deal; that in telegraphs, railways and post offices there has been a steadily growing increase in expenditure. This is the one department—the Department of Education—which has been most underdone, which has received the smallest attention and support. And we strongly feel that unless the proposal which has been brought forward by my friend before the Council is accepted, there will be little chance of adequate support being given to Education even in the future. It may be that some of the proposals put forward by my friend's friend may not be quite satisfactory. My friend does not claim perfection for his proposals, he has put them forward tentatively for consideration. And if the Commission which Mr. Goldsborough has asked for is appointed, it will discuss the whole question; it will go into all the necessary practical details, and prepare and submit a scheme which shall work out well, in the sense of a few years, secure the first great benefit which every citizen of Government which has education. At the present moment, and of every five villages, four are without a school. Your Lordship was pleased to say two years ago that 'our last revenue tells a tale of increasing wealth to great proportions, but still more, I hope, of abundance of the necessities of life to the small sufferer of the soil,' and Your Lordship was pleased to add: 'he is the man we must strive to help. He is too great a weight on the backbone of the population of India.' On his welfare depends much of the happiness and contentment of the people.' Your Lordship's predecessor also speaks in similar language a few years before when he said:—

'Who are the people of whom I speak? They are the poorest, humble millions, tilling the soil and at the plough, knowing little of budgets but very painfully aware of the narrow margin between subsistence and indigence. It is to them that my heart goes out. They see the bad luck and of our economic prosperity. They give us nearly 20 millions sterling per annum in land revenue alone or about one-fourth of our entire receipts.'

'It is for these millions of the soil, and those who toil at the well and at the plough, whose welfare constitutes our economic sense the revenues of Government, that I implore Your Lordship's Government to find some further means of money for education than is based at present. I submit their condition is deplorable. They are still steeped in ignorance. They are most of them miserably poor. They fall easy victims to plagues and other diseases because they live in unhealthy surroundings; they fall victims to the machinations of the money-lender, of the petty official, of the miser's agent, and others because they have not received education. They spend more than their means would permit on festive occasions because they have not been taught to cultivate prudence and economy. But they are so wholly to blame for this state of affairs, with Mosaicist Rites and nearly three-quarters of a century ago—'

'It is now well understood that in all countries the happiness of the poor depends in a great measure on their education. It is by means of it alone that they can acquire those habits of prudence and self-respect from which all other good qualities spring; and if ever there was a country whose such habits are required, it is this. We have all often heard of the life of early marriage and overbearing population; of the average of a life squandered on some sort of luxury; of the happiness of the millions, which renders them a prey to money-lenders; of their indifference to good clothes or houses, which has been urged on some occasions as an argument against lowering the public standards on that; and, finally, of the need of all laws to protect them, when no individual can be found who has spirit enough to take advantage of those exacted in their favour; there is but one remedy for all this, which is education.'

'It is high time that the Government extended the benefits of education to these humble people. For be it then as to ignore what has been done by the Government in the matter of education. I feel thankful for every school that has been started or assisted, and for every facility which has been provided for education. But what has been done is extremely small compared to what remains and requires to be done, compared also with what has been done with highly educated people in other countries. The revenues contributed by the humble millions of India have, no doubt, been largely applied to promote education of a certain kind. We have got a network of railways spread over the country; we have got telegraphs and post offices. We have got a large and costly army, and other paraphernalia of civilization. But that does not altogether constitute what deserves to be called civilization. 'What then is civilization,' as quote the words of Matthew Arnold, 'which some people seem to conceive as if it meant uniforms and the penny-post, and little more; but which is really an complex and soft a matter than a great spiritual power, like literature, is a part of it, and a part of it only? Civilization' reviews the learned Professor, 'is the harmonious of man in society. Man is civilized when the whole body of the society comes to live with a life worthy to be called human and corresponding to man's true capacities and powers.'

'Now, my Lord, as we will deny that the mass of the people have derived some benefit from the railway, the penny-post and the telegraph, etc. But I beg Your Lordship, I beg every member of the Council, to consider whether the millions of the people, the humble millions, who live under the guardianship of His Majesty's Government, and who contribute so largely to the revenues of that Government, have received anything like a fair share of that civilization to which, living under one of the

appointed by the Government, because if such enquiry be made, then all those matters will be brought to notice, and by such enquiry those people who are clamouring for free and compulsory education in this country, they will be satisfied, because in this enquiry all those matters, all those difficulties will come out. And if those who sit on the Commission, if they can provide safeguards, we thank the better. If they cannot provide such safeguards, then I submit, my Lord, that even then such an enquiry will produce some results. With these words, I agree with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in so far as the question of the appointment of a Commission for enquiry is concerned; but as regards the question of compulsory education, I am entirely against him."

The Hon'ble Mr. Macmurtrei said:—"My Lord, I have been asked by the Hon'ble Raja, Parthab Singh to read an English translation of an Urdu speech which he has prepared in connection with this resolution. But as there is no provision in the rules of business as to the despatch of notices of public interest similar to that in the Legislative Rules and I am not a member to read a speech for another, I do not know whether I should be so order in complying with his request. I therefore submit the point for your Excellency's ruling."

His Excellency the Governor said:—"In the absence of any provision in the Rules for the despatch of resolutions, similar to that in the Legislative Rules, nothing can be done to speak on behalf of another who is unable to speak in English. It does not seem right to allow another member to read an English translation of the Hon'ble Raja Parthab Singh's speech. But on the second recent instance at the case the Honourable member's translation of his speech may, I think, be taken to read, and published as part of today's proceedings."

The following are the remarks of the Hon'ble Raja Parthab Bahadur Singh:—

"My Lord, as regarding the resolution, moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale, I wish to point out that every civilized country in Europe and America now fully recognizes the duty of imparting free primary education to its children of both sexes. In Asia, Japan has achieved it. With the rising in of the new empire the vast Asiatic Empire of Turkey has begun to take steps to follow the lead of other civilized countries. Free and compulsory primary education, I am told, has been put by the Committee of Union and Progress in the forefront of their programme of reforms."

"In this country the question has not been fully neglected. For the last fifty years the question has been before the Government in some sort of way. The Education Commission of 1882 recommended this measure to the Government. As a result of the work done by the Government in the connection about 16 lakhs of less of school-going age are now receiving some kind of education. But we are not yet backward. The number of literate persons in our country according to the last Census Report is only 10 to 15 per cent. of the whole population, while among women only about 7 in a thousand are read and write. For progress in the age of civilization it is absolutely necessary that this state of material should not be any more allowed, for unless the individual is better qualified the progress of the nation cannot be secured."

"My Honourable friend very justly urges that primary education should be made free and compulsory. In undertaking this measure the Government will be following the traditions of this land. Both under the Hindu system and in the time of the Mahomedan, education, both primary and of the higher type, was given free to the people. The history of Hindu India is not fully known, but tradition is largely shrouded of the great days of Vikramaditya and Bhup, when education was so universally diffused that even the labourer in the field could appreciate the wealth of Sanskrit poetry. Learning made Ancient India, in our own times the enlightened ruler of Bharat has introduced compulsory primary education for both the sexes in his State. And, surely, British India is not to lag behind a Kafir State."

"It would be waste of time in a Council like this to enlarge on the moralized advantages of this measure. That it would tend to promote the progress of the country in all the various departments of life cannot be for a moment questioned. The only question which is relevant here is whether the Government can afford the money necessary for the efficient carrying out of this measure. Of course to carry out the measure fully a large sum of money would be required. But looking into this question, clearly I feel that after all the money needed is not so very large considering the resources of the Government. The expenditure on some of the great spending departments of the State has been growing enormously of late. A small check may be put on these and the money thus freed utilized for the purpose. Besides, the expense might be made gradually and be spread over a number of years. In fact as yet no undertaking could hardly be taken up all at once."

"My Lord, India at once was and is a self-sufficient country almost entirely unaffected by what went on outside. But all this has changed. The progress of modern civilization has made the world impervious. Our country has entered the arena of world competition. Economic needs are no longer unknown in Germany as America change the outlines of our life not merely in our large towns but even in the most distant villages. What should have us of any success in the economic and material fields of life under modern conditions without adequate provision, and the full equipment of the intellectual capacities of the individual? It is fortunate that the decisions of this country are based up with those of England at the present. The English people have benefited as much by education that the importance and urgency of primary education need not be argued with their representatives in this country. Let us hope that such has done so much good to the English people will not be withheld from the people of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Macmurtrei said:—"My Lord, the question of primary education is of such vital importance to the future of India that all other questions pale into insignificance before it. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale has in his own inimitable and eloquent style dealt with it from the moral point of view. He presents a mass of figures, his brilliant marshalling of facts, his clear and sound reasoning, it is impossible to improve upon, and I do not intend to weary this Council with a repetition of the same arguments; but as a representative specially chosen by the Mahomedans I should like to say a few words from the Mahomedan point of view, and especially after the speech of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Akbarul Haque."

"My Lord, modern Islamic history are familiar with the fact that from the earliest times the scholars of Islam were renowned for their love of learning. They studied and excelled each other in being poets and founders of Universities and Colleges and endowed them with rich and munificent donations. Numerous sayings of the Prophet inculcating and emphasizing the value of knowledge, stamped the

people of learning with the masses of religion. The result was that it became a place set for every Muslim to acquire a portion of his property for the advancement of human knowledge. The great Universities of Baghdad and Cairo, Granada and Cordova were monuments of the magnificence and generosity of the Mohammedan people. To-day the oldest University in the world is one founded by Mohammedans. They carried this tradition, and everywhere means for learning in every country they went, either as conquerors, merchants or traders. In Europe they lighted the torch, which is now burning with a thousandfold brilliancy and brightness. India had its full share of the benefits of this universal education. The Mahad Rajas were themselves great scholars and patrons of learning, and showed royal grants and jagirs upon educational institutions. Their courts and nobles followed their example. Books of learning sprung up throughout the country. Delhi, Lucknow and several other places became famous for their libraries, and students flocked to them from every part of India to complete their education. Primary education was not only not neglected, but was carried on in a much larger scale. Every village, every hamlet, had its own school for educating the sons of the poorer classes. In every class of advancement a dinner was invited to provide for the education and upkeep of students. But all this is changed now, my Lord. From one of the most highly educated nations in the world we have become the most backward. Every dinner on our part for our full share in the advancement of the country is at best met with the reply that we are a backward people and must educate ourselves. I regretfully admit that ungenerously we cannot occupy with our brethren of other communities in point of education, but I emphatically assert, that given equal opportunities and facilities we are inferior to none and are, more to learn, hold our own in all walks of life.

My Lord, the masses of the downfall are many and varied, and it would be a tedious and pedantic task to enter into details. Undoubtedly we ourselves are mostly to blame for this deplorable state of things. Government has given every facility to the people of India without any distinction of caste or creed to educate themselves, but we Mohammedans refused to take advantage of it. The natural and inevitable result was that we lagged behind. The poverty of Mohammedans has become proverbial and is one of the chief causes, if not the chief cause, of our inability to improve our lot. Modern India has produced eminent workers and great benefactors among the Mohammedans in the field of education. Who can forget the honours and reward some of the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as the patron of Muslim education? The rich benevolence of our present leader, His Highness the Aga Khan, are well known. But these are isolated efforts of individuals, private and cannot possibly equal the power and resources of a great State. This resolution if accepted, will mean as in the words of nobles and members that the stigma of being a backward people.

My Lord, I would like to mention to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale for bringing this resolution before the Council. I firmly believe that if the principle of this resolution concerned itself to the Council, the Mohammedans of India would derive greater benefit from it than other communities. To a great extent it would equalise the educational qualifications of the different communities and bring them to an equal level in every other respect.

My Lord, I fully realise the difficulties of the Honourable the Finance Member. The other day he had to resort to harsh tactics to make the two ends meet. His only resource was that he had to raise money to meet his cash demand for expenditure. Well I submit that he has some justice on his side, as money to meet his cash demand for expenditure. But I submit that he has some justice on his side, as money to meet his cash demand for expenditure. But I submit that he has some justice on his side, as money to meet his cash demand for expenditure. But I submit that he has some justice on his side, as money to meet his cash demand for expenditure.

My Lord, the non-official members of this Council, as in a helpless minority and not only being the people and supporters of the people to the notice of the Government is the hope that the Government might listen to them. It seems to the Government either to accept or reject. The responsibility is not on but there. At the same time I submit that the Government must be treated fairly, but should be approached with all resources to the extent and degree demands. The Indian people have set their face on providing primary education for the masses and ways and means should be found to satisfy them.

My Lord, in some quarters I have heard much expressed as to the consequences of universal primary education. I shall not repeat the nature of those from the Council. They are serious and much to be feared of a great people like the English people. Education has no harm to any nation. The imparting of primary education to the masses will undoubtedly solve some of the most pressing and intricate problems of Indian administration.

My Lord, the peasantry of India are very ignorant, perhaps of other class of people in the world have remained so stationary and unprogressive as the large masses of the Indian people. In their arduous and unproductive life a very small part. They have never heard of modern science and knowledge of the modern world. A few scholars and a few more intelligent and more able to accept modern improvements. They will look to their lands and make their lands worth being for a human being. The fearful mistake which is made by their ignorance of the simple laws of business will be greatly reduced. By using their intelligence they would make their lands more productive, their handicrafts more profitable and valuable in the market. Where there is starvation now, there would be sufficient to eat plenty and keep their body and soul together. In ten thousand improvements visible in all directions and throughout the country.

My Lord, such a great reform is worth trying for. The money spent now, will be well spent and it will be a large return to the treasury by means of the general prosperity of the people.

My Lord, I cannot imagine a greater and nobler task allotted to any nation, than that of making one-fifth of the human race in the state of humanity and helping them to take their proper place in the sun of justice. Near Lordship has granted this country with kindness and sympathy, not less ready of justice. Near Lordship has granted this country with kindness and sympathy, not less ready of justice. Near Lordship has granted this country with kindness and sympathy, not less ready of justice. Near Lordship has granted this country with kindness and sympathy, not less ready of justice.

The Hon'ble Member Mr. KHAN said:—"My Lord, the resolution which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has moved is one which is calculated to cover not only important possibilities and cannot perhaps be lightly dismissed or hastily assented to. It touches of the great question which is engaging the most anxious attention of both the Government and the people of India.

"The resolution aims at making primary education free and compulsory in India, and is designed to enlighten the masses who have hitherto with a few exceptions followed their ancestral occupations. India's wealth, so we all know, consists exclusively of agricultural prosperity, the very few industries worth the name exist being now and then a possession which would give the agricultural classes a definite part in their social occupations would naturally affect the well-being of the entire population of India, and I am afraid that the education which is imparted in the Indian schools is calculated to assist their general improvement, and service in these rank lofty positions for which this education does not provide an intimate vent. The question therefore really comes whether it is wise or even expedient to make the future generation of agricultural classes disconnected with their lot, and would the country furnish if they are outcasted and despite their ancestral professions? It is a great problem and an enormous responsibility rests on us, for we are accountable to our conscience for the steps which may result from the policy of educating these classes.

"It is true that in European countries and even in Japan the system of compulsory education is in vogue, but we cannot lose sight of the fact that those countries have to a great extent become manufacturing centres and industries are given preference over agriculture; their wealth comes from exploiting other nations and they do not at all depend on agriculture as we do.

"My Lord, there are by far more concerning the effect of the resolution if it is put into operation, but I am not without hopes so well. I am sure my constituency is anxious that a trial should be given to this scheme, for they know that this is the only way which can help them to tide over the difficulty of poverty, and if there are to be, as they should, these legislative chambers in the administration of the country, they must be made free of financial difficulties in equipping at least primary education.

"Other statesmen will go on getting education over if it is more expensive, but the Mahomedan recent experience with the present educational demands, I think for many reasons it is very desirable that they be in a position to compete on terms of equality in the race of life with other communities in India. If a Commission is appointed as suggested by the Hon'ble Member, I think some means may be devised to start education on proper lines which may counteract the evil results of the present system. I therefore support the idea of a Commission being appointed to report fully their proposals after a careful enquiry."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said:—"My Lord, I will now say a few words by way of reply to the observations which have been made by several Members on the resolution. At the outset, I would express my thanks to the Hon'ble the Home Member for the assurance that he gave at the end of his speech that the Government would consider carefully the proposals laid by me before the Council today. I wish I could feel the same degree of satisfaction in regard to certain other parts of his speech, notably in regard to what he said about a Commission going up and down the country, visiting suggestions from all and sundry as to what should be done by Government in this matter. I must also say that I was somewhat surprised to hear that the suggestions which I have placed before the Council appeared to be altogether new to the Hon'ble Member. My Lord, when I suggested the appointment of a Commission I actually also meant that the Government should take some interest in the matter; and if they took some interest in it, they would not start a Commission with a mere blank sheet of paper before it asking it to go up and down the country visiting suggestions. The Government would first start the Commission, as it invariably does in such cases, with definite instructions and definite questions which will be framed so which questions would be worked from the public. As regards the statement of the Hon'ble Member that my suggestions were new, it only surprises me what I have been insisting on in the Council for several years, namely, that education should be made over to a separate Member of this Council. Education is one of twenty other departments with which the Hon'ble Member has to deal, and it is not to be expected that he will pursue educational matters with the same diligence and the same watchfulness with which they are pursued in other countries, notably in America, where they try to follow what is being done throughout the world every year in regard to education. If things had stood where they were left by the Hon'ble Mr. Horner Adams, I should have thought that Government had adopted towards my committee an attitude which was, on the whole, not unfriendly. But the remarks made by the Hon'ble Sir H. Stuart appear to me to be unconscionably hostile. I speak subject to correction because the Hon'ble Member had quite finished his financial statement when the bell rang and the time allowed for the examination was over. I can therefore confine myself only to what he actually said, and that portion did not sound as at all friendly to my motion. I start before three observations that he made. The first was in connection with my handling of the matter. I said that the Hon'ble Member has been studying some of my past utterances. That is a matter from which I should perhaps derive some satisfaction. I must say, however, that he has not been reading my speeches correctly. He has no justification for saying that I have now taken up a position which is inconsistent with the position I had taken up before. It is true that three years ago, I asked that Government should begin in this matter by making primary education free, and then proceed to make it compulsory. The aim always has been to have it free and compulsory. Three years ago I asked the abolition of fees from Indian Government had then plenty of money, with which they hardly knew what to do. As Government was then inclined to be favourable to that idea, and so that I have only to refer to the Government Resolution issued at that time to make clear what my attitude was in the matter. I thought that was the line of least resistance. But throughout my aim has been to work steadily towards compulsion. The financial position, however, has changed. When our income has just been added, I cannot very well suggest to this Council that primary education should be made free straight off. I therefore have changed my tack a bit, and instead of beginning with the abolition of fees, I ask for the introduction of the principle of compulsion, which has always been an integral part of my scheme. I do not see that there is any inconsistency in that. If the Government abolish fees today, no one will regard more than I. There was another statement made by the Hon'ble Member which was slightly more serious. He said that I had expressed myself in a somewhat was ungenerous towards Sir David Lindsay about three years ago in that Council. Now, my Lord, a reference to the debates of that time will show that this description of what I then said is not justified. What happened was this:—In March 1906 when the Budget Statement was under

discussion I urged that primary education should be made free. There was a large surplus, in fact, as I have said, Government did not know what to do with their money. Sir Armand Armand, who was then the Home Member and therefore in charge of education, in his reply described my suggestion as a large error. He to do not express the same kind of sympathy with my speech that the Hon. Finance Member lavished on it while he was putting on to me his own. He said the speech was very good and the Government would keep it steadily in view as a distinct point which they might be able to take in time, but for the present they had to crawl along the plain. Within six months, however, Government issued a Resolution practically recommending free education to Local Governments. It was not a wordier letter merely stating what Local Governments thought. It was more the whole case of it, showing that it was practically a recommendation that was made. Of course, they asked as a matter of course, what the Local Governments thought of the matter but the whole document reads as if the Government of India had made up their minds on the subject. The next year's Financial Statement contained a remark which was quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Dhillon to the effect that if the Secretary of State's orders were received in the course of the year, primary education would be made free and funds would be made available. Therefore, from the position which Sir A. Armand took in March to the position in November there was a tremendous advance. I said that fact in March following and I used it as an argument that education should be in charge of a separate Member who would take a special interest in it, and that it should not be one of 16 other Departments over which the Home Member presided. I think the present system under which Education has to rub shoulders with Finance, Police and other Departments in charge of the Home Member, is one that is distinctly prejudicial to the interests of Education. The third point that I must notice is Sir R. Stuart's remarks in which he said education is to the east of my address. My Lord, there is a saying that the worst enemy of the good is the least. I proposed some humble advances; the Hon'ble Member straight away wrote me to go to the farthest point possible and then forgive me the Council by resolutions based on that. He says we will have said it education is to be free why not adopt the system that prevails in America? Then the next will be 10 or even 40 cents. If you want to make a general law, I won't say otherwise, but I will say, given in the eyes of people, then I have no objection to that method. But I should not have expected that from one with the opposition which Sir H. Stuart is known to have in this matter.

My Lord, I now come to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Orange in a speech to which we listened with great pleasure and interest. I have a quarrel with his position; I know his heart is practically with me in this matter, but he has to be practical and to cut his coat according to his cloth. He has to consider his resources and is steadily loaded by them. His friendly working to give me work I am prepared to take in the spirit in which I am inclined to think it was offered, namely, that I should not neglect a consideration of this question by a resolution in subsequent session, such as railway fares, taxation of jobs, etc. Now I am aware the Hon'ble Member that I did not intend to treat matters in any narrow spirit. As a matter of fact when you show that there are resources, the first difficulty that is pressed upon you is this: "It is all very well to suggest such schemes, but where is the money to come from? If however you suggest measures for finding the required money, you are straight way told that you are introducing extraneous matters and interfering with vested interests. There was one point in the Hon'ble Mr. Orange's speech in regard to which I throw the main responsibility on Government. The Hon'ble Member said that the great difficulty was about the provision of sufficient accommodation by local bodies. That is true. He quoted from a report of the Government of Bombay which said that 100,000 children were seeking admission but had no accommodation. But why is this? Why have not local bodies been required to provide accommodation? I quoted the morning one of the recommendations of the Committee appointed in Lord Ripon's time. The Committee had distinctly recommended that legislation should be resorted to in order to promote the extension of primary education; by that the Commission meant that powers should be taken by Government to require local bodies to provide accommodation. That was 15 years ago, but the recommendation has been allowed to remain a dead letter. No action has as far as I know taken on it and now we are confronted with this difficulty. Certain schemes were raised today by the Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Majid in the principle of compulsion. They both thought that compulsion was undesirable because if all children were sent to school it would be difficult to get labour. In answer to that I respectfully recommended to those a parcel of the debates in the House of Commons, when the Education Act of 1870 was passed; they will find them in the volumes of Hansard. Such schemes have always been urged, but as I said this morning the mass of people do not live in order to supply labour to those who wish to prosper on it. I think it is the elementary right of every child that it should receive at least the rudiments of education. Mr. Majid refused to do this on the difficulty; or perhaps that I am in sympathy with him. That is a matter for the Commission to consider, if one is appointed. Nothing of more should be done which would go against the religious problems of any community. As regards social system, well, I do not know the facts myself. If Government took up this matter in the spirit in which I stated like them to do it, I do not think that would be any remedy for special tactics. I do not think we should accept Sir H. Stuart's resolutions. I do not really think that the end will be more than 4 or 5 pence, even if education is provided for the whole of the made population; and the burden that would fall upon the State would not be very heavy. As regards the children of poorer classes becoming gentlemen, if they are educated that is an argument which I had better leave alone. My Lord, I think the whole discussion has established two things: first, the necessity for an inquiry has been clearly established. There is the point to which the Hon'ble Mr. Orange has referred, namely, requiring local bodies to provide accommodation. The Hon'ble Mr. Goss has told the Council of his opposition of village to education and other members have expressed other views. Even the official members are not agreed in this matter. Therefore, I think the necessity for an inquiry is clearly established. I may remind the Council that those the Commission of 1882 was appointed, 25 years had elapsed since the educational policy had been laid down by the Despatch of 1853, and that lapse of time was considered sufficient to justify an inquiry. Twenty-five years have again elapsed since then, and therefore I think the time has come when Government should direct a fresh inquiry into this question. If the Government will go as far as to say they will make an inquiry into the state of primary education, where the policy recommended by the Commission of 1882 has been carried out and a new new measure it will be desirable to take— that will substantially meet the requirements of the situation.

My Lord, the second point that I think has been established is the absolute necessity of strengthening the position of Education among the Departments of the Government of India. Sir H. Stuart

quoted from my evidence before the Decentralisation Commission and referred to a superficial impression. He says, I advocate today that Education should be made a divided head instead of a Promoted head, but that before the Decentralisation Commission I had said there should be no divided heads. That is true on the surface, but that is not fair, for you must take my scheme submitted to the Decentralisation Commission as a whole. If you do so, then you will find that there need be no divided heads, for I have advocated a large measure of financial independence to Local Governments and under that scheme Local Governments will be able to find the money. But as long as the present revenue restrictions continue, the Government of India must take the responsibility of finding money upon themselves so that the money should be forthcoming. If the Government of India become directly responsible for the spread of Education in the country, then I am quite sure that more money will be spent on it than at present. Under existing arrangements, if the Government of India are able to spare any money for education, they make small grants sporadically to Local Governments for the purpose. What is needed, however, is a large programme steadily kept in view and steadily worked out and the one only be secured if education is a direct concern of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. HANCOCK answered said:—"My Lord, I have only a very few remarks to make in closing the debate, I am not going to be drawn by the Hon'ble Member into any discussion of his scheme on its merits. The Hon'ble Member objects to my having said that his proposals are new. I only say that he suggests that they could have been discussed and disposed of at once. The scheme is undoubtedly a new and large one. It could not have been dealt with with such minute and adequate detail. Then the Hon'ble Member complains that the Secretary of the Home Department assumed a hostile attitude towards the object of his scheme. Sir Harold Spence was of course not bound as I was, and was at liberty to criticize the proposals. In my view he did not assume a hostile attitude. What, however, I do think is that he made a very effective criticism of some parts of the Hon'ble Member's proposals."

"I cannot say that I regard the debate as being a very adequate discussion of the proposals made by the Hon'ble Member. It could hardly have been so, because he did not know what the proposals were until the Hon'ble Member divulged them today. I think that the Hon'ble Member has obtained all that he could reasonably expect to obtain. He has had an opportunity of expressing his views and putting them before the Council and the Government of India, and he has obtained from the Government of India a promise that his scheme will be considered. I think he ought to be content with this promise and would be well advised to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. GUNNING said:—"Yes, my Lord, in view of the remarks which have just been made by the Hon'ble the Home Member, I am prepared to withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was withdrawn.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 22nd March 1925.

CURRITS,
The Port Trust JKS.

F. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX A.

Statement L*

(A) 1. Total Provincial Receipts, Bengal, 1904-1905	Rs.	6,18,94,988
Do. Expenditure - do.	Rs.	5,21,51,700
2. Total Provincial Receipts, Assam, 1904-1905	Rs.	12,31,524
Do. Expenditure - do.	Rs.	18,04,952

3. Share of Revenue assigned to the Government of Bengal in 1904-1905.

(1) The whole of the revenue under Provincial Rates, Registration, Interest except interest on Imperial Loans, &c., Receipts of Civil Departments, Miscellaneous Civil Receipts (excepting certain specified items) Major Irrigation Works, Direct Receipts, Minor Irrigation Works, Civil Works (except Receipts amount of buildings for the use of Imperial Departments), and Contributions from Local.

(2) One-half of the receipts under Stamps; seven-sixteenths of the receipts under Khare; and one-fourth of the receipts under Land Revenue (excepting (a) 12 per cent on collections from Government estates which were wholly Provincial and (b) proceeds on account of special survey and settlement operations on a large scale which were wholly Imperial,) and under Assessed Taxes and Customs.

(B) Total Provincial Receipts of Bengal as estimated in connection with the Provincial Settlement of 1905	Rs.	47,40,000
Total Provincial Expenditure of Bengal as estimated in connection with the Provincial Settlement of 1905	Rs.	47,40,000
Total Provincial Receipts of Eastern Bengal and Assam as estimated in connection with the Settlement of 1904	Rs.	2,25,82,000
Total Provincial Expenditure of Eastern Bengal and Assam as estimated in connection with the Settlement of 1905	Rs.	2,25,82,000
(C) Total grant to Eastern Bengal and Assam in connection with the Settlement of 1905	Rs.	30,00,000
Opening Provincial balance, Bengal, 1st April 1904.	Rs.	1,31,82,000
Closing Provincial balance, Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1st April 1905	Rs.	63,83,304

(D) (1) Share of Revenue assigned to Bengal by the Provincial Settlement of 1905

(2) The whole of the receipts under the heads mentioned in 3

(1) of part A of the statement

- (2) One-half of the receipts under Land Revenue (excluding (a) collections from Government estates which are wholly Provincial; and (3) receipts on account of special survey and settlement operations on a large scale which are wholly Imperial), Stamp, Excise, Assessed Taxes, and Fines 5,71,800
- (3) Fixed assignment from Imperial Revenue 6,81,000
- (4) Share of balances assigned to Eastern Bengal and Assam by the settlement of 1906.
- (1) One-half of the receipts under Land Revenue except "Revenue from Rajpoots and Bhopals on account of survey and settlement in Backergunge and other similar special surveys in Eastern Bengal and Assam."
- (2) Under other heads—some shares are shown above under Bengal.
- (3) Fixed assignment from Imperial Revenue 6,81,000

† (5) Statement showing the Provincial revenue (including special grants from Imperial) and Expenditure of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam since 1906-1907,

	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910 (Revised est. notes).
Bengal.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Provincial revenue	5,66,57,082	5,35,35,724	5,45,80,136	4,71,13,446
Provincial expenditure	5,75,38,427	5,66,09,714	5,55,44,377	5,43,05,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam.				
Provincial revenue	8,33,85,600	5,41,18,678	2,71,86,446	3,15,41,000
Provincial expenditure	5,66,85,344	5,75,34,780	5,64,64,179	5,17,20,000

Statement showing special Imperial grants made to the Government of Bengal since 1906-1907 (exclusive of ordinary and petty adjustments through the Land Revenue fund).

	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910 (Revised).
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Assignment for technical education	15,800	24,000	24,500	25,000
Assignment for University and Technical education	10,200	64,000	64,000	65,000
Assignment for Public schools	8,00,000	9,00,000	71,85,000	14,11,000
Assignment for University and College education	1,40,000	1,30,000	1,40,000	1,50,000
Assignment for higher technical education	1,000	5,00,000	1,50,000	3,40,000
Special assignment in aid of education	—	—	15,15,000	35,47,000
Assignment for sanitation	—	—	8,10,000	8,50,000

Statement showing special Imperial grants made to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam since 1906-1907 (exclusive of ordinary and petty adjustments through the Land Revenue fund)

	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910 (Revised).
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Assignment for college education	28,500	20,000	10,000	20,000
Assignment for University and Technical education	4,500	5,000	5,000	5,000
Assignment for Public schools	50	8,50,000	3,10,000	4,15,000
Assignment in aid of education	—	—	18,15,750	30,00,000
Assignment for sanitation	—	—	3,10,000	3,00,000

STATEMENT II.

Expenditure incurred by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in construction of public buildings (Provincially).—

	RS.
1905-1906	12,53,000†
1906-1907	10,35,000
1907-1908	21,62,000
1908-1909	24,42,800
1909-1910	25,35,000

(Approximate).

† Included in fixed assignment assignment.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WENCH,
As Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 13th March 1910.

PRESENT.

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, P. S. SINGH, C.M.S., C.M.G.,
 Mayor and Governor-General of India, presiding,
 and 25 Members, of whom 20 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. SUREN RAO asked:—

"(1) (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of guests spent each year by the Government of India and the different Provincial Governments at hill stations, and the amount of additional expenditure incurred annually by the several Governments by receiving their head-quarters in each hill station?"

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of shortening their stay at the hill stations?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HARVEY ADAMSON replied:—

"Statistical showing, the number of months spent at hill stations during each of the last three years by the Government of India and by the provincial Governments, and the additional expenditure incurred during the same period in the moving of the various head-quarters to and from the hills, are laid upon the table."

"The Government of India do not propose to open the question of shortening their own, or the Local Governments' stay at hill stations."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUREN RAO: "May I, with your Lordship's permission, ask, with reference to the statements placed on the table, whether the Government of India will be pleased to state why the expenditure in Bengal is nearly 3½ times as large as that in Madras, though the Government of Bengal stay on the hills for a shorter period than the Government of Madras?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HARVEY ADAMSON: "I am afraid that I cannot answer that question without notice."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUREN RAO: "According to the statement nearly 7 months are put down as the period spent by the Government of Bombay on the hills. Does that period include the time spent in Poona, and is Poona considered to be a hill station?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HARVEY ADAMSON: "We simply used by telegram the substance of the Hon'ble Member's question, to the Government of Bombay, and the statement contains their reply. I am unable without further notice to give any explanation on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. SUREN RAO asked:—

"(1) Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service is now filled up partly by promotion from the Subordinate Service and partly by competition, open or limited, as recommended by the Public Service Commission of 1884-87;

(b) whether in any or all of the Provinces the system of recruitment by competition is replaced by that of seniority;

(c) whether it has issued any instructions restricting the admission of competition in all or any of the Provinces, and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the same on the table?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HARVEY ADAMSON replied:—

"(a) & (b).—The Executive branch of the Provincial Service is filled up partly by promotion of officers from the subordinate service and partly by selection of persons possessing prescribed educational qualifications who are not already in Government service. The only Province in which any form of competitive examination prevails is the Punjab, where, out of the total number of positions annually recruited, two are appointed by competitive examination among candidates resident in the Province."

"(c) The Government of India have issued a Resolution directing that special competition for entry into Government service should, as a general rule, be dispensed with. The Resolution was published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India dated the 13th March 1904."

The Hon'ble Mr. Y. VISWANATHA SWAMI asked:—

"(1) (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the obstacles in the way of the progressive construction of the Virudhunagar-Bangalore line from Pudukottai northwards?"

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to take early steps towards completing the line?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. WILSON replied:—

"(a) The only obstacle in the way is the question of being able to provide the necessary funds."

"(b) The scheme of the line is a place in the programme of Railway Capital Expenditure for 1910-12 will require careful consideration when the programme is under preparation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Y. VISWANATHA SWAMI asked:—

"(1) (a) As regards the Virudhunagar Harbour Scheme, will the Government be pleased to state the stage the question has now reached, and what steps, if any, have been taken with respect to the application made by the Madras Government to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the revival of an expert?"

"(b) Will the Government be pleased also to state whether the contemplated scheme is likely to require early consideration in the budget, and whether any estimate has actually been drawn up of its probable cost, and, if so, from what sources and to what extent Government must propose to meet it?"

£25,000 has been insisted for an anticipated payment to the South Indian Railway Company, of which the Secretary of State has just advised us by telegram. The other changes are of comparatively small importance and are made all under Financial heads of account.

Turning now to Ways and Means, I have no changes to record in Capital expenditure, and some of my members in example in capital account. But the heavy trade was a source of the last few months have greatly strengthened the Secretary of State's balance, and the Budget process of Council drawings for next year has been reduced to £10½ millions, subject of course, to all the usual exceptions. The large drafts upon us are being partly met from our Treasury balance, which will in consequence fall somewhat below its usual level. In the 1st of April next, or about £200,000 less than was assumed in the Financial Statement. The Secretary of State however has also requested £120,000 through our Customs chest, and he will probably employ some part of the proceeds of his drawings in adding to the Gold Standard Reserve, while we shall meet the drafts in India from the £200 million reserve of that source.

"With this brief description, I leave the Budget of 1916-1917 in the hands of His Majesty's Members. There will be no discussion on it to-day, but on the subsequent date contemplated by the rules—which I understand Your Lordship intends to fix for next Tuesday—there will be an opportunity for such remarks as His Majesty's Members wish to offer, without moving resolutions or dividing the Council."

GLANDERS AND FANCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAMBERLAIN moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Gladders and Fancy be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble the MAMAHARAJAH of BARODA said:—"My Lord, I have the pleasure of the Hon'ble the mover of the Bill to bring to the notice of the Government of India a matter relating to the Gladders and Fancy Act. I do not intend to discuss the amendment Bill, for there is nothing in it to criticize. But I only wish to draw the attention of the Government of India to the fact that, when horses that are suspected of having gladders are tested by the Indian test, great precautions should be taken to see that these tests are made carefully. I beg to point out to the Government that last year I had a very bad outbreak of gladders in my stables. The authorities of the Royal Government took the matter in hand and those animals that had developed gladders without a doubt had to be destroyed; but there were a large number of animals which were suspected of gladders, and the authorities at my request tested them very carefully, in fact permitted the matter but to be allowed three times on each animal, with the result that the majority of those animals were saved. The reason why I draw the attention of the Government of India to this is that out of those animals that were saved, some had been considered to be destroyed at first, and it was because this careful test was applied, that those animals were saved from the jaws of death. I have already mentioned the fact to the Hon'ble Mr. Curle, and I just mention it before the Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAMBERLAIN moved that the Bill be passed. He said:—"With reference to the remarks of the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Baroda, the Government recognize the great importance of taking every precaution before animals are condemned, and they will draw the attention of Lord Curzon to his remarks in the matter."

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRISONS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY ARNOLD moved that the Bill to amend the Prisons Act, 1904, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY ARNOLD moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERTSON:—"My Lord, I have for some time to introduce a Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act (7 of 1909). The Act of 1909 was based on all material reports on the previous Act of 1902, from which it did not substantially differ except in the inclusion of provision for the registration of designs. The Act was passed five years after the English Statute of 1902, but in view of the fact that the volume of patent work in India was small, it was not at that time considered desirable to adopt in its entirety the procedure which the English Statute prescribed. Circumstances have since changed. The industrial development which has been a considerable feature of the past few years in India has brought about a marked increase in the work of the Patent Office. The number of applications actually received is rising rapidly, and may be followed by the fact that the receipts from fees have lately declined in two years. At the same time, the number of cases has been increased, and it is considered desirable to remove these defects and follow the example of most other British possessions by bringing the procedure in this country into conformity, as far as circumstances permit, with that followed in the United Kingdom. The Bill which is now to be introduced has therefore been drafted so as to follow the English Statute of 1907 as closely as possible, except in so far as material variations are necessitated by the different conditions prevailing in India."

"The Statement of Objects and Reasons and the Notes on Clauses explain fully the changes which it is proposed to make. Many of these changes are in matters of detail connected with the working of the Act, and will be in a special manner. The points of importance to which I would now see themselves comparatively few. What would I have to make I would prefer by reviewing the general principle that is any amendment for the protection of inventions and designs, two cardinal points must be kept in view. These are the consequences of the invention and the protection of the public. The first of these requires that the method of obtaining patent rights should be made as simple as possible, the number of intermediate steps which have to be taken before a patent is granted should be reduced to a minimum, and at the same time the protection granted should be adequate. The second point is perhaps even more important. It is necessary to see that protection is not given where it is not due, and that the rights and privileges of other inventors and of the public are not infringed."

"If I briefly explain to His Majesty's Members the details of the procedure under the present law, I think they will agree that in both these respects the existing practice is defective. A person seeking to take out a patent has first to apply to the Governor-General in Council for leave to file a specification of his invention. In his application he must describe with reasonable precision and detail the nature of his invention and of the particular novelty which he claims for it. The application is examined to see if it is formally in order, and the practice has been that it is then exposed to public inspection in the Patent Office in Colombo for ten days. After this, the application is more closely examined for formalities, and to a limited extent for novelty. If it is found to be in order and if the invention appears to be in reality novel, leave is then to file a specification of the invention is granted. No objection can be taken by any member of the public to the grant of an exclusive privilege, since such leave has been given. But the exclusive privilege does not commence until the date the specification has been filed.

"Now I think it will be obvious that this procedure fails in two respects as regards the first point to which I have drawn attention, namely, the management of the invention. In the first place, there is considerable disadvantage in having to file two documents, the application and the specification, and I have said that the application, next under the law, includes a description of the invention, and the tendency of the Patent Office has been to demand a full description, and as a consequence to insist that the final specification should be practically identical, even in words, with the description given in the application. Inventions are thus put to the trouble of preparing two separate documents in which the invention has to be described, and the Patent Office has the trouble of comparing them. The inventor may be harassed on account of subsequent variations, while the Patent Office may find it difficult to decide whether a variation is important or not.

"In the second place—and this is more important from the point of view of the inventor's interests—the exclusive privilege of using the invention does not commence until the final specification is filed, so that between the date of filing the first application and of filing the final specification, the invention is published without any protective provision being given. This tends to discouragement of invention and is an obvious defect in the existing law.

"Now to turn to the interests of the public, it is clear enough that the mere fact that a copy of an application, which may indeed imperfectly describe the invention, is exposed for ten days on a table in the Patent Office in Colombo, does not give the public sufficient opportunity for objecting to the grant of an exclusive privilege. Leave to file a specification may be given at any time after those ten days, and no member of the public can then bring forward any objection. The limited opportunity for performing objections operates particularly hardly in the case of a person who is subsequently proceeded against by the patentee for infringement of his patent rights, and who wishes to plead that the invention was not new. But to this I shall refer presently when dealing with section 26 of the Act.

"The procedure prescribed by the new Bill is designed to remedy these defects. It will not now be necessary to file two separate documents explaining an invention. The application will be accompanied by a specification defining precisely the nature of the invention. If defective, the specification will be required for amendment, but up to the date at which it is either accepted or refused, the whole of the proceedings will be confidential, and no publication can take place. As soon as the specification is accepted for record, protection will be granted, and the specification will then be printed and laid before the public for a period of three months during which objections to the grant of a patent may be lodged. At the end of three months, if there is no objection, or if the objections are overruled, the patent will be issued. I think that His Majesty's Members will concede that this procedure not only affords the inventor better protection than he at present enjoys, but secures to the public adequate opportunities for examining and objecting to the application.

"I only wish to refer specifically to one or two other points in connection with the Bill. One which I have already incidentally mentioned has reference to the novelty of inventions, in which the existing Act does not adequately protect the interests of the public. I refer to clause (5) of section 26 of the present Act, which provides that when a patentee uses any process in a District Court for infringing his exclusive privilege of making, selling or using an invention, the defendant is not, except in certain circumstances, entitled to plead that the invention was not new. This has all along been felt to be a defect in the existing law. We cannot provide for full enquiry into the novelty of every invention before the grant of a patent. Enquiry into novelty, which is practised in the English Patent, is of course much more thorough in England than it can be in India, where the number of specifications filed affords too small a basis of search. Such arrangements as are now made into enquiry before the exclusive privilege accrues will of course be restricted, and clause 5 of the Bill includes a proviso of exception to inventions which *prima facie* are not novel. But the novelty of an invention cannot be guaranteed, and it seems therefore desirable that lack of novelty should be a valid ground of defence in an ordinary infringement suit. We have provided for this in the second part of clause 26 of the Bill.

"We have not, looking to conditions in India, thought it advisable to go as far as the English Statute in requiring that a patent shall be revoked if the invention is not worked in the country. But we have simplified the present law for obtaining a licence to work under the patent when it can be proved that the reasonable requirements of the public with reference to any patented invention have not been satisfied.

"Another point which may be mentioned is perhaps more of a sentimental than of a real importance. The existing Act provides only for the issuing of a certificate that a specification has been filed and certain fees have been paid. The Bill provides for the grant of a patent bearing a seal. I believe that in almost every other country having a patent law, formal sealed certificates or Letters Patent are issued, and there seems to be no reason why we should not follow the universal practice. It will be more satisfactory to patentees to have tangible proof of their title in the nature of a grant, and it is believed that a formal patent will be more valuable for commercial purposes than the existing certificate.

"I do not propose to say anything as to the English portion of the Bill. While this portion has been revised and amended by the English Government, no important changes have been introduced except that, as in England, protection may be extended from 5 to 15 years.

"Finally, as regards the administration of the law, a Patent Office is formally constituted, so that most of the powers previously assumed by the Governor-General in Council are delegated to a Controller of Patents and Designs, who will, as in the United Kingdom, be properly amenable to the

education. But this is the first session when the Council will have to deliberate upon it and to determine how it is to be dealt with. I would, therefore, draw their attention to the facts and considerations I wish to lay before them.

Though the importance, I would say the urgent need, of developing the material resources of India and of establishing therein the industries, which are capable of being profitably carried on there, is now admitted on all hands, and there is also amongst persons, who have devoted any thought to it, a general agreement that that development cannot be secured without systematic attention to the scientific principles applicable to those industries with consequent practice, the policy to be followed, the institutions to be established, the methods to be adopted require still to be laid down with greater definiteness of aim and duty of purpose. This is quite intelligible. It is not many years since the Government and the people have recognised the intimate connection between systematic technical education and the progress of arts and industries under modern conditions. The difficulties incident to the carrying out of new ideas have in India been further aggravated by the peculiar position.

"In the great educational despatch of 1912, which is aptly called 'the educational charter of India,' there is only a passing reference to it. All that the great man, who is believed to have drawn up that memorable document, says is—

"Our attention should now be directed to a consideration, if possible, still more important, and one which has hitherto, we are bound to admit, been too much neglected, namely, how useful and practical knowledge needed to every station in life may be best conveyed to the great mass of the people who are utterly incapable of obtaining any education worthy of the name by their own unaided efforts; and we desire to see the active measures of Government more especially directed for the future in this respect, for the attainment of which we are ready to sacrifice a considerable increase of expenditure."

"When, some years since, Colleges and Universities were established, while law, medicine and civil engineering and to some extent even commerce, industries and sciences as applied to industries were neglected. Some thirty years later also, when the Education Commission investigated the educational problems of the country, it made only a general kind of recommendation for the development of the material side of our educational system and suggested the starting of industrial schools. The action taken on these recommendations was insignificant and not satisfactory even as far as work. The subject was in 1918 taken up by Lord Dufferin, at whose instance Mr. A. P. Macdonnell (now Lord Macdonnell) prepared an elaborate memorandum, setting forth the history, the actual condition and the lines of future improvements of this branch of education. The result of a survey of affairs then existing was stated in that able document in these terms:—

"The so-called industrial schools, modelled upon our recognised plan, never rise above mere workshops for the production of inferior articles at out-of-season sale. For all purposes of practical training they are useless; and it is an exaggeration to say that of the 45 industrial schools which now exist in India hardly one serves any true educational purpose. If, therefore, anything effective is to be done in the way of industrial training in industrial schools, we must begin anew and construct a scheme of industrial education."

"Proceeding to consider the question upon which principles and by what adaptation of means to ends can such a system be constructed, Mr. Macdonnell laid it down 'that technical instruction must not be considered as something separate and apart from ordinary general education. On the contrary, he urged, "it should be regarded as a development of such education. The scheme of general education should, therefore, be so arranged as without any break of continuity to lead up to the instruction which we call technical." And the defects of the present educational system from this point of view was pointed out in these terms:—

"If this be the two principles on which to proceed, it is manifest that students in India have not educational system given to that privilege the prominence which it deserves. Looking, as it does, to University Education and University Degree courses, our educational system has always concentrated attention on literary subjects and literary training. Not as Technology is the study of the practical application of Science, a system of education which has for its aim the acquisition of literary knowledge only, can never be a satisfactory introduction to technical instruction. As Science is the foundation of every branch of technical instruction, the principles of Science ought to underlie the education of those whose aim in life is the practice of the industrial arts.' He concluded by pointing out that 'in this matter of technical instruction, the Government went further the way as it has planned the way in almost every respect which has changed the aspect of Indian life. If progress is to be made at once, the Government must on its opportunity and with due regard to local circumstances establish in every division or district a technical school or technical department of a school to which the instruction imparted in the middle or high school will furnish a strong introduction.' Furthermore these Technical Schools must be linked to a central institution which should be the highest echelon of instruction in the particular art or industry with which the school is concerned. This central institution must not only direct and control the teachings of the schools scattered throughout the province, but supply them with new ideas and furnish them with good designs."

"The Government of India in their Resolution which they issued declared that 'heretofore little progress of a substantial character had been made in promoting technical education' and that 'the subject is of such extreme importance and the insignificance of what has been attempted in India is so conspicuous, that the Governor-General in Council is deeply impressed with the necessity for action, in whatever way may be practicable and sound.' They spoke of the 'industrial consciousness' for a population rapidly and growing the masses of support supplied by a too conservative system of agriculture, and of the need for scientific methods to develop the material resources of India and to improve its agriculture, its products and manufactures so that they may better hold their place in the markets of the world where competition is carried on with an intensity of purpose which has been compared to the words of the industries of the American system its rivalries, the Government of India suggested that 'each Government and Administration should form a committee of educational experts and practical men who should make suggestions from time to time for the steady supply of appropriate staff of technical education; for each institution of the State system of public instruction as well as and encouraging industries and industrial employment up to the full measure of such resources as such provision seems as may be found to exist, and when the circumstances are appropriate, for the establishment of a Technical Institute for the enlargement of the Provincial School of Arts and Design and for the large co-operation of the University in the provision of the subject in view."

"The report of the Commission, which under the initiative of Mr. Moseley visited America with the object of finding out how far the phenomenon of development of American industry can be attributed to education—general and technical—reveals several most instructive facts. They state that the most flourishing mechanical and electrical establishments work after the services of graduates. In fact, the demand for technical graduates exceeds the supply. It would be well to bear in mind, as the Commissioners point out, that in America there are one hundred and ten thousand graduates in every million of the population. The lack of the Americans in education as the raw basis and qualification for all useful pursuits and occupations is so intense as to put in almost of religious fervour."

"My Lord, I would not have mentioned all these facts at the length I have had not the reason advanced at times during the discussion which have taken place, during the last 25 years, when that the system is really superior that the men of India is different from that of the countries of the West or of Japan and that the methods which proved successful there are unsuited to the requirements of this country. The principles laid down by the Resolution of the Government of India of January 1885 were in certain important respects hardly carried out. The Quinquennial Educational Report of 1892 points out that the system of industrial schools has been wanting in definiteness, both of methods and object, and its effect on technical training and industrial development have been small. The Honourable Sir John Masefield, in his speech at the Royal Tail Conference of 1907, said—

"There is probably no subject on which more has been written or read, while less has been accomplished, and though the discussions have travelled far and wide and have extended to nearly a quarter of a century, they have produced little tangible results in this province (the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh)."

"It is not inaccurate for a moment that nothing has been done since Lord Dufferin's Resolution was issued 25 years ago and that the country has been standing still all these years. Through the enlightened perception and generous munificence of some princes, nobles and the self-willing aid of several others, there have arisen a not inconsiderable number of technical institutions and industrial schools in the Bombay Presidency, in Madras, Bengal and the Central Provinces. Government have in addition been giving liberal help to most of these institutions widened the scope of the four great Government Engineering Colleges by opening the Departments of Mechanical, Engineering and Electrical Engineering in them and at Solapur by preparing a mining class. In some Native States also action has been taken thanks to their enlightened rulers. All these institutions are serving a most useful purpose, and they have, individually and collectively, immensely helped industrial progress. But it must be remembered that except in the Bombay Presidency only recently any little was done, as regards these institutions it must be frankly stated that the technological education available is the highest of them falls under the class of Secondary Education. In the Departments which it has taken up, especially in Mechanical Engineering and Textile Manufacture, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Bombay stands first in the country. But the institutions there give just a little above Secondary Technical Education."

"There is, however, nowhere yet a technical Institute which is the language of Lord Macdonald, is the highest embodiment of instruction in the mechanical arts or industry which is possible to teach. There is still to come into existence, what was so strongly recommended by him, a Central Institution for such Province directing and controlling the teaching of the schools scattered throughout the Province, inspiring them with new ideas and familiarizing them with good designs."

"I shall not deal here with the Provincial institutions which as yet come in the Second Resolution I shall have to lay before the Council. Confining myself to the Central or all India Institute suggested by me, I would try to show in the briefest manner possible its scope and necessity."

"I would, in the first place, point out that the kind of College I advocate is intended to supply a want which is already felt; namely, that the supply of able demand is urgently needed for the present and future well-being of the country and cannot be ignored without incurring a highly beneficial movement; and finally, that it is a work which is not met by any of the existing institutions and does not involve any relinquishment of industry or departure from the policy accepted by Government."

"The Institution proposed is for giving instruction in the higher branches of mechanical engineering, including machine construction, electrical engineering, marine engineering, railway engineering, textile manufacture, mining and metallurgy and the different departments of industrial chemistry."

"Keeping aside for a moment the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, there are, in one or more of the existing institutions, facilities afforded for instruction in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, textile manufacture, metallurgy, chemistry and mining. The existing courses of instruction are, when measured by the standards of the advanced countries, of the nature of secondary education. They do not come up to the standard of proper technical, collegiate education. The men trained out possess the qualifications of business, assistant engineers, assistant managers of departments. Owing to want of better qualified indigenous personnel and the consequent need of importing suitable men from abroad, these men are entrusted with the work of managers of departments and of engineers in charge of big factories. For the reasons I set almost every day the need of men of higher type, and this calls themselves out concepts of the necessity of instruction in advanced courses of theory and practice continued. I say nothing of the many who have risen from the ranks, who do their work without the knowledge of the principles on which it is founded and who proceed by the mere rule of the thumb. There were well enough when things were going on smoothly, but with the advance of applied science and improvement of technology, producing new competitors, the efficiency of the Indian establishments and factory owners are declining. There is thus been a demand for higher knowledge and resourcefulness which is not met by the existing institutions. Large concerns with a capital of 10 lakhs and to have got one or two qualified men from abroad for general management and experimental direction or for scientific work. But the smaller concerns of 5 lakhs or 10 lakhs cannot afford to employ such a highly paid agency, and this work has all to be done by men who, though good so far as their education goes, do not come up to those trained in Europe or America as they have not had the benefit of an advanced course."

"And this is it shown in existing courses. But there are departments for institutions in which there are no facilities afforded by our public instruction. There are railway engineering, marine engineering, and construction, hardware, cutlery and metal manufacture; mining chemistry, technological chemistry as applicable to the preparation of sugar, oil, paints, varnishes, etc., in the treatment of lime, to tanning and dyeing, ceramics, porcelain and pottery, preservation of oranges and essential oils, glass manufacture and a host of other things, for training in which there are no schools or institutions."

There should be at least one institution in the country where thorough instruction is given in these branches. This is certainly not beyond our actual needs. There are the cotton mills, the jute mills, the sugar and jute presses, and mills and factories of all kinds, the mines, the railways with a mileage already exceeding 24,600, where competent men are wanted and whom they have already, or are bound to have, considerable supplies. In addition to those established industries and departments there are the industries just coming into existence or soon likely to be created. The healthy progress of these in substance and the establishment of new ones is dependent upon the grasp of principles and expert knowledge possessed by managers and superintendents and their assistants in the engineering, the faculty or the workshop. The scholarships awarded by the State cannot meet this demand. A first class practical college in the country and subsidiary colleges in the provinces are urgently wanted. The progress of industries in other countries was directly due to or stimulated by the high civilisation, which they represent.

"A first class Technological College in each province providing instruction in all the various departments and branches of technology will, I feel, be considered at present as beyond the pale of practical politics. But the time has, I think, by long since arrived when there should be for India at least one first class fully equipped college of technology comprising within its scope the different departments of industrial technical knowledge demanded by the requirements of the country."

"The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore cannot according to the constitution and objects supply the purposes of the college planned for. It will be devoted to post-graduate studies and research, particularly in science. It will be in no sense a trade school and will not deal with what may be called the more conservative processes of particular industries. The immense importance of research and investigation is not denied and the necessity of such an institution as the Indian Institute of Science is not questioned. All that is pointed out is that it will not take the place of a College of Technology in which the practical and commercial aspects of an industry have to be as much kept in view as the thorough grounding in principles. The India Institute will secure the efficacy of our system of scientific education. The proposed college will occupy a lower stage intermediate between that Institute and the existing Technical Institutions."

"Further, it has to be remembered that the Bangalore Institute will confine its scope to only some of the departments which the suggested Polytechnic College will take up, and there will be an overlapping of work in this wise also."

"As regards ways and means I frankly admit that a Polytechnic College worth the name will require not less than a crore of rupees for capital expenditure and from 4 to 15 lakhs a year for recurring expenditure. But, my Lord, when Manchester spent on one school 2500,000 or 25 lakhs for local expenditure and spends every year 4 lakhs and Christchurch spent 12 lakhs on total expenditure and spends annually 100 lakhs, is one crore too much for the India Empire? London has some 34 institutions ranking as Polytechnics or Technological Colleges. England has about 200 Technical and Art Schools and Colleges. The total number for the United Kingdom is about 400. If the Institute is located in a place like Bombay, where during these 18 months 124 lakhs have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency Sir George Clarke for scientific and industrial education by philanthropists and princely donors like Sir Jacob Salomon, Sir George Salomons, Sir Charles Malabar Lal and the Government of Bombay, and where the highest commercial and industrial authority possible, and a well organised scheme is drawn up in consultation with His Excellency, the demand on the resources of the Government of India might be appreciably lessened. But when taking these gifts into consideration the sum, the importance of the matter requires that money must be found for it. The sum of six lakhs will as the year proceeds be found to be more satisfactory than the Rs. 10 lakhs the Finance Member has estimated upon; in fact during the last few weeks there has been an improvement, as the Hon'ble Finance Member has just stated, and along with primary education and sanitation, the advancement of technical and industrial education should have the first charge upon the increase in the revenues. Yet if at the end of the year it is found that in spite of additional taxes imposed the other day there is no increase in the revenues, and no investigation is made that any money is possible, I for one am prepared for the expenditure of time, devoted solely to the purpose of industrial education. My Lord, four years ago Your Excellency, in a highly sympathetic speech, emphasised the necessity of technical education in the country in these words:—

"Technical instruction in other countries is growing apace—competition has forced it upon us. We were nothing behind. The success of modern industries and the preservation of indigenous industries is becoming every day more and more dependent upon scientific and technical knowledge, and if the resources of India are to be developed by the people of India, such development must depend largely upon local industries, upon the enrichment of Indian money and upon a recognition of the absolute necessity of expert training."

"In His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, we have men who have fostered industries of scientific and industrial education. What this proposition asks for is to give effect to the principles laid down by the Government of India 21 years ago. The time for action has come, and the country expects that Your Excellency's Government will advance the cause of scientific and technical education by providing the means for the acquisition of that higher knowledge on which the development of industries depends."

"My Lord, I hope and trust that the Government of India will accept my resolution and appoint a committee of qualified persons, official and non-official, European and Indian, to frame a model scheme for an all-India Polytechnic College providing for instruction in the disciplines so specified in the resolution, and to submit their report by the end of August, so that Your Excellency may be in a position to deal with it before the expiry of the term of your office."

"My Lord, the year 1869 is already associated with the inauguration of the celebrated Raffles College. I pray that it may further be associated with the establishment of technical colleges mentioned, so that the name of the great author of the great political reform may become still more associated to the present generation and to posterity by the inauguration of an equally great industrial and educational reform."

The Hon'ble Sir H. Murray Anderson said:—"My Lord, the proposal of the Hon'ble Member is that the Government of India should without delay establish a polytechnic college for giving instruction in the various branches of technical education detailed in the Hon'ble Member's resolution. Previous to technical education is being made by the different provinces with as much rapidity as funds permit and

the new schemes which have been launched during the last few years are very numerous. Most of them are the result of Commissions which have been held in the larger provinces to examine the local needs carefully, and to recommend, with a day attention to the actual requirements of the industries of the provinces, the particular measures which the local circumstances called for. It would be impossible within the time of my discourse to enter into detail as to these schemes, but I will briefly summarize the leading features of each province.

In *Madras* a department of industries is being formed. The Director has been already appointed, and it is proposed to appoint experts in—

- (1) dyeing,
- (2) weaving,
- (3) leather.

These will inquire into the industries as now carried on and will organize schools at appropriate centres. The proposals are before the Secretary of State. They are the outcome of careful and detailed inquiry at a conference held in Ootacamund.

In *Bombay*—

- (1) the Poona College of Science,
- (2) the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and
- (3) the School of Art.

have all been developed and improved. New technical schools are being started. These improvements have been effected in textile, technical chemistry, pottery, auto-spinning, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and other branches. These have been approved by the Secretary of State and are at work.

In *Assam* a Superintendent of Industries has been appointed.

A school for the improvement of handloom weaving has been established at Jorajpet and is working successfully. A mining class has been established at Dibrugarh and is doing well. Instruction is being given also to the mining industry.

In the *Punjab* previous proposals have been sent to the Secretary of State for—

- a Director of Industrial Inquiry and Education; to this position has just been nominated;
- a professor of mechanical engineering at Delhi;
- the appointment of an instructor in cotton spinning and machinery at Delhi;
- the appointment of a cotton expert for an experimental weaving school in Bikaner;
- the establishment of a school of design at Ludhiana.

There are parts of a scheme which the Secretary of State has expressed readiness to approve.

Other parts of the scheme are being at present held over by the Local Government, viz., appointments at Delhi for textile engineering and geology. The remainder of the scheme, viz., the Technological Institute at Dibrugarh, is being considered in the light of the criticisms of the Secretary of State.

In *Andhra Pradesh* and *Orissa* a scheme has been submitted by the Local Government for—

- the appointment of a Director of Industries who will control technical and industrial education;
- a system of demonstration factories, one for handloom weaving in cotton, another for silk, a third for spinning, dyeing, printing and finishing cotton goods, and a fourth to demonstrate the application of power to processes such as oil-pressing, cotton ginning, and rice-milling;
- students would be recruited and trained in these factories;
- a school of design is also proposed, and a laboratory;
- the school of engineering is to be improved, especially in respect of mechanical engineering.

The Government of India have invited the Local Governments to state how much of this scheme they are now able to execute with the funds at their disposal.

In the *United Provinces* an elementary school of handicrafts has been sanctioned at Nagpur.

A technical school has been opened at Amritsar called the Victoria Technical Institute which teaches mechanical engineering (up to a moderate standard only) to train men to work in the cotton-gins and presses of Bihar.

Proposals are also under consideration for improving the teaching of engineering in the provinces and raising it to Nagpur.

It will be observed that these schemes make provision for the improved teaching of most of the subjects mentioned in the Hon'ble Member's resolution, and I will now take up the three of the Council by denoting the provinces which is already made for mechanical and electrical engineering in the sister established Engineering Colleges. As the Council are aware, the Indian Institute of Science is now progressing and will make provision for the teaching of applied science in some direction on a scale and a standard not hitherto attempted in this country. For the Government of India to undertake to start a polytechnic in which the instruction thus given locally would be reduplicated would indeed be an extravagance. If, however, it were proposed that the instruction given in the provincial institutions should be carried higher by means of a central institution, so that students would pass from the provincial institutions to the central institution and would obtain a higher course of instruction in the subjects which they have already studied in their own provinces, the reply to such a proposal is that the institutions to be established in the provinces will give instruction of an advanced character as the provincial institutions at the present time are expected to do for. The standard of the instruction has been, or is being, adjusted to the actual needs of the students who are to receive it. If there are students here and there who desire a higher standard of instruction than the general average of their class, the natural method for meeting their requirements will be to permit them to push their studies further at the provincial institutions. In this way the standard of the institutions in the provinces will gradually rise according to the qualifications and the nature of the students; but if we were to attempt to start the cream of the provincial institutions and collect the best students in some central polytechnic, we should deprive the standard of the provincial institutions, should incur enormous expense, and should probably not, for the present at any rate, obtain more than a spreading of students possessing a really advanced knowledge of applied science.

But it is possible that something may be done in the direction which the Hon'ble Member proposes though I do not quite what he has advocated. We may possibly find that some of the many promising technical institutions which are now rising to work all over this country, may develop a synthesis of their own which will distinguish them from others belonging to the same general class. Some may excel in one branch and some in another; and it may perhaps be more successful in such

ness to let such institutions develop its speciality in the full and to attract students from other parts of India. This question has been raised by the Secretary of State in his despatch upon the proposed Technological Institute of Coimbatore. "Considering how scanty," he writes, "is the equipment in India for scientific research, it is extremely undesirable that there should be any wasteful duplication of scientific work. Dr. Marie Thomsen may be able to show that he proposes to undertake the study of some of the problems which the Coimbatore Institute is intended to deal with; in that case the more modest scheme which I have suggested will prove sufficient for the United Provinces. It does not overlook the fact that Bangalore is at a great distance from Northern India; but problems of industry are, I am disposed to think, much less acute in most parts of the country, and scientific departments are of course of an even wider application." Lord Minto therefore suggests that we should "discuss the possibility of an co-ordinating and dividing the work of research and teaching for industrial purposes so as to insure that the funds which Local Governments are able to devote to this object shall be applied to the best possible purpose in the interests of the country as a whole." The suggestion which the Secretary of State has here made is now under consideration. It will be observed that the point in the discussion of which the Secretary of State invites our attention is not the establishment of such a centralised institute as proposed in the Hon'ble Member's resolution but the co-ordination of the various efforts made locally.

"I do not exclude the possibility of a representative such as the Hon'ble Member desires being at some future time added to the fabric of technical education in the country. It is at any rate possible that some branches of research will be left unattended by Local Governments or that they may later be absorbed by the Government of India. The Indian Institute of Science which is to be established at Bangalore is one in which all Local Governments and also the Government of India are interested, and it is possible that similar associations may be found elsewhere in other parts of the field. I do not exclude the possibility of it, but I am not prepared to commit the Government of India to the assertion that the work has already started or that it will take the form which is defined in the Hon'ble Member's resolution. The institutions in the provinces are now in their initial stages; some have not yet been accepted by the Secretary of State. When they are at work the Government of India will later with attention to any representative which may be made by the Local Governments, may be based on the actual working of the provincial institutions, or to the need of progressing further in the direction suggested by the resolution. But it is, in our opinion, premature to decide now which, if any, of the industries must properly be left to the provincial institutions to study up to the most advanced standard, or to assert the principle of a centralised polytechnic. A committee should at the present stage be of an assistance to us in determining those questions which must only be solved by experience and by the advice of the men who will be actually engaged in the new institutions that are now springing up."

"I repeat therefore that I am unable to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. MANSUPP AIR JAYARAJ said:—"My Lord, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council with the routine criticism of technical education or the ancillary effect it has in different countries. I think it is now days it would be foolish to say that technical education is in every country in an excellent state. Secondly, I think, my Lord, that it might be the common sense in the Government of the State to help the technical education of the country. It has been recognised over and over again that the State is something more than a mere agency for keeping peace, and the doctrine of *divine law*, the policy of its administration, has been given up long ago; and therefore I also take it and I do not think I need dilate on that point—members in this Council take it for granted that it is the business of the State to help the education of the country, general or technical. That being so, the third point, which is really the most important point, is what has been done up to the present moment in the direction of technical education? Is it sufficient, or is it not, and if not, how much further we should go? Well, my Lord, I have had the opportunity of reading a very excellent review of the progress of education in India during the years 1892-1905. It is a review which was given by the Hon'ble Mr. Ormrod, the Director of Public Instruction, and I have just thought it particularly the part which refers to technical education. Mr. Ormrod begins in his review by admitting that, that there are at present in India, no technical institutions of the higher kind. Now, my Lord, referring to the progress of other sciences, and particularly I wish to take Japan for my purpose for comparison, I think he shows the present result as to now. Technical education in Japan was started not long ago, scarcely, although the history goes back to 1874 (Ormrod), but it was of no practical use and consequently did not take to its 12 years ago. In the course of 16 or 17 years the progress that Japan has made is amazing, whereas at the same time in India, as far as I was able to get the review of the Hon'ble Mr. Ormrod, I saw, the Government of India have also brought their attention to have given technical education, scarcely about 10 or 12 years ago; and comparing the two, my Lord, it seems that, on the one hand, while Japan has made progress by leaps and bounds, in India the result we have produced, if I may say so, is a very poor result indeed, looking at the review of the Hon'ble Mr. Ormrod. Now, my Lord, as to what we have done in India during the 12 years, the net result as summed up by Mr. Ormrod in his report comes to this: "Statistics show the number of technical and industrial schools existing at the end of the quinquennium 1905 to 1906 to be only 112 with 4,626 pupils as compared with 54 schools with 2,877 pupils at the beginning of the period." Then there is the census of 1901, you have been kindly furnished the number of our schools, and our pupils have only gone from 1898 to 1901. This is an increase of 5,000. Now, my Lord, looking at the progress that Japan has made, we find that in their report, which also is a five years' report from 1903 to 1908, the number of schools, the total number of schools, my Lord, in 1905 were 510 in Japan, and in 1910 they went up to 518. Thus the number of pupils in 1905, the total number of pupils, was 57,000, and it went up to 126,000 in 1910, my Lord, looking at the question of the amount spent in India, whereas, my Lord, the result is always in proportion to its expenditure. What if we do not spend more money, we cannot get better results. The whole amount that is spent in India, which I also find in the review of the Hon'ble Mr. Ormrod, is not more than five lakhs and odd for the whole country, for all the schools in the country. Well, my Lord, that is utterly the position of India as compared with Japan, and I believe that if other civilised nations of the world are looked into, members of this Council will find that India stands a very bad comparison indeed, with all other advanced countries. What being so, my Lord, the question is whether our Government should not seriously and manfully undertake this branch of education. My Lord, in my mind, I venture to believe, that a most important cause, if a great deal of

the current to due to economic causes. Many of our industries have grown; they cannot stand the competition of coal, iron and machine and a large number of our people, my Lord, have to fall back upon whatever they can get to do. There is not room enough in the agricultural fields for the people of India. Therefore it is very necessary for that reason alone, that the Government of India should pay earnest attention to this proposal and help to revive the arts, industry and manufactures and commerce of the country. I know that it has always been said to be a question of finance. The Government are always anxious to help the cause of education, but for want of funds they cannot do it. My only answer is that it is a question which has been so often discussed recently, that I really do not wish to go into the details of finance; but surely, my Lord, with the genius of the Finance Member and with the resources that Government have at their disposal in this case in the cause of technical education, surely some means and ways can be devised by which we can at least get a substantial sum to make a good start in this direction. I must say, my Lord, that the answer of Sir Harvey Adcock was satisfactory. It does show that the Government are seriously thinking over the question. It does show, from what light he has thrown on it, his speech before the Council, that the Government are in actual communication with the Secretary of State for India, and although the Hon'ble Member says he cannot accept the resolution, still it is quite clear that the mind of the Government is quite seriously occupied on the subject. I for one support this resolution enthusiastically. In the Council we can only bring resolutions to induce a discussion; we cannot possibly bring on formal schemes, financial or otherwise. It is entirely for the expert to evolve methods of helping this question, and the speedy solution of this resolution, so far as I understand it, is this. We feel strongly that technical education has not been attended to as it should be, and we earnestly press that the Government and this Council should pay their serious attention to it for reasons I have stated. There are many others but I have not the time to state. The 15 minutes' time allowed does not permit me to go into the question fully, and therefore with those few remarks I support the purpose of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Srinivasa Rao said:—"My Lord, I hope the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adcock will not think me ungrateful if I rise to point out that enough has not been done in the cause of technical education, and that there is no definite and systematic policy on the part of the Government in spreading technical education throughout the country."

Mr. Fowler T. Washington, whose educational experience is embodied in the *Tennesses Normal and Industrial Institute*, Alabama, rose and said:—"The world may cry a crying, wailing, song; it is asking, 'What?' We feel the truth of this statement and press this question strongly on the attention of the Government because we realize that the present condition of technical education is so low that even if we manage to put forth to make India at least self-sufficient, and supply the maximum wants of her people. Recently, about three years ago, Sir Harry Clark, writing to the Secretary, said:—'In many cases I am obliged to consider the technical education as I saw was a miserable mockery.'"

"My Lord, there is no awakening throughout the country to the need of technical education. Young men are anxious to learn arts and industries and do what they can to revive dying industries and start new ones. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Rao, the member for the Government of India, has said that the Government of the United Provinces had become indifferent to the fact that many educated capitalists would start some manufacturing concerns of their own, if they could have one of their children in the country trained to manage it or even to control it. Now, my Lord, where are the institutions in this country which train young men to be managers of business, which will enable them to start new concerns, and which will encourage capitalists to entrust them with the management of such concerns? The fact that such institutions are given by the Government or private bodies is some inducement to go to other countries to learn on one account, because these students are known and the persons who could take advantage of them which would enable people to take advantage of them and quickly themselves for industrial and commercial purposes."

"There is a very grave problem of present being us, and that is the large number of young men who leave school and who are left drift without any occupation whatsoever. Though they are anxious to qualify themselves for some industrial pursuit, they find no facilities in this country. Further, there is an increasing number of young men who fall in the University examinations and who do not know what to do with themselves. The recent figures in the Madras University examinations of the Madras University have excited attention in all educational circles; only about 11.5 per cent. were passed by the Madras University out of 7,500 candidates that went up for the examination. The problem, my Lord, we realize one and it has to be taken into consideration and combined with all the resources and wisdom which the Government can command. I submit that adequate facilities must be provided for giving technical education in all its branches in the country itself."

"When we turn to the present economic condition of the country, the situation may be assessed up in the words of Sir Gilbert Murray:—"

"India is poverty. India shows a constant hoard of gold dust, but does not afford a greater poundage; yet we have India, India, India, starving in the midst of wealth."

"This is a graphic and true picture of India's fallen state. Her large natural and vegetable products are exported to foreign countries and imported on manufactured articles. The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adcock stated that the Madras Government had put forward a scheme for giving instruction in the cotton industry. Are there all the industries in the Madras Presidency? The Hon'ble Member does not touch the fringe of the question. These natural and vegetable products are of work."

"In 1902 the Education Commission recommended that there should be a bifurcation of studies in secondary schools; one branch, leading to the University; the other modern, designed to fit young men for industrial and non-literary pursuits. The recommendation, I am sorry to say, is more honoured in the breach than in the observance. I venture to submit that the trend of education has continued to be mainly literary. And yet we are faced with a host of well-to-do parents who are literary and yet young men do not take to industrial or commercial pursuits. What is the fault of our young men or of the system of education adopted in our schools that their taste of mind is literary? I submit that the education in our schools should be such as will develop the aptitude of our young men for non-literary pursuits so that when they leave school they may easily take up industrial studies. As Mr. Anthony, now Lord, MacDonnell, pointed out, 'the scheme of general education should be so arranged as, without any breach of continuity, to lead up to the instruction which we call technical.'"

"My Lord, we are not ungrateful to Your Lordship for the keen interest Your Lordship has been taking in the cause of technical education and for the efforts recently made by Your Lordship's Government in that direction. The Hon'ble Mr. Macdowell has drawn the attention of the Council to the weighty words that have fallen from Your Lordship. In this connection I beg to quote the words of the Hon'ble Member:

"I consider it to be one of my most important duties as members of the Council to further the dissemination and critical study of all the technical sciences, and to work for an increase in the number of technical Universities. While not denying the great development of Guyana towards an extended dissemination and diffusion of ideas, but to the serious work and systematic instruction that must be the basis of serious study at our Universities."

"My Lord, the Government of India in its resolution of 1880 has rightly taken upon itself the duty of imparting technical instruction in this country. I think that this duty has not been well performed during those twenty years, that the steps taken have been halting, that there has been no definite programme of work and no systematic policy, that the whole thing has been going on in an haphazard way, and that sufficient advance has not been made in the spread of technical education to meet the requirements of the country. I hope Your Lordship's Government will place itself at the head of the technical movement in favour of technical education and meet the aspirations of the public in this direction."

The Hon'ble Member MRS. MORAN MALATIA said—"I beg to support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Macdowell. My Lord, I have heard with the respect that is due to any speech which comes from a Member of Government to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Harry Adamson, but I feel sorry to think that the response he has made to the proposal before the Council has not been at all adequate to the requirements of the situation. My Lord, we feel thankful for the steps the various Provincial Governments are taking in the matter of technical education. We are also thankful for the hopes that are being held out at more being done in the future. But as behalf of the people whom it is my privilege to represent here, I deem it my duty to invite the attention of Government to the great, the urgent necessity of much more being done than has yet been attempted, or is going to be attempted here, what has been stated in the speech made by the Hon'ble Member. The position we are in has been very well described by several previous speakers, and I do not wish to take up more time than is necessary; but I invite the attention of the Council to a few facts which bear upon the question before us.

"Before the time when the Crown took over the administration of this country a great deal of foreign manufactures had begun to come into this country; but it was small in quantity compared to what has been pouring in since the Crown took up the administration. The result has been that machine-made products have largely replaced hand or indigenous manufactures, and thousands of families who have lost their trade have been thrown out of work, and as a result larger populations depend on the agriculture for subsistence. We have had some frequent famines, and famine of greater extent, than used to occur before 1816. The attention of Government was drawn to this last after the terrible famine of 1877-78, and a commission was appointed to enquire into the causes of the famine, and to recommend remedies therefor. That Commission reported that "at the root of much of the poverty of the people and the risks to which they are exposed in seasons of scarcity, lies the unfortunate circumstance that agriculture furnishes almost the sole subsistence of the mass of the people, and that no strictly for pecuniary ends be complete which does not include the introduction of a diversity of occupations through which the surplus population may be drawn from agricultural pursuits and led to more secure means of subsistence in manufactures and some such employments." It recommended that while agriculture must be looked to as one means for affording relief, the promotion of industrial pursuits must be regarded as the other. From 1878 to 1902 is a long distance, but unfortunately Government did not see their way, giving that attention to the question of technical education and to the diverting of the population from agricultural pursuits to manufacturing industries as the solution demanded. Speaking in 1902, at the Industrial Conference at Southampton, Sir John Hewitt pointed out that 'the question of technical and industrial education has been before the public for over twenty years. There is probably no subject on which more has been written or said, while less has been accomplished.' Sir John Huxley had said that the Government could not neglect the necessities of the masses. Sir John Huxley pointed out that though the Government could not neglect the masses and, above it, could do a great deal with regard to the disposal of the produce of the earth. It could open new sources of employment, and by promoting diversity of pursuits improve the position of the people. But my Lord, very little has yet been done in this direction, and the result is, that while other countries have during the same period of fifty years fairly improved their position, India continues today to be a mainly agricultural country. Her mineral resources in the lowest among all civilized countries. Another basis on which twenty times larger than India. Such as England and Germany. During the last fifty years or so many high officials of Government have expressed their sympathy with the people of this country in their poverty. The fact has been deplored over and over again. Even in the Council during the last few days more than one Hon'ble Member of Government has expressed regret that the people are very poor. Among the many steps that may be taken to reduce the poverty of the people and to raise their material condition, none probably is so more fruitful than the promotion of technical and industrial education. That is what the history of other nations teaches us. I will not speak of America, which has grown into an empire of wealth by promoting general, technical and industrial education. I will take the case of Germany. About 20 years ago she found she occupied a very low position as a manufacturing country, and she began to feel jealous of the industrial supremacy of England. There prevailed at that time among the youth in Germany a desire for Government employment very much akin to what prevails here at present. Manual labour and industrial pursuits were despised. The Germans set about to do a remedy for this state of affairs. The remedy was found in spreading technical education. Says the report for this state of affairs: "Several writers complain with indignation of the low position in which industrial pursuits were held. All conceded to the service of the State. Professor Fuchs asserts that 'every State official considers it his bounden duty to make all his sons follow in his steps even if he had a daughter; thus money was not lost to industry but was put to good use.'"

"Hence, they did not despair and their chief remedy was education. They were found out that among the weapons which are invaluable in this economic warfare, the spread of knowledge holds the

first place, and all ready for this purpose is a good investment, which went to reconstruction. Money, as a rule, follows knowledge and eradic ignorance and stubborn stupidity.

"In the course of a few decades Germany really improved her position as a manufacturing country, and at the exhibition of 1876 she found that she had attained a position of which she might well be proud. But she could not rest long. England is the workshop of her manufacturing Germany. Ambassadors requested that their manufactures suffered in comparison with the manufactures of England, and German Ministers set a host impressing industrial education still further. The result has been that Germany has become a formidable rival to England, and England has had to wake up in order to maintain her position. During the last twenty years a great endeavor has been made by English statesmen and English merchants to improve their position by increasing facilities for improving scientific and technical education, but they should be beaten by Germany. England has improved her position. During the last twenty years a great deal of progress has been achieved and ample provision made for industrial education. But unfortunately no similar provision has been made in India and therefore no similar progress has been possible here. Let us take the case of another country, Japan, to which so many speakers have referred; and it is only natural that they should refer more to this country than to other countries. About thirty years ago Japan probably was worse off than we are today. She was merely an agricultural country or India still is today. It was in 1857 that she started a system of technical education by establishing what is now the Engineering College at Tokio. This was followed by the establishment in 1861 of the Higher Technological School at Tokio, and by Elementary and Secondary Industrial Schools all over the land. The result was that in 1884 the Minister of Japan could write in his report that 'Industry is now passing from a limited scale of development to a more advanced system on a large scale.' And thus in the course of twenty years a little more Japan converted itself from a largely agricultural country into a great commercial and industrial country which has been increasing its manufactures day by day. In 1893 the agricultural exports of Japan, including raw silk, formed a little over 51 per cent of her total exports. In 1902 they had fallen to 37 per cent, whilst her industrial exports had risen from 12 to 28 per cent.

"My Lord of Council has between the great manufacturing country that she now is in the course of a few decades, and if Japan has in two decades so nearly improved her manufactures, the question arises, why should India not be able to do the same? India is certainly not inferior to those countries in natural advantages. Evidently all that is needed is that her children should be equipped with the same kind of scientific, technical, and industrial education and industrial training which the people of Germany and Japan have received to be able to convert the raw products of the country into manufactured articles. With several other peoples, the fostering of national industries may only be a means of augmenting the abundance of wealth they already possess. With us in India it is necessary to rescue our people from abject poverty and starvation. Among all the civilized countries perhaps nowhere do the conditions that exist make work a terrible appeal to Government in favor of opening new avenues of employment for the people, for introducing a diversity of pursuits, by introducing a sound system of technical education, then in this country. Not all the advantages which can be recommended by any Member of the Council, not all the advantages which can be made his play by any man here, or elsewhere, are equal to the advantages in the world which are based by Germany, or the starvation, and suffering which have often to be endured by the people because they are so miserably poor. It is the misfortune of the country that those people have not had to more advanced systems of education being made both by the public and the Government to introduce a system of technical education co-terminous with the needs of the country. Is the position to be changed? Or are we to continue to export raw products and lose money and money is value upon them? Are we to continue to export those products to other countries, there to be manufactured and sent back to our country for us to buy them at a heavy price? We are exporting large quantities of raw cotton, hides, raw wool, and seeds, all of which might be locally done up, which would give employment to the people and add to their wealth. Even in the matter of imports we are being beaten day by day. Take the case of sugar. Last year over two crores worth of sugar was imported into this country. Sugar has, for ages, been one of our principal national industries. Yet Germany by improving her industrial education produced more sugar and grew a far finer sugar than India. Now, my Lord, our sugar industry is in a bad way, and stands the risk of being annihilated in the course of a few years. Our sugar trade has been ruined by the competition of the artificial sugar produced by Germany. Look at other exports, such as hardware. Even the trade in brass and copper articles which were produced in this country has suffered by the competition of the foreign industry. The result is that more and more mouths are opening in because they are cheaper, and they are cheaper because they are produced by machinery. Where, my Lord, is all this to end? How much longer is this country, where the vast bulk of the people are so miserably poor as they are, which is frequently exposed to famine, where vast numbers of the people are so poor that they must as the first basis of security seek the protection of the State or perish by starvation, a country which is rich in natural resources; a country where the people are diligent and industrious; a country which is being governed by one of the most enlightened monarchs in the world; governed by one familiar with the economic conditions of this country and of other countries, and familiar also with the poverty and helplessness? When shall it begin to adequately utilize its own resources, to manufacture the raw raw products, and to develop its national wealth? There can be, I submit, my Lord, but one answer, and that is that only so long as it does not develop a system of scientific industrial and technical education such as has been worked up by Germany and Japan and other countries. The country that will be required is a table in comparison with the immense benefits that will arise from such a system. The magnificent results that are now to follow fully justify large advances being undertaken. Japan did not realize itself with beginning with small beginnings. My illustrious friend Mr. Hadow has, in his able minute to which reference has already been made, clearly shown that a central institution is the first need of the country. That view has been endorsed by Sir John Hadow, and by the Industrial Conference which met at Beirut. The resolution does nothing more than ask Government to establish one such institution.

"In view of what other countries have been doing, in view of the progress and suffering which the people here had to undergo by reason of an extensive system of technical education and being provided, in view of the great possibility that has before us of developing national wealth and thereby promoting prosperity and enlightenment among the people, shamelessly and humanity itself demands that the Government should make itself in a proper appreciation of the great importance of this problem of

into official investigations that more facts and conditions may be brought to the knowledge of the Government?

"I will only refer to two points in this connection to illustrate what I mean. I have heard it said, my Lord, on the one side, that the Engineering Institutions of this country do not produce the type of talent that is needed for certain appointments in this country. I have heard it said, on the other side, that there is a critical testimony in evidence to prove it—that is the fact and even in the present there is no student here produced equally good as to the conduct of duty and versed in particular departments.

"I do not pretend at all to raise any question as to the proposition which the Government may decide ought to be observed later on appointments in the Imperial and Provincial Services, but where there is a conflict between two classes of high school systems as represented by certain facts, possibly better enquiry might be brought into the school field.

"I will not say much on the other point. I am all round industrial occupations for the supervision of which men have to be brought from abroad. Now from an economic point of view these importations impose a hardship upon the capacity of industry in this country which might be created if men were trained in this country to develop the amount of ability that is needed to control the institutions. The capacity is of course qualified and various degrees, from the high class engineers who have to look after factories to the comparatively low class concerns who have to supervise less important work, but under all these heads men are imported in large numbers, and I would respectfully submit for the consideration of the House Government that a very decided hardship would be removed from many industries in India if institutions were set here which could produce the kind of men which is absolutely needed."

The Hon'ble Mr. RANJAN K. N. MUKHERJEE said:—"My Lord, at the outset I would beg to say that in moving this resolution I was not particular as to the form in which the matter should be taken up by the Government. My main contention—and that I believe is also what is shown by the remarks I made when moving the resolution—is that there is in India absolutely no preparation for what can be called collegiate technical education. I have quoted what the Royal Commission on Technical Education has said. I have referred to what has been the experience of Germany, Japan and other countries, namely, that unless there is scientific education of the highest kind and there are Polytechnic Colleges or similar institutions where instruction of a like nature is given—no course of course is applied anywhere—in any country can make any progress in any industry. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarda has well said is that valuable note of his that in this case you have to begin at the top. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Goldie has repeated that remark. It is not an experiment that has to be made for the first time in the country, but it is the experience of many nations that unless you begin at the very top no satisfactory result will follow. That is the principle I emphasised and I wanted to impress on the members of Council. Whether that higher kind of education is given in one building or in three or four buildings is not pertinent to my resolution. For instance, when the United Provinces scheme was developed, they called it one entire scheme for the development of technology, but the part dealing with the physical and mechanical side was to be located at Lucknow and the other part dealing with chemical industries was to be located at Gorakhpur; so whether the thing is located in one building or in different buildings is not a point of importance at all. The point of importance, my Lord, is that scientific education of the highest kind is urgently needed, and that is now current in this country. I practically admit what has been done by the Government, and in spite of remarks of my Honourable friend the Hon'ble Mr. Adamesh Ghose that the Government of India, I say that we have been all along anxious not to put the Government in a wrong line. What I have submitted before the Council today is what has been suggested by a large body composed of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhabha's constituents and of whose members, namely the Hon'ble Mr. Bhabha, is a member. These are no important institutions called the Indian Industrial Conference, in which high officers of Government and successful European and Indian take part, and one of the resolutions which that body has passed at every session held annually has been the establishment of a polytechnic institution for India. No it was not moved as a mere resolution nor with a view of putting Government in the wrong; but, nor was it done with the object of passing as a pretext before the public.

"However, the personal aspect of the resolution is of an importance, but what was said subsequently by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhabha has made suggestions for its speedy removal. The thing of importance is not in this, as the Hon'ble Mr. George has admitted in his report, there is no institution where collegiate technical instruction is given. The institutions to which the Hon'ble Mr. Adamesh referred to, namely, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Bombay, the College of Science of Pune, etc., were in existence when the report was written. Their existence has not been added to since then. I wish to say they will take the report issued by the Director General of the Government of India as a sufficient warrant for our saying that there does not exist in India any collegiate institute for instruction in higher technology. However, it is not only on a question from our report that I would have my job. I take the facts as they are. I believe Your Lordship will find that there are persons actually studying in large industries who have come across the type of men produced by these institutions and under whom these better work. The products of the first technical institute in India can be called only second class or third class men. The reason is not far to seek. Their technical education begins when they enter these institutions. It is the highest kind of education that is wanted and for which there is no provision. I may be permitted, my Lord, to give an instance which is rather of a personal character, but it cannot be helped. We are looking certain developments in an industrial field, and a second not get a single man in this country who could carry out our ideas, and we had to go to America to do it on a thousand pounds a year. Not only that, but we could not get a qualified assistant to work under him. It is an industry which requires special knowledge, and for that there are not even second class or third class men produced in this country. My Lord, the oil industry has got a great future before it. What is the provision existing in this country as regards the education applicable to that important industry? Then in regard to the sugar industry, where is the institution where instruction in Chemistry applied to that industry can be given?

"My Lord, it is with reference to actual facts, it is on account of the necessities which these men are engaged in these industries have felt, that the institutions have been started. As I have said, there are our present institutions and they are capable of expansion, but if we go on trying to expand

most of these institutions it will mean that additional expenditure will have to be incurred for every one of these institutions. Whether it is better that we should have one scheme in which provision is made for the highest kind of advanced courses, for the courses which come after the intermediate available in the present institutions have been reserved, and whether these courses should be left, and for every college or whether there should be one complete scheme in which co-ordination and co-working is for these higher advanced courses to consider. If Government are prepared to subsidize these men as you say 'no to it. It is only because I felt that it was not possible to make provision in every one of these provincial institutions that I suggested one institution or one scheme in which provision could be made for all the various branches of scientific knowledge instruction in which was desired in this country.

"My Lord, a portion of the Honorable the House Member's speech showed that he appreciated the importance of the highest kind of instruction as put forward by me. If that is so, then what I would ask Your Lordship and the members of Government is whether the time has not come when we should take action in this matter, and whether there has not been enough of discussion about it. If we are to take action, would not the most reliable way of dealing with this question be by the appointment of a Committee or a Commission?

"My Lord, the Honorable the House Member referred to all the various things which have been done. And well, I do not at all deny the importance of them. But most of these things relate to matters which belong to a lower phase of industrial work. They all relate to technical and ordinary industrial education on which it is unnecessary for me to say anything. I have directed my mind's eye towards the most important in this country of the highest kind of industrial instruction. The Institute of Sciences at Bangalore, even when it is in full working order, as I was careful enough to point out, and I go upon their printed prospectus - will be only an institute of research where all descriptive processes will be kept aside. What we want is an institution where theory and practice are combined and where the highest kind of instruction in both these two are given."

The Honorable Mr. HARVEY SWANSON:—"My Lord, many of the considerations have been merely technical of technical education. No one doubts its importance, but the question is whether polytechnic is required, and whether technical education is desirable. It has been said that there has not been much progress in technical education during the past thirty or forty years. Well, I quite admit that I am not the person to make such a statement, but I am sure that in every thirty or forty years, I do not expect to see much on the average. But I do say that during the last two or three years we have made great progress, and we are making good progress now, and I think that the statement of what is being done in the various provinces that I made in my first speech amply demonstrates this. The Honorable Mr. Goldie has said that technical education has to be spread from the top to the bottom. He said this as justifying the proposal of starting a highly scientific college such as is proposed by the Honorable the member of the House. Now I am perfectly well aware that this is a plan extremely well in speaking of technical education, but it only means in reality that we should start with really efficient institutions, and in this sense our provincial institutions are starting from the top. The difference between those who desire to establish a good polytechnic and myself is that whereas I regard the progress put forward by the Local Governments as groups of great ability and capacities, they would not be so saying that these proposals will not reach the mass. I desire to see these proposals put into execution and developed by their own authors to the highest point to which they can be brought, they would, on the other hand, by a hasty inquiry ascertain the means of their future development, and would then suggest Local Governments in their direction and control. Technical education in India is still but a babe in arms. We have started down our modest institutions in the various provinces. They cannot be expected to provide a high standard of technical education at first. They must first find their way and grow in their surroundings. Gradually the best of these may be hoped to question and attain higher proficiency, such is its own direction. As it grows, it will attract students from every part of India. As it is necessary to separate the educational standard with respect, all of that we may begin to feel half a dozen centres established on different parts of India each of which will be regarded as the Means of its own particular stage. The Honorable Member who supports this resolution would commence with a college which would provide technical education of the highest standard for the whole of India. They would create a University before they had secured the means to build it. Whereas would they get the students to fill it? For many years to come this polytechnic would be no better than the schools established in the provinces. It would have to fill itself with more graduates as it would be unable to obtain students who had before entering it any previous experience in technical education. One must, a college first, in the present condition of technical education in India, and it would be a white elephant, an empty building, getting much and yielding nothing. It is of course impossible to prevent in India with certainty that these provincial institutions will develop on the lines that I have stated. If they do not themselves develop into institutions of high efficiency, they will at least create the demand and provide the material for something higher than they are. They themselves. Then will be the time to seek for something more advanced and possibly to create such a polytechnic college as the Honorable Member contemplates. I have at times a desire as every one is agreed to spread technical education in India. As one Honorable Member has said, much of the so-called Indian talent is due to technical education. We provide education, and while it is stated there is no technical talent in the advanced. They rush to the East and to Government service, and when these opportunities are filled, as they are left behind and from there remain the discontent. Nothing could be more desirable than to secure high education for engineering and technical education, and open a wide field. But this everything else that is worth having, the path is narrow and the way is long and there is no short cut to success."

"We hope at the institutions that are proposed to supply the actual demand that now exists in industry for technically trained Indians; and we hope also thereby to find the way to new stages for the application of science to the industries of this country. In that we must proceed gradually and must progress that in large by providing highly scientific institutions which we could not hope to fully attain, would be a waste of energy and a waste of money of which there is too little available. For those reasons, while at one with the Honorable Member in desiring the expansion of technical education, I regret that I must oppose the resolution."

other things). All these things are laid aside and we are surprised to see that advantage is taken of the opening afforded by that one desirable question and the whole thing is kept in suspended animation.

"My Lord, whatever might be said by some persons who are disposed to find fault with the educated community, we must persist in pressing our views upon the Government, even at the risk of being considered as doing so, because what I wish the Council to do is to ask Taty Laskovich's Government to refer the matter back to the Secretary of State and to point out to him the very strong feeling which is entertained in regard to this matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Butler in his note has mentioned that when he went to select funds for a medical college, people asked him 'why not start a technical institution?' His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor also makes the same observation. Whenever you go you find that the educated classes, who at any time were considered to be so intent on having nothing but a purely literary education, are now most anxious for developing the industries of the country and for bringing about the establishment of technical education with the idea that the purpose. There are not many by persons, as persons who know of our state that we must look out and see for us; we also make heavy pecuniary sacrifices for that purpose. And therefore it is a matter of very great importance to us that when a technical committee comes up a scheme which affords facilities for higher technical knowledge and proposes an institution which is suited for the establishment of the industries mentioned in that scheme, the Secretary of State, or rather his advisers, point out that there are faults in the scheme and therefore refer the matter back again to the Government of India. My Lord, is there ever a beginning to be made? Are we to make any start whatsoever in giving real technical education to the people or are they to be fed upon hope? I beg Taty Laskovich's pardon for saying so, because if anything could have brought about one product, it was this, that our work with technical education, efforts who had grown almost gray in the process, the head of the Local Government, all supported it, the Government of India supported it, and yet people living away at a distance of six thousand miles found fault with the scheme. Is it possible to produce a perfect system and in the question of technical education to be kept pending till a Sultan, a Sultan scheme is produced?"

"My Lord, you will pardon me if I speak strongly on the matter, because I feel strongly on it. My Lord, it is true that economic causes are in an slight extent at the bottom of the present unrest. If this unrest is to be put down but no cause whatsoever be given for saying that even in nations on which the Government and the people are agreed it is not possible to obtain real, concrete of any scheme. This is what has taken place in regard to the United Provinces scheme. This is also what can be said in regard to the other provinces. And my first suggestion to the Council was to move to pass a resolution pressing upon the Secretary of State that the provisions for higher technical instruction asked for in the scheme framed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces is absolutely correct. And we have to go further. There are other provinces in which provincial institutions have got to come into existence. Let provincial institutions be established in these provinces."

"My Lord, those who have seen the Western Presidency, those who have seen the Central Provinces, those who have seen Madras, know what a stronghold of instruction has emerged over the middle classes, and even the higher classes there. There is a general feeling, and it is, I venture to say, the duty of Government to take advantage of this feeling and to satisfy this demand. My Lord, I do not wish to say anything further, only this, that in these provinces where there are no institutions, but these institutions do not come up to a certain standard, they should be brought up to that standard. What I ask for is exactly what the Government of India held dear in 1895, namely, that in each province there should be an institution which should be an embodiment of the highest instruction in those branches of art and industries which it undertakes. Such kinds of institutions are required according to the needs of each province and such institutions I pray that the Government of India will see their way to establish in every province."

The Hon'ble Sir Haverham Arundell: "My Lord, the resolution recommends that the Government of India should urge upon the Secretary of State the necessity of accelerating the establishment of a College of Technology at Calcutta and the provision of similar colleges in other provinces. The second of these propositions implies that institutions similar to that proposed for Calcutta are required for other provinces. As I have explained in speaking upon the first resolution moved by the Hon'ble Member today, the other provinces have all considered their needs and made proposals which they regard as likely to meet those needs, and I do not think that this Council would be well advised to disregard the protested claims of the Local Governments and their advisers in searching out what was best for them and to prescribe an institution upon the Calcutta model for each. If, however, the resolution is intended not to prescribe a uniform model for all provinces, but merely to recommend the Government of India to press upon the Secretary of State such developments of technical education as are best fitted to the circumstances of each province, then this is exactly the course which we have pursued, and I have already in speaking on the first resolution explained the leading features of the proposals which have been made for each province."

"I leave, therefore, that part of the resolution, and turn to the other part which asks the Government of India to urge upon the Secretary of State the expediency of accelerating the establishment of the proposed College at Calcutta. The papers relating to this proposal have been made public and I have already stated how the matter stands; but I will now do so a little more fully. In August 1899 a strong Committee met at Ranchi and drew up a series of resolutions for a scheme of technical and industrial education in the United Provinces, and a week later the Lieutenant-Governor submitted his scheme to the Government of India. The Secretary of the United Provinces at Calcutta framed a part of the scheme. The Lieutenant-Governor was advised that there could be no real industrial progress unless technological studies got to move heavily on the problems of the local industries. The four branches of applied chemistry regarding spent sulphur and bromine were found to be—

- (1) sugar,
- (2) leather,
- (3) cement and alkalies manufacture,
- (4) dyeing, tanning, printing, coloring and finishing of manufactured goods, and paper-making.

It was for research, experiment and instruction in the scientific problems met by these subjects that the Institute of Technology at Cawnpore was proposed, the head of the institute, who was also to be Director of Industrial Inquiries and Education, was to deal with applied chemistry and, aside and aside, and first two elements were to be obtained who had specialised in sugar, leather, and the group of processes which include bleaching and dyeing. There was also to be a Certified Engineering Department. There were to be four laboratories each to be built for half a lakh and to be equipped at a cost of another half lakh. In these rooms, museum, library, workshops, residence for professors, hostel for students, and the rest of the site and the necessary plant was to bring the total initial cost of the building up to eight lakhs of rupees. The personnel was to consist of the Director, the three chemists, the chemical engineer, four assistant chemists, and those, with their establishments, were estimated to cost Rs. 1,15,000 per annum. The remainder of the maintenance expenses (including residences and scholarships) was to bring the total amount of the cost of the institute up to Rs. 2,10,000. Students were not expected to be numerous and it was supposed that the ordinary, though not the extraordinary, qualification for entrance should be the B.Sc. degree of the Allied India University; and it was recommended that 15 scholarships of Rs. 50 a month for three years, and 6 studentships of Rs. 100 a month, also for three years, should be offered annually, and the Lieutenant-Governor offered to reserve ten places in the Institute for the inhabitants of other provinces as he was advised that these would be a source of students to go to study at an Institute such as was proposed at Cawnpore. When this scheme came to the Government of India it was evident that going to the failure of the plan the financial position of the province would prevent the possibility of proceeding with it immediately. In December 1908 the Government of India recommended it to the Secretary of State and asked for his general approval in order that the whole scheme, of which this Institute of Technology formed a part, might be introduced gradually when the financial position in the province would permit. The Secretary of State on the 24th July 1909 signified his general approval in respect of the principle of the scheme, but made the remarks which I have already quoted upon the proposed Technological College at Cawnpore, as which he deprecated any available duplication of scientific work in India and requested that the scheme might be examined in connection with what was proposed at the Institute of Science at Bangalore and elsewhere. He also suggested that it might be possible in the interval, while these deliberations were proceeding, to provide technological training by adding certain chairs to the Agricultural College at Cawnpore. The decision of the Secretary of State was communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor, who, but without loss of time, invited himself of the present session to the remainder of the scheme and submitted proposals for such parts as he is now able to carry out in the interval which I have already mentioned. The Government of India have not at present heard the views of the Lieutenant-Governor upon the criticisms and suggestions made by the Secretary of State with respect to the Cawnpore College of Technology. The College of Agriculture at Cawnpore, in which the Secretary of State suggested a provisional beginning might be made, has not yet been completed but is in process of erection. The Institute of Science at Bangalore is in an earlier stage still, and it is not possible yet to speak authoritatively as to the progress of the scientific work which will be there carried out, but applied chemistry will form an important part of the work of that institute. Thus, leaving so, the Government of India are not, as at present advised, prepared to pass the Secretary of State for immediate sanction nor to ask him to withdraw his request for further consideration of the points which he has indicated. It appears to the Government of India that the proper course will be for them to set in motion the necessary enquiries by which those points may be fully discussed.

"The account which I have here given of the present position of the project for the College of Technology at Cawnpore will, I hope, be sufficient to show the Council and also the Hon'ble Member who has urged the resolution, that it would not be advisable to proceed in the manner proposed by the resolution, and I am obliged to recommend the Council not to pass it."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Gentlemen, I think the resolution has been sufficiently discussed. Some of the chief points in it are much criticised with these in the first resolution, and it appears to me that Sir Harvey Adcock has answered them very clearly. The second resolution also involves procedural considerations and procedural questions, of which we are not yet in full possession, and I think the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adcock has given an equally satisfactory reply to the second resolution as to the first. I therefore do not think it advisable that the matter should be further discussed at present, and I propose to put the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. MURTHOON:—"In view of what the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adcock has said, and because the matter is under consideration, I shall not press the resolution."

His Excellency the Governor:—"The resolution is withdrawn."

BUDGET.

His Excellency the Governor:—"It may be convenient for Hon'ble Members to let them know that, in respect of the general discussion of the Budget which commences on the 29th, I propose to limit the time allowed to speakers to twenty minutes. I think Hon'ble Members will fully agree with me that very ample time has been allowed already for a discussion of the details of the Budget and that there is no necessity for very lengthy speeches. It seems the limitation will only apply to members generally and not to the Hon'ble the Finance Member or to whom I may call members in charge. I am anxious to let Hon'ble Members know my decision, because I think it is very likely that they are then trouble in composing lengthy speeches which there may not be time at their disposal to deliver."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th March 1910.

THE CALCUTTA,
6th April 1910.

J. H. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX E.*

Table showing the period of stay of the Government of India and Local Governments at toll stations during the three years 1907-1909.

	1907.			1908.			1909.		
	Months.	Days.		Months.	Days.		Months.	Days.	
India	7	0		7	8		7	8	
Madras	7	0		7	0		7	0	
Bombay	7	16		7	26		7	2	
Bengal	8	25		8	11		8	17	
United Provinces	8	2		8	13		8	13	
Punjab	8	51		8	9		8	2	
Burma	8	4		8	18		8	21	
Central Provinces	8	29		8	6		8	11	

* The Eastern, Bengal and Assam Government gives its head quarters at Shillong for the present pending the completion of the temporary buildings at Dibrugarh.

* See p. 140.

Table showing the expenditure incurred in account of the move in the R.R.s by the Government of India and Local Governments during the three years 1907-1909.

	1907.			1908.			1909.		
	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		
India	5,53,298			1,76,138			8,36,112		
Madras	47,294			41,252			82,088		
Bombay	8,6730			40,947			96,218		
Bengal	1,17,458			40,948			1,09,558		
United Provinces	94,555			45,379			99,139		
Punjab	17,958			11,531			21,009		
Burma	47,937			18,712			31,594		
Central Provinces	5,617			7,449			9,394		

† The expenditure here given is that incurred in the financial year closed at 1900-01.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. H. WYCKE,

As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART III
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 163 MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1916. [PART, 2 P.M.]

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

ഇന്ത്യയിലെ പരമേശ്വരൻ കോടതിയുടെ അന്ത്യം 1916
ഏപ്രിൽ 22 - 30 നിയമം അനുസരിച്ച് അനുസരിച്ച് അനുസരിച്ച്
പ്രകാരം അനുസരിച്ച് ഇതിന്റെ പ്രകാരം അനുസരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :-

ACT No. XII of 1916.
1916 ഏപ്രിൽ 22 - 30 നിയമം അനുസരിച്ച്.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO GLANDERS AND FARCY.
ഗ്ലാൻഡേഴ്സ് (കുരുമുളിപ്പന) എന്നും ഫാർസി (പാർഷ്വര) എന്നും പറയുന്ന
രോഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച നിയമം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

ഗ്ലാൻഡേഴ്സ്, ഫാർസി എന്നീ രോഗങ്ങൾ പറയുന്ന രോഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച നിയമം ഭേദപ്പെട്ട
തന്ത്രം വരുത്തുന്നതിനായി ഇതിന്റെ അനുസരിച്ച് പ്രകാരം തിരുത്തലിനെ.

1. ഈ ആക്റ്റിനു ഗ്ലാൻഡേഴ്സ് എന്നും ഫാർസി എന്നും പറയുന്ന രോഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച
നിയമം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1916 ഏപ്രിൽ ആക്ട് എന്നും
പേര് പറയാം.

2. ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ളതും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തലും കയ്യേറുന്ന
1901 ഏപ്രിൽ 22-ാം ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം അനുസരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന 2-ാം ഭാഗം
ഇതിന്റെ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ളതിനായിരുന്നു.

1901 ഏപ്രിൽ 22 - 30 ആക്ട്
2-ാം ഭാഗം

1901 ഏപ്രിൽ 22 - 30 ആക്ട്
2-ാം ഭാഗം

3. ഗ്ലാൻഡേഴ്സ് എന്നും ഫാർസി എന്നും പറയുന്ന രോഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച 1901 ഏപ്രിൽ
ആക്ട് 2-ാം ഭാഗത്തിൽ "ഈ ആക്ട്" എന്നതിനു ഉപരിയായി

1901 ഏപ്രിൽ 22 - 30 ആക്ട്
2-ാം ഭാഗം
"ഈ ആക്ട്" (1) - 2-ാം ഭാഗത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ഒരു ചട്ടം
അതിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതിനായി വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു നിർദ്ദേശം അനുസരിച്ച്
വ്യക്തമായി സംബന്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

എം. കൃഷ്ണൻ മേനോൻ,
മന്ത്രി, ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
മിഷൻ ഓഫ് ഫോറേയ്ക്ക്

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.